



THE FORT ST. GEORGE GAZETTE

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MADRAS, TUESDAY EVENING, JANUARY 28, 1903.

[Part II. as by

Part I.—Notifications by Government.

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MILITARY SECRETARY'S OFFICE.

No. 8.—ENDORSEMENT OF HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR'S VISIT TO GUNGER, ALAMBADI AND SEVEN PADODAS, AND BACK TO MADRAS.

Month and Date.	Day of week.	Place.	Arr. or Dep.	Time.		Remarks.
				A.M.	P.M.	
1903.						
Jan. 25	Tuesday	Madras (Esplanade)	Dep.	8.0		By special train. Departure from Madras.
" 26	"	Thiruvananthapuram	Arr.	10.30		Arrived. Arrived. Stay in town.
" 26	Wednesday	"	Dep.	6.30		By motor for Gungur.
" 27	Thursday	Gungur	Arr.	6.0		at Gungur.
" 27	"	"	Dep.	9.0		By motor for Thiruvananthapuram.
" 28	"	Thiruvananthapuram	Arr.	7.30		Arrived and stay in town.
" 28	Friday	"	Dep.	6.30		By motor for Alambadi.
" 29	"	Alambadi	Arr.	6.0		Arrived.
" 29	"	"	Dep.	6.0		By boat.
" 30	"	Alambadi	Arr.	6.0		Arrived.
" 30	"	"	Dep.	6.0		By boat and from Thiruvananthapuram by motor.
" 31	"	Thiruvananthapuram	Arr.	6.30		The end of the visit is being now.
" 31	Wednesday	"	Dep.	6.0		By special train. Departure from Madras.
" 31	"	Chingaypet	Arr.	6.30		Arrived.
" 31	"	Seven Padodas	Arr.	6.30		By motor for Seven Padodas.
" 31	"	Chingaypet	Dep.	6.30		By motor for Chingaypet.
" 31	"	"	Arr.	12.00		Arrived.
" 31	"	"	Dep.	12.00		By special train. Departure from Madras.
" 31	"	Madras (Esplanade)	Arr.	12.00		Arrived.

All personal letters, etc., intended for His Excellency and party should be addressed "Madras Governor's Camp, India," without the addition of any post town.

The party accompanying His Excellency will be—
 His Excellency the Lady Patricia.
 Her Vice-Marysset Coulson.
 Her Vice-Lieut. G. G. G.
 T. H. Meir, Esq., A.M., I.O.S., Private Secretary.
 Major H. F. Collingridge, Military Secretary.

Government House, Madras,
 23rd January 1919.

H. F. COLLINGRIDGE, Major,
 Military Secretary.

PUBLIC DEPARTMENT.

LEAVE.

Port St. George, January 25, 1919.

No. 25.—Mr. George Archibald Douglas Stewart, I.O.S., combined privilege leave and furlough without medical certificate for six months from or after the 15th April 1919, under articles 262, 268 and 269 (1) of the Civil Service Regulations.

EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

No. 24.—In partial modification of Notification No. 3, dated the 24th January 1918, published on page 1 of the Port St. George Gazette, Part I, dated the 7th January 1918, the privilege leave of one month granted to Mr. Edward Hamilton Wallace, I.O.S., will take effect from the 24th January 1919, and he is granted an extension of privilege leave for eleven days.

APPOINTMENT.

Port St. George, January 25, 1919.

No. 22.—Mr. Harold Agard Walton, I.O.S., on retirement from military duty, is appointed as Special Settlement Officer, No. 11 Party, and Special Assistant to the Collectors of South Arcot and North Arcot.

POSTINGS.

Port St. George, January 25, 1919.

No. 21.—Mr. Oswald William Priestley, I.O.S., Sub-Collector and Joint Magistrate, to the River Division of the Salem District.

Port St. George, January 27, 1919.

No. 23.—Mr. Cyril Edgar Jones, I.O.S., in consequence of his privilege leave, posted as Special Assistant Settlement Officer, No. 11 Party and Special Assistant to the Collectors of South Arcot and North Arcot.

TRANSFERS.

Port St. George, January 25, 1919.

No. 19.—Shahz Mirza Yaqub, Haridwarer Uman Sahib Bahadur, Khan Bahadur, Acting Collector and District Magistrate, Malwa, is, as held by Ghans Sahadur Is. D. Purnanandam Pillai Aravali, transferred to the Salem district.

No. 18.—Mr. Nis Alau Doria, I.O.S., Acting Collector and District Magistrate, Guntur, is, as held by J. M. V. M. Umasa Sahib Bahadur, Khan Bahadur, transferred to the Salem district, via Mr. E. W. Leigh, I.O.S.

C. G. TODDINGTON,
 Acting Chief Secretary.

(Ecclesiastical.)

LEAVE.

Port St. George, January 25, 1919.

No. 17.—The Reverend Francis Winston Haycock, M.A., combined privilege leave and furlough without medical certificate for six months from or after the 1st February 1919 under articles 262 (2), 262 (3) and 263 of the Civil Service Regulations.

C. G. TODDINGTON,
 Acting Chief Secretary.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

(Judicial.)

LEAVE.

Port St. George, January 21, 1919.

No. 16.—M.R. R. Ramaswami Aravamudan Appa Aravali, Subordinate Judge, second grade, privilege leave for six months from date of relief under article 271 of the Civil Service Regulations.

APPOINTMENTS.

Port St. George, January 23, 1913.

(With effect from the 23rd January 1913, consequent on the retirement of M. R. Ry. T. E. Venkateswara Ayyar Aravali, Registrar of Assurances, fourth grade.)

No. 55.—M. R. Ry. Karakallam Srinivas Ayyar Registrar Assurances Aravali, Sub-Registrar, first grade, and Acting Registrar, sixth grade, to be Registrar of Assurances, sixth grade, on probation for one year.

No. 56.—M. R. Ry. Karakallam Chandrayya Venkateswara, Sub-Registrar, first grade, to act as Registrar of Assurances, sixth grade.

CANCELLATION OF APPOINTMENT.

Port St. George, January 23, 1913.

No. 57.—The Governor in Council directs the cancellation of the Warrant No. 115, House (Judicial), dated the 19th October 1912, published at page 1144 of Part 1 of the Port St. George Gazette, issued the 26th November 1912, relating to the appointment of Capt. H. E. Burt as a magistrate of the third class and Customhouse Magistrate, Bellary.

APPOINTMENT AND POSTING.

No. 58.—M. R. Ry. Desiguna Rama Sub Aravali, District Magistrate, second grade, is appointed as an Additional Judge, third grade, and is posted to the Temporary Sub-Court, Chittoor.

POSTINGS.

Port St. George, January 23, 1913.

(With effect from the 23rd January 1913, consequent on the retirement of M. R. Ry. T. E. Venkateswara Ayyar Aravali, Registrar of Assurances, fourth grade.)

No. 59.—M. R. Ry. Karakallam Srinivas Ayyar Registrar Assurances Aravali, Joint Sub-Registrar I, Chittoor, and Acting Registrar, Madurai, to be Registrar of Assurances, Madurai District.

No. 60.—M. R. Ry. Karakallam Chandrayya Venkateswara, Joint Sub-Registrar I, Chittoor, to act as Registrar of Assurances, South Malabar district.

PROVISIONS.

(With effect from the 23rd January 1913, consequent on the retirement of M. R. Ry. T. E. Venkateswara Ayyar Aravali, Registrar of Assurances, fourth grade.)

No. 61.—M. R. Ry. Appananna Vasa Nageswara Pan Aravali, Registrar of Assurances, fifth grade, to be Registrar of Assurances, fourth grade.

No. 62.—M. R. Ry. Aravali Venkateswara Ayyar Srinivas Ayyar Aravali, Registrar of Assurances, sixth grade, to be Registrar of Assurances, fifth grade.

PROMOTION AND REVERSIONS.

No. 105.—The following promotion and reversion in the Police Department for the month of December 1912 are notified:—

(With effect from the 1st December 1912.)

Mr. Edward Burke Lenthack, Superintendent, fourth grade, to act as Superintendent, third grade.

Mr. Oswald Stanis Yousef Perival, Acting Superintendent, third grade, to revert as Superintendent, fourth grade.

Mr. John Sebastian Wilson, Acting Superintendent, fourth grade, to revert as Superintendent, 2nd grade.

(With effect from the 21st December 1912.)

Mr. Frederick Lionel Hally, Acting Superintendent, fourth grade, to revert as Superintendent, fifth grade.

(With effect from the 22nd December 1912.)

Mr. Theobald Arnold Hamilton, Acting Superintendent, first grade, to revert as Superintendent, second grade.

Mr. Edward Thomas Howard Stevenson, Acting Superintendent, second grade, to revert as Superintendent, third grade.

Mr. Edward James Donohoe, Acting Superintendent, third grade, to revert as Superintendent, fourth grade.

Mr. Richard John Fulkner Downes, Acting Superintendent, fourth grade, to revert as Superintendent, fifth grade.

F. PANDACHANDRA RAO,

Secretary to Government.

WITHDRAWAL OF POWERS.

Port St. George, January 8, 1913.

No. 106.—Under the provisions of section 44 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, the Governor in Council withdraws the powers of a second magistrate for the station of Vennampalayam, in the district of Madurai, conferred on M. R. Ry. Karakallam Arthan Ayyar Aravali in Judicial Department notification No. 115, dated the 19th October 1912, published at page 914 of Part 1 of the Port St. George Gazette, dated the 27th October 1912.

INVENTURE OF POWERS.

Port St. George, January 8, 1912.

No. 108.—The Governor in Council is pleased to appoint the undersigned gentlemen to be special magistrates for the towns specified opposite to their names, with the powers and subject to the limits and conditions specified in Notification No. 348, dated the 26th October 1905, published in pages 2004 and 2006 of Part I of the Port St. George Gazette of the 19th March, as amended by Notifications Nos. 430, dated the 28th May 1911, and 451, dated the 7th August 1911, published at pages 185 and 120 of Part I of the Port St. George Gazette, dated the 25th June 1911 and the 10th August 1911, respectively:—

M.R.Sy. Krishna Aghasthi Ayer Arangal—for the area comprised within the jurisdiction of the Bench of Magistrates at Uthirapalayam, in the district of Madurai.
M.H.Sy. Kuter Aravatham Nayudu—for the area comprised within the jurisdiction of the Bench of Magistrates, Narayana, in the district of Kinnia.

L. D. SWAMICKANNU,
Acting Secretary to Government.

Port St. George, January 28, 1912.

M.R.Sy. Kandaswami Saravai Krishnan Pillai Arangal—for the town of Karamal in the district of Ramanad.

Port St. George, January 28, 1912.

Abdul Karim Khan Sahib Bahadur—for the town of Karamal in the district of Karamal.

Port St. George, January 24, 1912.

Abdul Sahib Sahib Bahadur }
M.R.Sy. Chinnai Chettiyar Gopalakrishnaasami } for the town of Tolly, in the district
Chettiyar } of North Arcot.

Port St. George, January 25, 1912.

No. 109.—Under section 127 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, the undersigned officers are authorized to take down the addresses of witnesses with their own hands in the English language:—

M.R.Sy. Abhinavaya Patasali Gura, First-class Magistrate, in the district of Coimbatore.

Port St. George, January 28, 1912.

Mr. John Anderson Thomas, L.O.B., First-class Magistrate, in the district of Malabar.

No. 107.—Under section 12 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, the undersigned officers are appointed to be magistrates of the first class, and, under section 51, he is invested with all the powers specified in the fourth schedule as powers which the Government may confer on a magistrate of that class except the power to try cases summarily under section 103:—

Mr. John Anderson Thomas, L.O.B., Barrow District Officer, in the district of Malabar.

Port St. George, January 23, 1912.

No. 106.—Under section 12 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, the undersigned officers are appointed to be magistrates of the second class, and, under section 57, they are invested with all the powers specified in the fourth schedule as powers which the Government may confer on a magistrate of that class except the power to pass orders as in first schedule under section 102:—

M.R.Sy. Lingam Lakshmi Jagannatha Rao, Deputy Tahsildar and Stationary Sub-Magistrate, in the district of Coimbatore.

Port St. George, January 24, 1912.

M.R.Sy. Marikoth Kodu Hanum Nayya, Deputy Tahsildar and Sub-Magistrate, in the district of Malabar.

M.R.Sy. Suresh Venkataswami Ayer, Deputy Tahsildar and Stationary Sub-Magistrate, in the district of Coimbatore.

M.R.Sy. Abnera Numbalavayya, Stationary Sub-Magistrate, in the district of Coimbatore.

Port St. George, January 23, 1912.

No. 105.—Under section 11 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, M.H.Sy. Abhinavaya Patasali Gura, Deputy Collector, in the district of Coimbatore, is appointed to be a magistrate of the first class and, under section 57, he is invested with all the powers specified in the fourth schedule as powers which the Government may confer on a magistrate of that class.

No. 110.—Under section 14 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, the Governor in Council is pleased to empower M.H.Sy. Kalyanam Gangammai Arangal, Special Magistrate for the town of Tiruchirappalli, in the district of Coimbatore, to try offences punishable under section 103-II of the Madras Local Courts Act, 1284, which may be committed within the limits of the town of Tiruchirappalli, in the district of Coimbatore.

APPENDIX.

In Home Department notification No. 845, dated the 3rd December 1910, published at page 1297 of Part I of the Port St. George Gazette, dated the 17th December 1910, under the words 'and the road leading to it from the municipal limits of the Srirangapatn Municipality' after the word 'and' in the third line of the notification.

ERRATUM.

Port St. George, January 25, 1923.

In the list of grade promotions and arrears published in Home Department notification No. 21, dated the 21st December 1922, at page 3 of Part I of the Port St. George Gazette, dated the 7th January 1923, for the words "Mr. Oliver Elphinstone Wallis, acting Superintendent, third grade, to revert as acting Superintendent, fourth grade" occurring under the heading "with effect from the 1st October 1922", substitute the words "Mr. Oliver Elphinstone Wallis, acting Superintendent, third grade, to revert as Superintendent, fourth grade."

B. RAKACHANDRA RAO,
Secretary to Government.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Port St. George, January 15, 1923.

No. 118.—Under the provisions of section 5 of the Indian Registration Act XVI of 1908, the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that, from and after the 1st March 1923, the undermentioned fifteen villages which now form part of the registration sub-district of Tanaka, the undermentioned fourteen villages which now form part of the registration sub-district of Aliveta and the undermentioned six villages which now form part of the registration sub-district of Athli in the Kistna district be detached therefrom and constituted into a new registration sub-district under the designation of the registration sub-district of Penagada. The limits of the villages shall be the limits which shall from time to time be determined for administrative purposes:—

Aliveta Sub-District.

Koragur taluk.

(Government.)

Serial number.	Survey number.	Name of village.	Serial number.	Survey number.	Name of village.
1	18	Jagannadapuram.	2	19	Vallabpeta.
3	105	Jagann.	8	103	Ramanasalem.
4	101	Kothalingapuram.	9	113	Sargamam.
5	110	Mallam.	10	104	Siddhanthapuram.
6	106	Mallam.	11	108	Vadali.
7	114	Nagappalli.	12	112	Vasanthipalli.

(Government.) Agotaram.

13	107	Tanaka.	14	109	Venkatarampuram.
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Athli Sub-District.

Puducherry taluk.

(Government.)

Serial number.	Survey number.	Name of village.	Serial number.	Survey number.	Name of village.
1	18	Jagannadapuram.	2	19	Vallabpeta.
15	115	Aliveta.	17	117	Kotamam.
16	119	Kottam.	18	116	Vadali.

Tanaka Sub-District.

Tanaka taluk.

(Government.)

Serial number.	Survey number.	Name of village.	Serial number.	Survey number.	Name of village.
1	18	Jagannadapuram.	2	19	Vallabpeta.
21	69	Chinnam.	25	79	Peluru.
22	100	Kottam.	26	101	Penagada.
23	97	Kottam.	27	83	Puducherry.
24	84	Mallam.			
		(Government.) Agotaram.			
25	82	Aliveta.	30	95	Kottam.
26	75	Gannam.	31	77	Telipeta.
		(Government.) Agotaram.			
32	90	Aliveta.	34	76	Kottam.
33	114	Kottam.	35	84	Vadali.

No. 119.—Under the provisions of section 5 of the Indian Registration Act XVI of 1908, the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that, from and after the 1st March 1923, the undermentioned seven villages which now form part of the registration sub-district of Aliveta, the undermentioned seven villages which now form part of the registration sub-district of Athli and the undermentioned twenty-three villages which now form part of the registration sub-district of Koragur in the Kistna district be detached therefrom and constituted into a new registration sub-district under the designation of the registration sub-district of Penagada.

of Palakka. The limits of the villages shall be the limits which shall from time to time be determined for administrative purposes:—

ANANTHA SUB-DISTRICT.

Narasapur taluk.

(Government.)

Serial number.	Survey number.	Name of village.	Serial number.	Survey number.	Name of village.
1	34	Bareyapalli.	4	35	Pavamanna.
2	32	Dakkapalla.	5	27	Paidava.
3	33	Dupakurra.	6	34	Brangalapalli.
7		Zamindari.			

or
Serdarali.

CHIRAYANAN SUB-DISTRICT.

Chinnamangal taluk.

(Government.)

8	16	Arakkalath.	18	18	Nalayapalli.
9	9	Bellipala.	17	7	Palamanna.
10	4	Chinnamannam.	18	25	Harathalura.
11	6	Daggapura.	19	10	Sivadasanankkalla.
12	3	Kappamanna.	20	11	Thilapalli.
13	1	Kottamankkalla.	21	21	Tokkappalli.
14	5	Lakkalakkurra.	22	3	Vannamanna.
15	17	Madappalamanna.	23	29	Vannamanna.

Proprietary.

24 19 Kottikkala.

MASSARA SUB-DISTRICT.

Narasapur taluk.

(Government.)

25	60	Agara.	34	40	Kottam.
26	5	Chinnampara.	35	20	Madappara (West).
27	43	Daggapura.	36	28	Madappala.
28	20	Daggapura.	37	40	Pakkalala.
29	29	Gottalada.	38	23	Pennampala Palarimma.
30	25	Gummatara.	39	24	Pennampala.
31	24	Jayamma.	40	41	Pakkalala.
32	49	Kayal.	41	35	Ullampara.
33	20	Karikkam.	42	22	Vadangi.

Isam or Agnatharam villages.

42 46 Udu.

Zamindari.

44	43	Chinnampara.	45	45	Variyampara.
45	44	Pottanampallik.	47	47	Yalamankkalla.

No. 113.—Under the provisions of section 5 of the Indian Registration Act, XVI of 1908, the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that, from and after the 1st March 1910, the undermentioned twenty domains which now form part of the registration sub-district of Masjari and the undermentioned thirteen domains which now form part of the registration sub-district of Kozhikottai in the district of South Malabar be detached therefrom and constituted into a new registration sub-district under the designation of the registration sub-district of Arakkal. The limits of the domains shall be the limits which shall, from time to time, be determined for administrative purposes:—

MASSARA SUB-DISTRICT.

Arakkal taluk.

(Government.)

Serial number.	Survey number.	Name of domain.	Serial number.	Survey number.	Name of domain.
1	227	Arakkal.	11	124	Maddanthal.
2	7	Arakkal.	12	5	Pattampara.
3	5	Chinnampara.	13	290	Pannampara.
4	122	Chinnampara.	14	125	Pattalana.
5	122	Elayam.	15	30	Trikkalayam.
6	121	Iravathi.	16	135	Uppampara.
7	123	Kannur.	17	6	Uppampara.
8	11	Kannampara.	18	123	Vakkal.
9	126	Kannampara.	19	130	Vakkal.
10	9	Kannur.	20	131	Vakkal.

KANNIYAKKOTTA SUB-DISTRICT.

Present taluk.

(Government.)

Serial number.	Survey number.	Name of taluk.	Serial number.	Survey number.	Name of taluk.
1	12	Chalappuram.	8	21	Onavet.
2	15	Cheruvayal.	9	19	Pirappatt.
3	22	Chakkod.	10	120	Polyakkal.
4	25	Karumakkal.	11	14	Vakkalad.
5	17	Kalappuram.	12	16	Vayur.
6	18	Mogam.	13	18	Velayil.
7	20	Mandakkal.			

No. 214.—Under the provisions of section 5 of the Indian Registration Act, XVI of 1908, the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that, from and after the 1st March 1919, the undermentioned twenty-three taluqs which now form part of the registration sub-district of Than, the undermentioned eight taluqs which now form part of the registration sub-district of Kalpalancheri, the undermentioned eight taluqs which now form part of the registration sub-district of Kattikudi, and the undermentioned one taluk which now forms part of the registration sub-district of Ponnani be detached therefrom and constituted into a new sub-district under the designation of the registration sub-district of Cochin in the South Malabar district. The limits of the taluqs shall be the limits which shall, from time to time, be determined for administrative purposes:—

THAN SUB-DISTRICT.

Present taluk.

(Government.)

Serial number.	Survey number.	Name of taluk.	Serial number.	Survey number.	Name of taluk.
1	132	Akkithur.	12	154	Pannaduri.
2	147	Cheruvayal.	14	132	Pavankulam.
3	156	Cheruvayal.	15	125	Poyilakkal.
4	160	Cheruvayal.	16	148	Poyilakkal.
5	159	Kayamkulam.	17	120	Pallam.
6	155	Kayamkulam.	18	120	Pannam.
7	145	Kayamkulam.	19	124	Talakkal.
8	137	Kayamkulam.	20	121	Tadakkal.
9	127	Kattikudi.	21	120	Tiruvayal.
10	130	Kattikudi.	22	140	Vakkamkulam.
11	128	Mogam.	23	115	Vakkamkulam.
12	144	Mogam.			

KALPALANCHERI SUB-DISTRICT.

Present taluk.

(Government.)

1	85	Azhanthar.	5	99	Kadambur.
2	90	Edambur.	6	87	Karumbathur.
3	82	Kadambur.	7	88	Takkam.
4	94	Kadambur.	8	93	Vakkamkulam.

KATTIKUDI SUB-DISTRICT.

Present taluk.

(Government.)

1	176	Akkal.	5	90	Pallam.
2	91	Kattikudi.	6	177	Tavayal.
3	179	Mogam.	7	88	Tavayal.
4	87	Nadambur.	8	89	Tavayal.

PONNANI SUB-DISTRICT.

Present taluk.

(Government.)

1	140	Pannam.
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No. 215.—Under the provisions of section 5 of the Indian Registration Act, XVI of 1908, the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that, from and after the 1st March 1919, the undermentioned nine taluqs which now form part of the registration sub-district of Malappuram, the undermentioned nine taluqs which now form part of the registration sub-district of Kalpalancheri, and the undermentioned five taluqs which now form part of the registration sub-district of Thiruvananthapuram be detached therefrom and constituted into a new sub-district under the designation of the registration sub-district of Kottakkal in the South Malabar district. The

Units of the district shall be the Danks which shall, from time to time, be determined for administrative purposes:—

MALAYAN SOO-DISTRICT.

Grand total.

(Government.)

Serial number.	Survey number.	Name of danka.	Serial number.	Survey number.	Name of danka.
1	150	Choolamann.	5	155	Kudiyal.
2	152	Ischyanann.	7	153	Kattippozum.
3	145	Irappallan.	8	151	Pannar.
4	152	Ketakkal.	9	155	Vilvan.
5	154	Kolam.			

KALPANGAM SOO-DISTRICT.

Grand total.

(Government.)

1	59	Elkottan.	6	58	Mandikara.
2	57	Kalpannagalam.	7	59	Melmar.
3	51	Karuppal.	8	58	Muthumad.
4	55	Kalamad.	9	48	Paramanna.
5	47	Kel.			

TIRUPUR SOO-DISTRICT.

Grand total.

(Government.)

1	100	Cherama.	4	101	Pereppan.
2	101	Irappallan.	5	95	Valadann.
3	93	Kel.			

No. 136.—Under the provisions of section 5 of the Indian Registration Act, XVI of 1908, the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that, from and after the 1st March 1915, the undermentioned twelve danks which are now part of the registration sub-district of Cherpallan, the undermentioned fourteen danks which are now part of the registration sub-district of Tirupur and the undermentioned eight danks which now form part of the registration sub-district of Valadann be detached therefrom, and constituted into a new registration sub-district under the designation of the registration sub-district of Vilayur. The limits of the danks shall be the limits which shall, from time to time, be determined for administrative purposes:—

CHERPALLAN SOO-DISTRICT.

Grand total.

(Government.)

Serial number.	Survey number.	Name of danka.	Serial number.	Survey number.	Name of danka.
1	275	Chandrasekhar.	7	205	Nadagottan.
2	204	Edappalam.	8	201	Pandayan.
3	204	Karuppal.	9	203	Pandayan.
4	277	Mannagad.	10	274	Tattamankott.
5	259	Mannagad.	11	202	Vilayur.
6	275	Nalliyannagalam.	12	270	Vandannath.

TIRUPUR SOO-DISTRICT.

Grand total.

(Government.)

1	275	Amayur.	8	213	Melmar.
2	257	Cherama.	9	214	Muthumad.
3	213	Kattipozum.	10	203	Nadagottan.
4	212	Kalamad.	11	211	Nadagottan.
5	215	Kudiyal.	12	205	Tattamankott.
6	215	Kudiyal.	13	207	Vilayur.
7	215	Muthumad.	14	213	Vilayur.

VALADANN SOO-DISTRICT.

Grand total.

(Government.)

1	123	Cherpallan.	5	118	Pannar.
2	119	Cherpallan.	7	120	Pandayan.
3	119	Karuppal.	8	121	Tattamankott.
4	80	Kalamad.	9	89	Vilayur.
5	117	Muthumad.			

No. 117.—Under the provisions of section 5 of the Indian Registration Act, XVI of 1908, the Surveyor in Charge is pleased to direct that, from and after the 1st March 1918, the *demans* heretofore named in volume (3) which now form parts of the registration sub-districts named against them in volume (4) in the district of South Malabar be transferred to and form parts of the registration sub-district mentioned against them in volume (5) in the same district. The limits of the *demans* shall be the limits which shall, from time to time, be determined for administrative purposes:—

Serial number.	Survey number.	Form of <i>demans</i> .	Sub-district to which the <i>demans</i> are attached.	Sub-district to which they are transferred.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
		CHERRY VALLEY (Government)		
1	10	Peelamedu	Pank	Dilali.
2	11	Kannur .. .. .	.. .. .
3	12	Mannur .. .. .	.. .. .
4	13	Palay	Thannur	
5	14	Channur .. .. .	.. .. .
6	15	Varadur	Channur	
7	16	Vargal .. .. .	.. .. .

Port St. George, December 23, 1918.

No. 60.—Under the provisions of section 5 of the Indian Petroleum Act, 1930 (VIII of 1930), it is proposed to make the following amendment in the rules to regulate the importation, possession and transport of petroleum in the territory of Madras, published in Part I of the Port St. George Gazette, dated the 27th July 1918. Notice is hereby given that the draft amendment will be taken into consideration on or after the 1st March 1919.

Draft amendment in the rules for the importation, possession and transport of petroleum.

In Chapter III, Part II, after rule 5, the following shall be inserted as rule 5A:—

"Notwithstanding anything contained in rule 5, the Local Government may, on the recommendation of the Chief Inspector of Explosives, add, alter or add to any of the conditions specified in the permit form of licence."

3. Any objections or suggestions which may be received from any person with respect to the draft amendment before the aforesaid date will receive due consideration.

L. D. SWAMIKANNU,
Acting Secretary to Government.

Port St. George, January 24, 1919.

No. 118.—List of holidays and vacation to be observed in the Court of South Canara, Madras, during the year 1919:—

March 1st, Wednesday	Ash Wednesday	General to Christians.
April 8th, Tuesday	En Rama Navami	General to Mahomedans.
May 1st, Monday, to July 1st, Saturday	Summer vacation	One Judge attending court a week for the disposal of unexpired work.
Both days inclusive, or for two months, in close or co-ope with the High Court, at Indore, Madras.		
May 1st, Thursday	Shab-e-haul	General to Mahomedans.
May 2nd, Thursday	Ascension Day	General to Christians.
July 1st, Tuesday	Ramasa *	General to Mahomedans.
August 1st, Friday	Independence Day	Special to Indian Citizens.
October 1st, Thursday		
Oct. 1st, Friday	Maharaja *	General to Mahomedans.
Oct. 1st, Saturday		
November 1st, Saturday	Lunar eclipse	General to Hindus.

The last Saturday in each calendar month.
All days that have been notified as public holidays under the Madras Public Holidays Act, 1914.

* These days may vary according to the first appearance of the moon.

S. RAMACHANDRA RAO,
Secretary to Government.

(MISCELLANEOUS.)

APPOINTMENT.

Port St. George, January 21, 1919.

No. 4.—Mr. James William Hancock is appointed to act as Secretary to the Board of Examiners vide Mr. R. H. Threlk.

MARRIAGE LICENCES.

Port St. George, January 21, 1919.

No. 10.—Under sections 2 and 3 of the Indian Christian Marriages Act, 1875, the Licenses granted under the said sections to the Reverend Frederick Arthur Stowell of the London Missionary Society in the district of Bellary on the 4th day of May 1918, are hereby revoked.

R. RAMACHANDRA RAO,
Secretary to Government.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

The following *Port St. George Gazette* Extraordinary is republished:—

Port St. George, January 25, 1919.

No. 4.—The following notification of the Government of India is republished:—

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

Delhi, the 25th January 1919.

In modification of the notification in the Finance Department No. 3018-F, dated the 11th November 1918, it is notified for public information that the rates for treasury bills with effect from the 27th January 1919 until further notice will be as follows:—

	Per cent.
	Rs. A. P.
For three months' bills	95 12 0
For six months' bills	97 8 0
For nine months' bills	98 0 0
For twelve months' bills	95 0 0

Port St. George, January 31, 1919.

No. 5.—The following notification of the Government of India is republished:—

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

The 18th November 1918.

No. 1915.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 116 of the Army Act, 1905 (VI of 1905), s. 80 and in pursuance of Military Department Notification No. 180, Jd-150, dated the 5th March 1918, and the Home Department Notification No. 180, Jd-150, dated the 9th November 1918, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to declare that, for the purpose of conversion into Indian currency of all sums of money expressed in British currency in the said Act, a penny shall be held to be equivalent to one anna.

Port St. George, January 28, 1919.

No. 6.—The following notification of the Government of India is republished:—

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY.

Port Coonoor.

The 18th January 1919.

No. 428 D.—In exercise of the power conferred by the Indian Post Office Act, 1926 (VI of 1926), the Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct that the following amendments shall be made in the rules published with the notification of the Government of India in the Department of Commerce and Industry No. 2183-45, dated the 25th April 1918, as subsequently amended, namely:—

In rule 1 of the said rules the following shall be substituted for the three entries under the head "Letters":—

"For a letter not exceeding one half its weight	.. .. .	Half-an-anna.
"For a letter exceeding one half, but not exceeding two and a half	.. .. .	One anna.
"For every additional two and a half annas, or part of that weight	.. .. .	One anna."

G. G. TUDHURYER,
Deputy Chief Secretary.

LOCAL AND MUNICIPAL DEPARTMENT.

(Legislative.)

RESIGNATION.

Fort St. George, January 27, 1918.

No. 6.—Under the provisions of section 22 (2) of the Government of India Act, 1915, and 9 Gov. V, 2 (1), this Executive the Governor is pleased to accept the resignation tendered by the Hon'ble Mr. Malcolm Edward Courtenay of his office of Additional Director of the Council of the Governor of Fort St. George for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations.

APPOINTMENT.

No. 7.—In the exercise of the power conferred by section 73 of the Government of India Act, 1915 (15 and 21) and by Regulation 1 of the Regulations for the nomination and election of Additional Members of the Legislative Council of the Governor of Fort St. George, the Governor is pleased to appoint Mr. Hopkinson Gilbert Pickens, M.A. to be an Additional Member of the Legislative Council of the Governor of Fort St. George.]

H. G. STOKES,

Acting Secretary to Government.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

LEAVE.

Fort St. George, January 22, 1918.

No. 14.—Under article 240 of the Civil Service Regulations, M.R. P. N. Chelapandi Venkataswami, Deputy Collector, with grade, is granted privilege leave for three months with effect from the date of relief.

Fort St. George, January 24, 1918.

No. 15.—Under articles 240, 240 (b) and 240 (c) of the Civil Service Regulations, Mr. Robert Walter Lockman Tait Fleming, Deputy Commissioner of the Salt, Abkari and Customs Department, is granted combined privilege leave and furlough for eight months from or after 1st March 1918.

EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

Fort St. George, January 22, 1918.

No. 16.—Mr. Christopher Frederick Horder, Assistant Commissioner of the Salt, Abkari and Customs Department, is granted an extension of furlough for six months from the 18th February 1918.

POSTINGS.

Fort St. George, January 24, 1918.

No. 17.—The following postings of deputy collectors are ordered:—

Mr. Richard Arthur Mann, on leave, to special duty, District, as District Collector of Port of Madras. (Note.—This cancels the posting of M.R. P. Puthumana Madhavan Chelapandi Panchikar Arangal to special duty, District, ordered in notification No. 2, dated 24th January 1918, published on page 18 of Part I of Fort St. George Gazette, dated 7th January 1918.)

Fort St. George, January 25, 1918.

M.R. P. Puthumana Madhavan Chelapandi Panchikar Arangal, on completion of training in Treasury work in Yercaud, to general duty, District.

PROMOTIONS.

No. 18.—The following promotions of survey officers consequent on the absence of M.R. P. Rao Subbar D. Subba Reddy, Survey, Assistant Director, second class, to privilege leave for five weeks from 1st July 1918 are ordered:—

(1) Mr. Leslie George Eschschk Firth, Assistant Director, fourth class, and acting Assistant Director, third class, to act as Assistant Director, second class.

(2) M.R. P. Puthumana Madhavan Chelapandi Panchikar Arangal, Assistant Director, fifth class (previously substantive), and acting Assistant Director, fourth class, to act as Assistant Director, third class.

- (4) M.E. Py. A. B. Vaidyanatha Ayyar Aravali, Assistant Director, 4th class, doing duty as Assistant Director of Land Revenue, Group No. IV, is not as Assistant Director of Survey, fourth class.

[This vacates notification No. 12, dated the 8th January 1918, published on page 83 of Part I of the Fort St. George Gazette, dated the 14th January 1918.]

No. 28.—The following promotions of survey officers, pursuant to the suggestion of Mr. Kenneth Macdonald, C.I.E., on military duty are advised:—

- (1) M.E. Py. Subrahmanya Ayyar Palur Tachikavaram Ayyar Aravali, Assistant Director, 5th class, to act as Assistant Director, third class, from 2nd August to 17th October 1918.
(2) M.E. Py. A. B. Vaidyanatha Ayyar Aravali, Assistant Director, 5th class, doing duty as Assistant Director of Land Revenue, Group No. IV, to act as Assistant Director of Survey, fourth class, from 2nd August to 17th October 1918.
(3) M.E. Py. Tappan Ananias Subbarao Ayyar Aravali, Assistant Director, fourth class, to act as Assistant Director, third class, from 18th October to 19th November 1918.

[This vacates notification No. 12, dated the 8th January 1918, published on page 83 of Part I of the Fort St. George Gazette, dated the 14th January 1918.]

No. 30.—With effect from the 30th November 1918, the date of retirement of M.E. Py. T. A. Subbarao Ayyar Aravali, Assistant Director of Survey, fourth class, and acting Assistant Director, third class, the following promotions of survey officers are advised:—

- (1) M.E. Py. Subrahmanya Ayyar Palur Tachikavaram Ayyar Aravali, Assistant Director, 5th class, to act as Assistant Director, third class.
(2) M.E. Py. A. B. Vaidyanatha Ayyar Aravali, Assistant Director, 5th class, doing duty as Assistant Director of Land Revenue, Group No. IV, to act as Assistant Director of Survey, fourth class.

NOTIFICATIONS

Fort St. George, January 23, 1919.

No. 31.—It is hereby notified that V. R. David Pillai, late permanent assistant clerk and acting head clerk of the Deputy Tahsildar's Office, Tiruppur, has been debarred from public service and is barred from re-employment anywhere in public service.

Fort St. George, January 25, 1919.

No. 32.—Under section 1 of the Madras Cattle Diseases Act, 1915, His Excellency the Governor in Council hereby directs that the provisions of the said Act shall be put in force in the Kanchi and Madhav Districts, for a period of three months from the date of publication of this notification.

Fort St. George, January 25, 1919.

No. 33.—Whereas the ryots of the village of Thadavandam of the Kallikottai and Aravali taluqs in the Ganjam District have applied for an order directing the survey and the presentation of a record of rights in respect of the village and have deposited a sum of Rs. 255 to meet the cost incurred thereby. His Excellency the Governor in Council in exercise of the powers conferred by section 164 (1) of the Madras Estates Land Act, 1908, directs that a survey be made and a record of rights prepared in respect of the village by the Special Settlement Officer No. V Party, who is hereby appointed to be a Revenue officer for the purpose. The record of rights to be prepared shall show:—

- (a) the names of each landholder in the village;
(b) the nature of the ryot or tenancy and whether the ryot is an occupancy or non-occupancy ryot;
(c) the survey number, subdivision and extent of the land held by the ryot as shown in the survey map of the village;
(d) whether the land is wet, medium, dry or garden; if wet source of irrigation and whether double or single crop;
(e) whether the land is ryot, old waste, private land, town or panchayat and the nature of uses or purposes; and
(f) the rent lawfully payable at the time the record is being prepared and whether the ryot is entitled to the benefit of provision (a) to clause (f) of section 24 of the Act.

Fort St. George, January 26, 1919.

No. 34.—In exercise of the powers conferred on him by section 2 of the Madras Registration of Births and Deaths Act of 1909, His Excellency the Governor in Council directs that the provisions of the said Act be extended to the area named in Item 3 of the annexed schedule with effect from the 1st March 1919:—

SCHEDULE.

1. District	...	...	...	...	...	...	Krishna.
2. Taluk	...	...	...	...	...	...	Narasapur.
3. Village	...	...	...	...	...	...	Acharya.

Fort St. George, December 2, 1918.

No. 25.—Under section 17 of the Madras Proprietary Estates Village Service Act, 1904, His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that the enfranchisement of village service tenants and the payment of money salaries to the estateholders in the proprietary villages specified in the schedule hereto annexed shall take effect from 1st February 1919.

SCHEDULE.

CHINGLEPUT DISTRICT.

MADRASASTAN TALUK. Zamindari.	MADRASASTAN TALUK.—cont. Zamindari—cont.
1. Kayappakulam.	59. Kakkumattuppal.
2. Sittalappakulam.	60. Hoda.
3. Sankkayappakulam.	61. Kallavil.
4. Kuvuvolu.	62. Padukuppam.
5. Pongusam.	63. Andarikuppam.
6. Velamparankulam.	64. Vennadai.
7. Puvayankulam.	65. Madakurukuppam.
8. Paluvu.	66. Nuzumkuppam.
9. Aruvamankulam.	67. Chayam.
10. Othanthi.	68. Nallur.
11. Nilumangalam.	69. Othirukuppam.
12. Malvanthi.	70. Sunkuppam.
13. Megayur.	71. Tattalanthi.
14. Maruthakottai.	72. Palamankulam.
15. Pakkam.	73. Sankkathakudi.
16. Haveli—Pudari.	74. Kuzumkuppam.
17. Velu.	75. Vedankuppam.
18. Peralankulam.	76. Aruvam.
19. Irumbadu.	77. Chayam—C.
20. Velupatti.	78. Do. D.
21. Peruvankurasi.	79. Do. E.
22. Ovanthakam.	80. Do. F.
23. Haveli—Lakkankurupattanam.	81. Do. A.
24. Kiliyandi.	82. Kikkani (485-B).
25. Attirukkam.	83. Do. (485-A).
26. Sionavilakudi.	84. Virudupattam.
27. Kottakudi.	85. Sankkathakudi.
28. Puvayankulam.	86. Kiliyandi (483).
29. Kuppam.	87. Portion of Nollam included in No. 78.
30. Vayalur.	88. Orugavali.
31. Aruvankurasi.	89. Portion of Nollam included in No. 82.
32. Puvu.	90. Nallur.
33. Tammampatti.	91. Tondimattur.
34. Sankkikulam.	92. Adiyalankudi.
35. Kuvuvolu.	93. Sankkathakudi.
36. Sankkikulam.	94. Tondimattur.
37. Kuvuvolu.	95. Tondimattur.
38. Sankkikulam.	96. Tondimattur.
39. Sankkikulam.	97. Tondimattur.
40. Sankkikulam.	98. Tondimattur.
41. Sankkikulam.	99. Tondimattur.
42. Sankkikulam.	100. Tondimattur.
43. Sankkikulam.	101. Tondimattur.
44. Sankkikulam.	102. Tondimattur.
45. Sankkikulam.	103. Tondimattur.
46. Sankkikulam.	104. Tondimattur.
47. Sankkikulam.	105. Tondimattur.
48. Sankkikulam.	106. Tondimattur.
49. Sankkikulam.	107. Tondimattur.
50. Sankkikulam.	108. Tondimattur.
51. Sankkikulam.	109. Tondimattur.
52. Sankkikulam.	110. Tondimattur.

Haveli in villages.

1. Malankulam.
2. Kuppam.
3. Melu.
4. Sankkikulam.
5. Puvayankulam.
6. Aruvam.
7. Puvayankulam.
8. Puvayankulam.
9. Puvayankulam.

POTTERY TALUK.

Zamindari.

1. Pottur.
2. Chingleppur.

Fort St. George, January 5, 1919.

No. 16.—In partial modification of notification No. 133, dated 24th October 1918, published on page 1185 to 1187 of Part I of the Fort St. George Gazette, dated 24th October 1918, it is hereby

notified that the public opinions on the Bill to amend the Madras Proprietary Estates' Village Revenue Act, 1948, and the Madras Hereditary Village Estates Act, 1949, will be required up to 20th April 1950.

ACQUISITION OF LANDS.

Rev. Dr. George, January 26, 1909.

[illegible]

Tanavally District, Seemankulam union, M. Chakraborty village.

[illegible]

Field No. 8888, January 27, 1939.

Under section 5, Act 1 of 1991, the Executive the Governor is Council hereby declare that the land mentioned below and measuring 6700 of an acre, in the town a 2000 more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for the extension of village line and, under sections 3 and 7 of the same Act, the Special Deputy Collector, Tanjore, is requested to perform the functions of a Collector under the said and directed to take action for the acquisition of the said land. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Special Deputy Collector, Tanjore, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

Tanites Hattai, Tanore taluk, No. 10, Nialliruppanthatti village.

Wet, E. No. 101 A, belonging to Abdul Karim, Ferganah, Madanwood Bazar and Tekoma, Samarkand, bounded on the north, east and south by No. 102 B; west by No. 104 A.

Under section 8, Act 1 of 1906, His Excellency the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned below and measuring 0.27 of an acre, be the same a little more or less is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for the acquisition of land for a field cleared; and, under sections 3 and 7 of the same Act, the Divisional Officer, Kericho, is empowered to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Divisional Officer, Kericho, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

Nalaejashvili, Kevno ts'ek, Pusini village

Sta. 1461 E. belonging to Indian Wells Station, located on the north by Sta. 1461 S. and east by Sta. 1462 S.	100	0	0
Sta. 1462 S. south of Sta. 1461, west by Sta. 1461	0	100	0
Sta. 1463 E. belonging to Indian Wells Station, located on the north by Sta. 1463 S. and west by Sta. 1462 S.	0	0	100
			Total ..

DECLARATION

Free St. George, January 25, 1878.

In the schedule to notification No. 330, dated 10th April 1938, published under notice 1 of the *Malaya Forest Act* on page 262 of Part I of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 15th April 1938, as corrected by the erratum published on page 1215 of Part I of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 3rd December 1938 :-

For—	Column 3.	Column 4.
"The Hare Island	"	" The Hare Island comprises survey Nos. 332 and 334 (area 361.71 acres). ¹⁰
<i>Foot—</i>		
"The three islands	"	" 3, Wa. 323 (area 146.32 acres)
"The Pinnated Island	"	" 3, Wa. 324 (area 320.69 acres). ¹⁰

NOTIFICATIONS:

Fort St. George, January 22, 1919.

As 28.—The Executive the Governor in Council, with the previous sanction of His Excellency the Governor General and the Council, hereby declares, under the provisions of section 53 of the Statute of 1890, that the Crown which are described in the schedule hereunto annexed are declared to be several forests under section 18 of the Act in the notwithstanding that in solemn [?] of the schedule shall exist to be "several forests" with effect from 1st March 1892:—

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[illegible]

Index classification and codes for classification

As it is of little use for growing or for the supply of fuel, its destruction is recommended. It is not required for medicinal purposes.

III

[illegible]

Rechtswissenschaften und -system für den Finanzdienstleistungssektor

The bed is a serviceable alternative for validation.
As it is of little use for growing or for the supply of food, the foundation is recommended. It is not required for successful management.

111

2. Street No. 34, Chicago, Ill.	Street Address	Village or town	1. Teacher, 2. Con- sultant, 3. Ex- aminer, 4. In- spector, 5. Ad- ministrator, 6. Trainee	- 1001	Standard - Yes No. 11, Bureau, dated 10 November 1911, dated 10 January 20 of 1912, of the St. George District, dated 10 January 1912.
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Model description and reason for classification

The seed is a slowly growing variety for propagation.
As in 1974 use for growing or for the supply of seed, the electrocatalysis is recommended. It is not required for accelerated seed growth.

32

4. Webb No. 411, Vaguer name and locality.	Bel. Q. Amer.	T. G. Davidson	L. S. Smedley, B. F. Miller, A. T. Davidson, G. A. Smith, S. H. Hays, W. F. Patterson, T. Davidson and L. S. Smedley.	2,000 ft	Donnerstag - Elise. (with B. F. Miller, Davidson, dated 21 February 1912), published pages 226 and 228 of Part I. in Vol. 9, Geogr. Anzeiger, 2d Feb. 1912.
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Fixed demand time and revenue for disaffirmation

As it is of little use for growing or for the supply of fuel, its cultivation is recommended. It is well regarded for medicinal purposes.

Name of parent or donor	Year	Tab.	Village	Area in acres	Result
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
B. Block No. 123, B. Block 123-45-67	1955	1 child born	B. Block, B. Block 123-45-67	1,234.56	Result—1 child born, 1955, 1956, 1957, 1958, 1959, 1960, 1961, 1962, 1963, 1964, 1965, 1966, 1967, 1968, 1969, 1970, 1971, 1972, 1973, 1974, 1975, 1976, 1977, 1978, 1979, 1980, 1981, 1982, 1983, 1984, 1985, 1986, 1987, 1988, 1989, 1990, 1991, 1992, 1993, 1994, 1995, 1996, 1997, 1998, 1999, 2000, 2001, 2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006, 2007, 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021, 2022, 2023, 2024, 2025, 2026, 2027, 2028, 2029, 2030, 2031, 2032, 2033, 2034, 2035, 2036, 2037, 2038, 2039, 2040, 2041, 2042, 2043, 2044, 2045, 2046, 2047, 2048, 2049, 2050, 2051, 2052, 2053, 2054, 2055, 2056, 2057, 2058, 2059, 2060, 2061, 2062, 2063, 2064, 2065, 2066, 2067, 2068, 2069, 2070, 2071, 2072, 2073, 2074, 2075, 2076, 2077, 2078, 2079, 2080, 2081, 2082, 2083, 2084, 2085, 2086, 2087, 2088, 2089, 2090, 2091, 2092, 2093, 2094, 2095, 2096, 2097, 2098, 2099, 2100, 2101, 2102, 2103, 2104, 2105, 2106, 2107, 2108, 2109, 2110, 2111, 2112, 2113, 2114, 2115, 2116, 2117, 2118, 2119, 2120, 2121, 2122, 2123, 2124, 2125, 2126, 2127, 2128, 2129, 2130, 2131, 2132, 2133, 2134, 2135, 2136, 2137, 2138, 2139, 2140, 2141, 2142, 2143, 2144, 2145, 2146, 2147, 2148, 2149, 2150, 2151, 2152, 2153, 2154, 2155, 2156, 2157, 2158, 2159, 2160, 2161, 2162, 2163, 2164, 2165, 2166, 2167, 2168, 2169, 2170, 2171, 2172, 2173, 2174, 2175, 2176, 2177, 2178, 2179, 2180, 2181, 2182, 2183, 2184, 2185, 2186, 2187, 2188, 2189, 2190, 2191, 2192, 2193, 2194, 2195, 2196, 2197, 2198, 2199, 2200, 2201, 2202, 2203, 2204, 2205, 2206, 2207, 2208, 2209, 2210, 2211, 2212, 2213, 2214, 2215, 2216, 2217, 2218, 2219, 2220, 2221, 2222, 2223, 2224, 2225, 2226, 2227, 2228, 2229, 2230, 2231, 2232, 2233, 2234, 2235, 2236, 2237, 2238, 2239, 2240, 2241, 2242, 2243, 2244, 2245, 2246, 2247, 2248, 2249, 2250, 2251, 2252, 2253, 2254, 2255, 2256, 2257, 2258, 2259, 2260, 2261, 2262, 2263, 2264, 2265, 2266, 2267, 2268, 2269, 2270, 2271, 2272, 2273, 2274, 2275, 2276, 2277, 2278, 2279, 2280, 2281, 2282, 2283, 2284, 2285, 2286, 2287, 2288, 2289, 2290, 2291, 2292, 2293, 2294, 2295, 2296, 2297, 2298, 2299, 2300, 2301, 2302, 2303, 2304, 2305, 2306, 2307, 2308, 2309, 2310, 2311, 2312, 2313, 2314, 2315, 2316, 2317, 2318, 2319, 2320, 2321, 2322, 2323, 2324, 2325, 2326, 2327, 2328, 2329, 2330, 2331, 2332, 2333, 2334, 2335, 2336, 2337, 2338, 2339, 2340, 2341, 2342, 2343, 2344, 2345, 2346, 2347, 2348, 2349, 2350, 2351, 2352, 2353, 2354, 2355, 2356, 2357, 2358, 2359, 2360, 2361, 2362, 2363, 2364, 2365, 2366, 2367, 2368, 2369, 2370, 2371, 2372, 2373, 2374, 2375, 2376, 2377, 2378, 2379, 2380, 2381, 2382, 2383, 2384, 2385, 2386, 2387, 2388, 2389, 2390, 2391, 2392, 2393, 2394, 2395, 2396, 2397, 2398, 2399, 2400, 2401, 2402, 2403, 2404, 2405, 2406, 2407, 2408, 2409, 2410, 2411, 2412, 2413, 2414, 2415, 2416, 2417, 2418, 2419, 2420, 2421, 2422, 2423, 2424, 2425, 2426, 2427, 2428, 2429, 2430, 2431, 2432, 2433, 2434, 2435, 2436, 2437, 2438, 2439, 2440, 2441, 2442, 2443, 2444, 2445, 2446, 2447, 2448, 2449, 2450, 2451, 2452, 2453, 2454, 2455, 2456, 2457, 2458, 2459, 2460, 2461, 2462, 2463, 2464, 2465, 2466, 2467, 2468, 2469, 2470, 2471, 2472, 2473, 2474, 2475, 2476, 2477, 2478, 2479, 2480, 2481, 2482, 2483, 2484, 2485, 2486, 2487, 2488, 2489, 2490, 2491, 2492, 2493, 2494, 2495, 2496, 2497, 2498, 2499, 2500, 2501, 2502, 2503, 2504, 2505, 2506, 2507, 2508, 2509, 2510, 2511, 2512, 2513, 2514, 2515, 2516, 2517, 2518, 2519, 2520, 2521, 2522, 2523, 2524, 2525, 2526, 2527, 2528, 2529, 2530, 2531, 2532, 2533, 2534, 2535, 2536, 2537, 2538, 2539, 2540, 2541, 2542, 2543, 2544, 2545, 2546, 2547, 2548, 2549, 2550, 2551, 2552,

Buff divergent and veins for classification.—The whole of the buff is millable and even milled for agglutinate than agglutinate. As it is of little use for grinding or for the supply of fuel, its classification is unnecessary. It is not required for the supply of material.

51

6. Black No. 110, Harpagomastix fossil.	North America.	Wythe- ba- shien.	1. Uniolella and 2. Harpogomast- ix.	100	Reynolds—Vile without No. 100, Fremont, found in September 1901, published in page 100 of Field and the 26 of Harper (North, dated 1901).
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As a rule of thumb for growing or for the supply of fuel, the distribution is recommended. It is not required for household measurements.

754

7	Black fly, <i>Simulium</i> (various forms)	Black fly, <i>Simulium</i> (various forms)	White fly, <i>Trialeurodes vaporariorum</i>	White fly, <i>Trialeurodes vaporariorum</i>	704	Standard—Tide, 1900-1901 Pa. 1901, 1902, 1903, 1904, 1905, 1906, 1907, 1908, 1909, 1910, 1911, 1912, 1913, 1914, 1915, 1916, 1917, 1918, 1919, 1920, 1921, 1922, 1923, 1924, 1925, 1926, 1927, 1928, 1929, 1930, 1931, 1932, 1933, 1934, 1935, 1936, 1937, 1938, 1939, 1940, 1941, 1942, 1943, 1944, 1945, 1946, 1947, 1948, 1949, 1950, 1951, 1952, 1953, 1954, 1955, 1956, 1957, 1958, 1959, 1960, 1961, 1962, 1963, 1964, 1965, 1966, 1967, 1968, 1969, 1970, 1971, 1972, 1973, 1974, 1975, 1976, 1977, 1978, 1979, 1980, 1981, 1982, 1983, 1984, 1985, 1986, 1987, 1988, 1989, 1990, 1991, 1992, 1993, 1994, 1995, 1996, 1997, 1998, 1999, 2000, 2001, 2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006, 2007, 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021, 2022, 2023, 2024, 2025, 2026, 2027, 2028, 2029, 2030, 2031, 2032, 2033, 2034, 2035, 2036, 2037, 2038, 2039, 2040, 2041, 2042, 2043, 2044, 2045, 2046, 2047, 2048, 2049, 2050, 2051, 2052, 2053, 2054, 2055, 2056, 2057, 2058, 2059, 2060, 2061, 2062, 2063, 2064, 2065, 2066, 2067, 2068, 2069, 2070, 2071, 2072, 2073, 2074, 2075, 2076, 2077, 2078, 2079, 2080, 2081, 2082, 2083, 2084, 2085, 2086, 2087, 2088, 2089, 2090, 2091, 2092, 2093, 2094, 2095, 2096, 2097, 2098, 2099, 2100, 2101, 2102, 2103, 2104, 2105, 2106, 2107, 2108, 2109, 2110, 2111, 2112, 2113, 2114, 2115, 2116, 2117, 2118, 2119, 2120, 2121, 2122, 2123, 2124, 2125, 2126, 2127, 2128, 2129, 2130, 2131, 2132, 2133, 2134, 2135, 2136, 2137, 2138, 2139, 2140, 2141, 2142, 2143, 2144, 2145, 2146, 2147, 2148, 2149, 2150, 2151, 2152, 2153, 2154, 2155, 2156, 2157, 2158, 2159, 2160, 2161, 2162, 2163, 2164, 2165, 2166, 2167, 2168, 2169, 2170, 2171, 2172, 2173, 2174, 2175, 2176, 2177, 2178, 2179, 2180, 2181, 2182, 2183, 2184, 2185, 2186, 2187, 2188, 2189, 2190, 2191, 2192, 2193, 2194, 2195, 2196, 2197, 2198, 2199, 2200, 2201, 2202, 2203, 2204, 2205, 2206, 2207, 2208, 2209, 2210, 2211, 2212, 2213, 2214, 2215, 2216, 2217, 2218, 2219, 2220, 2221, 2222, 2223, 2224, 2225, 2226, 2227, 2228, 2229, 2230, 2231, 2232, 2233, 2234, 2235, 2236, 2237, 2238, 2239, 2240, 2241, 2242, 2243, 2244, 2245, 2246, 2247, 2248, 2249, 2250, 2251, 2252, 2253, 2254, 2255, 2256, 2257, 2258, 2259, 2260, 2261, 2262, 2263, 2264, 2265, 2266, 2267, 2268, 2269, 2270, 2271, 2272, 2273, 2274, 2275, 2276, 2277, 2278, 2279, 2280, 2281, 2282, 2283, 2284, 2285, 2286, 2287, 2288, 2289, 2290, 2291, 2292, 2293, 2294, 2295, 2296, 2297, 2298, 2299, 2300, 2301, 2302, 2303, 2304, 2305, 2306, 2307, 2308, 2309, 2310, 2311, 2312, 2313, 2314, 2315, 2316, 2317, 2318, 2319, 2320, 2321, 2322, 2323, 2324, 2325, 2326, 2327, 2328, 2329, 2330, 2331, 2332, 2333, 2334, 2335, 2336, 2337, 2338, 2339, 2340, 2341, 2342, 2343, 2344, 2345, 2346, 2347, 2348, 2349, 2350, 2351, 2352, 2353, 2354, 2355, 2356, 2357, 2358, 2359, 2360, 2361, 2362, 2363, 2364, 2365, 2366, 2367, 2368, 2369, 2370, 2371, 2372, 2373, 2374, 2375, 2376, 2377, 2378, 2379, 2380, 2381, 2382, 2383, 2384, 2385, 2386, 2387, 2388, 2389, 2390, 2391, 2392, 2393, 2394, 2395, 2396, 2397, 2398, 2399, 2400, 2401, 2402, 2403, 2404, 2405, 2406, 2407, 2408, 2409, 2410, 2411, 2412, 2413, 2414, 2415, 2416, 2417, 2418, 2419, 2420, 2421, 2422, 2423, 2424, 2425, 2426, 2427, 2428, 2429, 2430, 2431, 2432, 2433, 2434, 2435, 2436, 2437, 2438, 2439, 2440, 2441, 2442, 2443, 2444, 2445, 2446, 2447, 2448, 2449, 2450, 2451, 2452, 2453, 2454, 2455, 2456, 2457, 2458, 2459, 2460, 2461, 2462, 2463, 2464, 2465, 2466, 2467, 2468, 2469, 2470, 2471, 2472, 2473, 2474, 2475, 2476, 2477, 2478, 2479, 2480, 2481, 2482, 2483, 2484, 2485, 2486, 2487, 2488, 2489, 2490, 2491, 2492, 2493, 2494, 2495, 2496, 2497, 2498, 2499, 2500, 2501, 2502, 2503, 2504, 2505, 2506, 2507, 2508, 2509, 2510, 2511, 2512, 2513, 2514, 2515, 2516, 2517, 2518, 2519, 2520, 2521, 2522, 2523, 2524, 2525, 2526, 2527, 2528, 2529, 2530, 2531, 2532, 2533, 2534, 2535, 2536, 2537, 2538, 2539, 2540, 2541, 2542, 2543, 2544, 2545, 2546, 2547, 2548, 2549, 2550, 2551, 2552, 2553, 2554, 2555, 2556, 2557, 2558, 2559, 2560, 2
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As little as 100 gms for young and for the empty of bowl, for the *Chalcid* is recommended. It is well advised for medicinal treatment.

VIII

8. Book No. 16, Twentieth annual book.	Book Acq'd.	Thirdman	L. Decker, J. Ann, R. Nalynich Joseph A. Vargan- dar and R. J. J. J. man.	1990	Manitowish-Wild Pg 108, Rowan, (vol 10 July 1990, published on pg 108 and 109 of Part I of line 108 George, (vol 10 108 George, (vol 10
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As a guide to the user, the following information is provided:

Rest Pt., Georgia, January 21, 1904

By 10.—The Secretary the Governor in Council hereby declares, under the provisions of section 14 of the Midland Forest Act, 1852, that the areas, the boundaries of which are set forth in the schedule below, shall be considered "reserved forests" under the Act with effect from the March 1918.—

Name of resource.	Statistical	Tribal	Village	Area	Description.
Admission to Hakarua and its associated lands.	The Ngāwhero	Okaimatua	Kiaikimoi	22 sq. mi.	Work - starting from the 1000 ft. level, approx.

Small village on boundary road along the western boundary of town. 600 m x 600 m. 1000' above stream. 1000' above stream.

East — Cross the boundary into a north-westerly direction in a straight line to a point on the southeast boundary of S. No. 14th (Kharakhal village) (3) along a line 1 km from the second survey stone on the above said boundary.

Such a Thomsen K curve is a north-westerly direction, along the southern boundary of E. No. 140 beds just west of the southern boundary of the Michoudville reservoir forest.

West–Thames & its tributaries in the north-eastern direction along the eastern boundary of Wiltshire to the starting point.

Field St. George, January 22, 1938.

14. 24.—The Executive of the Government in Council hereby declares under the provisions of section 18 of the Indian Forest Act of 1912 that the areas, the boundaries of which are set forth in the schedule below, shall be constituted "protected forests" under the Act with effect from 1st March 1918.

Box 1 (continued)

Date/Off.	Tide.	Name of the Vessel.	Height of boat	d.m.	Direction.
October ..	High tide ..	Towhee-give ..	Small canoe.	4.4	Went ... starting from a point where the narrowest boundary of the river S. B. 215 of the ...

nearby the western side of Highway Route 60 (see map), the two new segments along the northern side of that road, the south-west corner of (intersection) S. No. 1280 of Tenthredinidae at Sagayawa is near the boundary of the Oroville

East and south.—Thence the line follows the northern boundary of Gaudier estate, crossing first north-west, then north-east, then west then north-west and finally runs S.W. across the boundary of (Bavaria) & No. 61st Territorial village at the end of angle north-west of the intersection angle.

West—Follow the first road south and by south along the western side of it. No. 401 is the starting point.

No. 25.—His Excellency the Governor in Council hereby declares under the provisions of section 24 of the Madras Forest Act of 1902 that His post-office registered in the revenue list of the Guntur district, which is in Section No. 170, dated 24 July 1907, published on pages 871 and 873 of the Part 2, George's Gazette, Part I, dated 12th July 1907, was declared to be "Sincere" forest under section 18 of that Act, shall cease to be part of the "reserved forest" with effect from 1st March 1910.—

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[illegible]

Leaf description.—There is an oval pattern of leaf veins (100 to 150 μ m long).

Protein for bioassaying.—These fish of each group formed portions of various sizes the highest value being given to the smallest. They have been analyzed from the ventral finnet by dissection on the ground. It is proposed to dissect them in order to agree with the same previous survey and to have the present completed, however.

Fort St. George, January 12, 1878.

No. 56.—The following order of the Government of India is republished:—

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY.

Dated, the 21st January 1910.

No. 323-D.—In exercise of the power conferred on him by section 7 of the Mining Testing Act, 1916 (X of 1916), the Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct (i) that for reasons recorded hereon, together with any reasons which may hereafter be or may seem to them, they be allowed to continue to work the said mine, and (ii) that the said mine be included in the list of mines in the Province of Madras, and (iii) that the said Government shall have power to make the said mine and all the land and minerals therein and in such manner as the Government of Madras may direct—

		A sum of Rs.		48 6 4	
H. K. Mehta
W. Kahn
A. Mani
North German Lloyd	*
North German Assurance Department
E. G. Kraybill
Mr. A. Hall, German Consul

Port St. George, January 28, 1919.

No. 27.—The following notifications of the Government of India are reprinted —

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY.

IMPORT AND EXPORT REGULATIONS.

Dated the 11th January 1919.

No. 257 D.—The following War Trade Department List, dated the 3rd December 1918, and Order in Council, dated the 8th December 1918, on the subject of prohibitions of export from the United Kingdom are published for general information:—

WAR TRADE DEPARTMENT,

4, CAPITAL BUILDING,

WARRENHURST, S.W. 1.

2nd December 1918.

List of goods the export of which is prohibited by the Royal Proclamation of the 19th May 1917, as amended by Orders of Council of the 25th June 1917, the 12th July 1917, the 15th August 1917, the 25th August 1917, the 15th October 1917, the 27th November 1917, the 16th December 1917, the 22nd January 1918, the 23rd February 1918, the 23rd February 1918, the 8th March 1918, the 12th April 1918, the 23rd April 1918, the 14th May 1918, the 11th June 1918, the 2nd July 1918, the 23rd July 1918, the 12th August 1918, the 27th August 1918, the 1st October 1918, the 15th October 1918, and the 18th November 1918, further amended by notices appearing in the "Board of Trade Journal", to be exported from the United Kingdom to the following destinations, viz:—

Goods marked (A) to all destinations;

Goods marked (B) to all ports and destinations abroad other than ports and destinations in British possessions and protectorates.

List C.—By order of Council dated the 1st October 1918, all goods (other than (1) printed matter and (2) personal effects accompanied by their owners) are prohibited from export to all destinations in Europe and Asiatic Russia and in other foreign countries in Europe and on the Mediterranean, except France and French possessions, Italy and Italian possessions, and Portugal, and to all Ports in any such Foreign countries. (An exporter (1) it should be noted that certain kinds of printed matter are prohibited under the prohibition on (B) paper, etc., page 15.)

Note.—Goods returned from "A" or "B" automatically come under List C.

* Orders of Council and notices issued subsequently to the date of this list are published in the "Board of Trade Journal", which may be obtained either directly or through any book-seller from the undersigned branches of H. M. Stationery Office:—

London: Imperial House, Kingsway, W. G. 2.

Cardiff: 1, St. Andrew's Crescent.

Manchester: 37, Peter street.

Edinburgh: 23, Fife street.

or from Messrs. E. Ponsonby, Ltd., 115, Grafton Street, Dublin.

The attention of exporters is drawn to the fact that various articles marked B may, in view of the proceedings of copper contained in them, be subject to the copper prohibitions (2nd A). (See "Copper.")

Applications must therefore be made to the War Trade Department for licences to export goods which fall within the aforementioned copper prohibition on account of the quantity of copper contained therein. Such applications should always indicate clearly the actual quantity of copper and/or copper alloys the goods contain.

A.

Aluminium, artificial, see Cerberium.

(a) Acetylene, not ethereal prohibited; (14-5-17).

(a) Acetylene; (11-6-16).

(a) Acetone, all methods.

(a) Acetic Acid.

(a) Acetic anhydride; (12-11-17).

(a) Aceto-sulphonic.

(a) Acetylhydric acid (acrylic) and its preparations.

(a) Acetic acid; (11-6-16) (12-11-18).

Adren, see Haulins.

(a) Aerated and Mineral Waters, except uncarbonated mineral waters (1-5-17).

(a) Aerolysins dyes.

(a) Aeroplane engines and their component parts.

Agricultural machinery, see Machinery.

(a) Aircraft of all kinds and their component parts, together with accessories and articles suitable for use in connection with aircraft.

Aircraft, Steel stampings suitable for, see Steel.

Ajowan seeds, see Seeds.

(a) Alabaster; (2-3-16) (23-3-17).

Alb, see Bact.

Alkaline bromides, see Bromides.

Alkaline borates, see Borates.

(a) Alloys (23-3-17); (12-4-18) (2-11-18).

Alumina; see Phosphate Rock.

copper alloys does not exceed 5 per cent of the total weight of the article and does not exceed 16 lb.

(a) Copper ore; cuprous oxide, concentrate and precipitates; (25-3-47).

(a) Copper stamps for stamping various plant-goods; (25-3-15).

(a) Copper sulphate; (12-4-18).

(a) Coppers and their component parts (14-3-18).

Cordage and twine, see Ropes and twine; Flax; Hemp manufactures; Jute cordage.

Cordite powder, see Implements, etc.

(a) Cork and cork dust; (22-1-18) (14-5-38)

(a) Corks, corks; (14-5-18)

(a) Corollae

(a) Corn cobs

Corn cobs, see Official.

Corrugated sheets, see Galvanized sheets

Cotton, manufactures of, the following:—

(a) Type-writer cloth and fine cotton muslin, as the price, from 50 to 55 inches wide and weighing from $\frac{1}{4}$ ounce to 4 ounces per square yard; (11-5-18)

(a) Cotton rope and rope containing cotton.

(a) Cotton, raw; (12-3-47).

(a) Cotton yarn, made from or containing Sea Island cotton, whether grown in the United States of America or the West Indies; (1-5-17) (14-5-18).

Cotton seed cake, and cotton seed meal, see Flax and Meal.

Cotton ties, see American.

(a) Cotton waste, and articles containing cotton waste

Craft, see Boats

Cream of Tartar, see Tartaric Acid

Cresol, see meta-cresol; para-cresol.

(a) Cryolite; (15-8-18)

Cryolite, see Cryolite.

(a) Cubic, (17-11-17) (12-4-18) (18-11-18).

Cuba, see Mail

(a) Culver root; (15-10-18)

(a) Cuttle, and cuttlebone thereof; (25-3-17) (12-11-18).

Cutlery, see Knives and Shavers, materials for; Tools, small; Wire, barbed.

Cyan lithography, see Cyanide

Cyanide, see Cyanide, Motor Vehicle.

(a) Cylinders, metal, capable of use for the storage of gases or liquids under pressure; (14-8-17) (12-12-18).

D

(a) Dandruff; (12-4-18) (18-11-18).

(a) Dams

Dandruff, see Ship's rigging.

(a) Darts, (15-10-18).

Delta metal, see Copper.

(a) Dextrine and all articles and mixtures and preparations containing dextrine; (17-8-17), (15-8-17).

Dial, see Time.

Dials for cartridge cases, see Implements, etc.

Diesel engines, see Shipbuilding material.

Diamethylamine.

Diatoms, grains, see Grains, etc.

(a) Diets, feeding, and their component parts

Drawings, see Maps.

(a) Draw plates invented for drawing wire; (25-3-18).

Draws, see Boots and Shoes, material for.

(a) Drums, iron or steel, other than such drums as contain goods to be shipped for exportation, and are allowed by the Commissioner of Customs and Excise to be shipped as the contents of such goods; (14-3-18).

(a) Dyes and dyestuffs manufactured from coal for products, and articles containing such dyes and dyestuffs.

E

Earth, wet Oils and mud, see Oils and muds.

(a) Eggs in shells

(a) Egg powder; (15-3-17).

(a) Egg, yolk and liquid; (15-3-18) (19-3-17).

Electric insulating materials, see Insulating.

Electric lamp filaments, see Tapering.

Enamel, gold, see Gold.

Engines, internal combustion, see Shipbuilding material.

Engines, see Aeroplanes; Railway carriages.

Engines, military, see Bridges; Engines.

Equipment web, see Web.

(a) Erupt of ore, and the liquid extract of ore; (15-3-17) (15-4-18) (15-10-18).

(a) Esparto grass

(a) Explosives, other than industrial; (15-11-18).

Exfoliate, see Boots and Shoes, material for.

Explosives, see Ship's rigging.

F

Feller pins, see Steel.

(a) Fences; (18-3-17)

(a) Farming implements, see Machinery, agricultural.

(a) Fats, all animal and vegetable, and articles and mixtures containing such fats, not otherwise specifically prohibited; (12-3-17) (25-11-17).

(a) Fatty acids, and articles and mixtures containing fatty acids, not otherwise specifically prohibited; (27-11-17).

(a) Felt made wholly or partly of wool or hair (except making felt and wools felt, which see); (8-5-18).

(a) Felt, roofing; (18-5-18).

Felt, wool, see Wool.

Fennel seed, see Seeds.

Ferrous, see Tapering Dies.

Ferric alloys, the following:—

(a) Ferro-cerium

(a) Ferro-manganese; (25-6-17).

(a) Ferro-silicon.

(a) Ferro-titanium.

(a) Ferro-zinc; (15-8-18).

(a) Ferro-zinc.

(a) Fets, Magrop, see Hemp.

- (a) Hair, all manufactures, mixtures and products of, except such as are prohibited by the following:—Bathing, bedding carpets and carpet rugs and hats; (8-3-18) (10-11-8).

Hair, see Hairnets; Felt; Hugs.

- (a) Hammers, and otherwise specifically prohibited; (1-3-17) (17-11-17); see also Tools, also Hammers.

- (a) Handies and helms for gubbers, pickaxes, spears, and shovels; (12-3-17).

- (a) Handies for wire, wire, wire, chains, film, links (agricultural, wire, roadmaking, and other), girdles, gauges, hammers (hand), haws, haws (breaking and repairing), wires, and various screw-drivers (for hand screw) and articles; (12-11-17) (14-5-18) (15-10-18).

Harrows, see Harrows.

- (a) Hatchets; (10-5-17) (14-5-18).

Hat hangers, see Castings.

Hawes, see Steel.

- (a) Hay.

- (a) Heliograph and their component parts; (2-3-18).

Heap and Heap manufactures, the following:—

- (a) Heap ropes, old.

- (a) Heap waste.

- (a) Heap of all kinds (including Indian hemp used in textile manufactures), Magway fibre and manufactures thereof, except Taped hemp; (8-3-18) See also Indian Hemp.

Hempseed cake and meal, see Cakes and Meals.

- (a) Hems and its preparations; (10-5-17).

- (a) Hexamethylene tetramine (hexamine) and its compounds and preparations; (11-6-17).

- (a) Hides of cattle, buffaloes, and horses.

- (a) Hides and skins, shavings of; (12-1-18) (14-5-18).

Hides and skins untreated, see Glazebuck, &c.

Hinges, see Castings.

Hire boats, see Hires.

- (a) Hires.

- (a) Honey and all articles, mixtures and preparations containing honey; (20-5-16) (15-3-17).

Hooks, articles, see Glazebuck.

Hooks, see Hooks and Haws, material for; Fish; Haws.

- (a) Hoes, buttons and bowls, manufactured of

Hoes, see On and over.

Horn clippers, see Castings.

Horn blades see Hoes.

Horn rags, see Hugs.

History models, see Models.

Hibernia, see Tangleless Green.

Hook steel, see Cakes and Meals.

- (a) Huts, wooden.

- (a) Hydraulic mandrels and hydrations; (20-5-17) (22-1-18) (12-4-18).

- (a) Hydrochromic acid; (11-6-18).

- (a) Hydrogen peroxide; (22-3-17).

- (a) Hydrometers made of glass (12-10-18).

- (a) Hydrophobic, and various containing hydrophobic.

I

- (a) Implements and apparatus designed exclusively for the manufacture of munitions of war, for the manufacture or repair of munitions of war material for use on land or sea, the following:—

Cordite presses;
Dus for cordite mass;
Sugars for cordite or shells;
Incorporators;
Lapping machines;
Rising machines;
Wire-winding machines.

Implements for cutting or fixing barbed wire, see Wire.

- (a) Incorporated gun cordite rings; (17-12-17).

Incorporators, see Implements.

- (a) Indian hemp (Cannabis indica); (22-11-17).

- (a) Indigo, synthetic; (9-6-18).

- (a) Large candles manufactured of kerosene wax; (11-6-18).

Insulated wires, see Cables.

Insulated wires, see Wires.

Knitting materials, the following:—

- (a) Knit, consisting cloth, paper, silk, and tape; (14-5-18).

- (a) Knitted fibres; (14-5-18).

- (a) Knives, and articles, mixtures and preparations containing knives; (22-3-17).

- (a) Knives, and articles; (10-11-18).

- (a) Knives, and its alloys and manufactures containing knives; (12-10-18) (22-3-17) (17-11-17).

Iron and steel castings, and forgings for hulls and machinery of ships, see Shipbuilding material.

- (a) Iron and steel articles containing chrome, nickel, molybdenum, nickel, tungsten or vanadium; (11-3-17).

Iron (1-6-17), the following:—

- (a) Angles, channels, joists, iron and other structural material.

- (a) Bars, including flats, rounds and other sections and shapes.

- (a) Bells, blooms and slabs.

- (a) Bolts, see Bars.

- (a) Bridge-work, pierwork and other structural material.

- Castings, see Castings; also Shipbuilding material.

Channels, see Angles above.

Constructional material, see Bridge-work above.

Drums, see Drums.

Flats, see Bars above.

Forgings, see Castings, also Shipbuilding material.

Forgings, do, cast, see Forging.

- (a) Hoops and strips.

- (a) Ingots.

Joists, see Angles above.

Models, see Ingots.

Nails, see Nails.

Nuts, see Nuts.

- (a) On.

Platwork, see Bridge-work above.

- (a) Pig.

- (a) Branch sprays; (14-8-17).
 (a) Caltag; (14-8-17).
 (a) Carri.
 (a) Cast-iron.
 (a) Colley; (14-8-17).
 (a) Cowry; (14-8-17).
 (a) Clover; (14-8-17).
 (a) Fungus; (14-8-17) (2-7-12).
 (a) Green; (14-8-17).
 (a) Hala; (14-8-17).
 (a) Kohl, red.
 (a) Lark; (14-8-17).
 (a) Lotion; (14-8-17).
 (a) Lupa; (12-12-15).
 (a) Mergel.
 (a) Mustard; (12-3-17).
 (a) Oates.
 (a) Parsnip.
 (a) Shale; (14-8-17).
 (a) Spatch; (14-8-17).
 (a) Strophilina; (12-4-15).
 (a) Tonic.
 (a) Tonic; (14-8-17).
 (a) Turp.
 (a) Vetch or cere; (12-10-18).
 Seeds, Oleaginous, see Oleaginous.
- (a) Sodium.
 (a) Soda-salt.
 (a) Spongy cast; (12-3-17) (12-4-18).
 (a) Soda-bases and salts; (12-4-18).
 (a) Spongy shingle; (12-4-18).
 Spongy and salts, and used as Cakes and
 Moulds.
 Shale, see Ship's rigging.
 Shale, see Oil, Fuel.
 Shale, see, see Soda.
 Shale, see Oil, Fuel.
 (a) Observation, based on wood and salts
 (12-10-18) (12-10-17).
 Shale, see Galvanized; Iron; Lead
 coated; Wire; Steel.
 Shipbuilding materials; (12-3-17)
 (12-3-17) the following:-
 (a) Chassis tubes
 (a) Engines for use on board ships;
 (including Diesel and other
 internal combustion engines for
 marine propulsion) and
 component parts of such
 engines.
 (a) Iron and steel castings and
 forgings for hulls and machinery
 of ships.
 (a) Machinery for steam ships and
 component parts thereof;
 (12-3-17).
 (a) Building materials for shipbuilding;
 (12-3-17).
 (a) Ship's auxiliary machinery.
 (a) Ship's telegraph and component
 parts thereof.
 (a) Steering gear and component
 parts thereof.
 (a) Winches.
 (a) Windmills.
 See also Fuel, Engines, etc.
- Ship's rigging; (12-11-17) fittings for
 the following:-
 (a) Belaying pins.
 (a) Blocks, wood and iron rigging.
 (a) Bobs.
 (a) Chains, rigging.
 (a) Chute.
- (a) Dredger.
 (a) Engines.
 (a) Spongy, rigging, set or stretching.
 (a) Shackle.
 (a) Tackle.
 Ship's equipment, see Compass.
 Shale, see Wood.
 Shoreside tools and materials, see
 Tools.
 Shores, see Shale.
 (a) Shores and materials containing sodium;
 (12-1-18) (12-10-18).
 Fitting apparatus, see Machinery.
 (a) Shale tubes.
 (a) Shale compounds; (12-3-17).
 (a) Shale-springs; (12-3-18).
 Silk and silk manufactures; (12-10-18)
 (12-1-17) the following:-
 (a) All threads, yarns and twists of
 Tussah silk and of artificial
 silk.
 (a) Cocoon.
 (a) Raw silk and all threads, yarns
 and twists thereof; (12-3-17).
 (a) Silk-belling cloth.
 (a) Silk waste of all kinds (including
 artificial silk waste) and all
 threads, yarns and twists
 thereof including waste and
 silk yarns.
 (a) Silk-worms; (12-4-18) (12-4-18)
 (12-11-18).
 (a) Silver bullion, specie and coin; (12-4-18).
 (a) Steel strings, etc.
 (a) Steel waste.
 Shale, see Coal; Dred; Grist; Goldbeater;
 Mould; Pig; Spongy; Steel; Sheep.
 Shilling, see, see Tools.
 Shilling, see, see Tools.
 (a) Soap including soft soap; (12-3-18).
 (a) Soda crystals; (12-1-18).
 (a) Sodium hypochlorite (bleaching and
 antiseptic containing sodium hypochlorite).
 (a) Sodium peroxide; (12-3-17).
 (a) Sodium persulfate and mixtures containing
 sodium persulfate; (12-3-17)
 (12-11-18).
 Shale, see Copper, Lead.
 (a) Shale, compound and dehydrated;
 (12-3-17).
 Shale, iron and steel, see Oates and
 Moulds.
 (a) Sphatol.
 (a) Spouting pipe; (12-3-18) (12-11-18).
 (a) Spinning and spider dress.
 (a) Spinning; (12-1-17).
 Spire, the following:-
 (a) Clens.
 (a) Gilters.
 (a) White Pepper.
 (a) Black Pepper.
 (a) Spices; (12-12-18) (12-3-18)
 (12-3-18).
 Spinning, see, see Soda.
 Spout, Motor, see Motor.
 Spout, Petroleum, see Petroleum.
 (a) Spout, potash, of a strength less than
 45 degrees above proof; (12-3-18)
 (12-3-18).
 Spout, see Tools, small.
 Spout, see Castings.
 (a) Squalls; (12-11-17) (12-4-18).

- Stamps, copper, used for stamping woven glass goods. See Copper.
- (a) Starch, various containing starch and substances, and preparations of starch (19-2-17).
- Sticks; (1-2-17) (10-5-17), the following:-
- (a) Angles, channels, joists, beams and other structural material.
- Balls, see Bearings.
- (a) Bars, including flats, rounds, and other sections or shapes; (1-2-17).
- (a) Bolts.
- (a) Bolts.
- Balls, see Balls.
- (a) Bridgework, pierwork, and structural material.
- Castings, see Shipbuilding Material.
- Channels, see Angles, etc., above.
- Drums, see Drums.
- (a) Flats, see Bars above.
- (a) Pipes; (19-2-17).
- (a) Materials; (19-2-17).
- (a) Hoops; (5-2-18).
- (a) Ingots.
- Joists, see Angles, etc., above.
- Nails, see Nails.
- Nuts, see Nuts.
- Flats, see Bars above.
- Flats, see Bars above.
- (a) Pins and needles; (28-5-18) (1-5-17).
- Pins, see Nails, below.
- Balls, see Railway Material.
- Rivets, see Rivets.
- Stands, see Bars, etc., above.
- (a) Screws.
- Screws, see Wood Screws.
- Structural material, see Angles, etc., above.
- Substances, see Bars, etc., above.
- Shells, see Flats, etc., above.
- Sheet iron.
- (a) Shells.
- Shells, see Railway Material.
- (a) Shells, see Bars, etc., above.
- Structural Material, see Bridgework above.
- Tees, see Angles, etc., above.
- (a) Tensile pins of all kinds, including steel pins, coach pins, ball pins, gill pins, and lock pins.
- (a) Trussing.
- (a) Tubes.
- Wire and wire rods, see Wire.
- (a) Wire rope; (19-2-18).
- (a) Steel, containing tungsten or molybdenum.
- (a) Steel containing silicon, cobalt, nickel, or vanadium; (19-2-18), (1-5-17).
- (a) Steels and similar alloys; (19-2-18).
- (a) Steels, including, capable of containing steel, cast, or other solid fuel, and their component parts; (14-5-17).
- Staves, piping for, see Piping.
- Stave fittings, see Castings.
- (a) Structural leaves and shells.
- (a) Staves.
- Strawboard, see Paper.
- (a) Strawboard walls.
- Strengthening; see Bars.
- (a) Substances used in building apparatus.

- (a) Saps, case and best, and articles, mixtures, and preparations containing saps, case or best; (19-2-17); see also Gasoline; Milk Saps; Milk Saps; least saps.
- (a) Sulphate.
- Sulphate used with, and used, see Coke and Saps.
- (a) Superphosphate.
- Sulphate used, see Saps.
- (a) Saps and their component parts.
- (a) Syringes, hypodermic.
- (a) Syringes which may be used as food for saps; (19-2-17).

T

- (a) Tallow, and articles, mixtures, and preparations containing tallow; (19-2-17) (1-5-17) (19-2-17).
- (a) Tanning, extracts, and substances for use in tanning; (19-2-17) (19-2-17) (19-2-17) (19-2-17) (19-2-17).
- Tape, cloth, see Tanning Materials.
- (a) Tapers; (19-2-18).
- (a) Tapers and taper flour.
- (a) Tea, vegetable; (5-2-18).
- Tea seeds, see Seeds.
- (a) Tartaric acid, cream of tartar, alkaline tartarates; (5-2-14) (5-2-14).
- (a) Tea, including tea waste, overflows, dust and soil, whether discarded or not; (19-2-18) (19-2-17) (19-2-18).
- (a) Telegraphs (including wireless) and telephones, and instruments and material for installing wires for wireless telegraphic apparatus; (19-2-17) (19-2-17) (19-2-17).
- Telegraphs, ships, see Shipbuilding Materials.
- (a) Telegraphs and their component parts; (19-2-18).
- (a) Teles and their component parts.
- Medicinal substances only, for pulping machines, see Turpentine Substances.
- (a) Turpentine; (19-2-18).
- Tenile pins are Steel.
- (a) Turpentine, mineral; (19-2-18) (19-2-18).
- Tenures, see Ship's rigging.
- (a) Turbine and its alloys; (19-2-18).
- (a) Turbine, oxide and salts of; (19-2-17).
- (a) Turbine, see Cotton; Flax; Jute; Silk.
- Turbin sailing boats, see Yachts.
- (a) Tin and alloys of tin; (5-2-18).
- (a) Tin manufacturers of (not otherwise specifically prohibited); (19-2-17) (19-2-18) (19-2-18) (19-2-18).
- (a) Tin, compounds of (except chloride and oxide of tin); (5-2-18).
- (a) Tin ore; (5-2-18).
- (a) Tin, oxide of, and mixtures and preparations containing tin oxide; (5-2-18) (19-2-17) (19-2-18).
- (a) Tin alloys; (19-2-18) (19-2-18).
- (a) Tin alloys, including scrapped and fused, respectively wholly or partly made of tin plate (19-2-18).
- (a) Tin alloys, tin alloys, and tin alloys; (19-2-18).

- (a) Tobacco, unmanufactured and manufactured, except snuff and snuff; (13-7-17) (27-11-17).
- (a) Tobacco pipe; (19-2-17).
- Tobacco seed, see Seeds.
- Toga, see Tunic.
- Tonin, agricultural and farm, see Machinery, also Machines.
- Tonic, (shampooing), see Soaps and Shampoos.
- Monitors for
- (a) Tons, steel, the following:—
Boring cutters; (27-1-16).
- Drums and bbs; (27-11-17).
- Chutes; (28-2-16).
- Piles, other (see) steamers' and fire; (3-9-16).
- Forks, stone, coal-mining and mine; (27-11-17).
- Backbones and their component parts; (28-2-17).
- Bambers (hand varieties); (27-11-17).
- Laths tools; (28-2-16).
- Mining tools; (27-1-16).
- Milling cutters; (27-1-16).
- Presses; (27-11-17).
- Rope cutters; (27-11-17).
- Plates, wood and iron; (27-11-17).
- Rollers (or drums); (27-11-17).
- Monitors; (28-2-16).
- Screening tools; (28-2-16).
- Sifting screens; (28-2-16).
- Spinning tools; (27-11-17).
- Thread cutting tools; (27-1-16).
- Tongs, bar; (27-11-17).
- Trawl net; (27-1-16).
- Winders, rope; (27-1-17).
- Tooth brushes, see Brushes.
- (a) Turpentine and their component parts.
- (a) Turpentine resin.
- (a) Turpentine tubes.
- Turkey fittings, see Castings.
- Turkism, see Steel.
- (a) Tuxedo.
- (a) Tuxedo, (shampooing).
- (a) Tripoli, phosphate.
- Tubes, see Pipes, Copper Manufacturers; Iron; Shipbuilding Material; Steel; Turpentine.
- (a) Turpentine alloys; (28-2-17).
- (a) Turpentine (except turpentine) Elements for electric lamps.
- (a) Turpentine Elements for electric lamps.
- (a) Turpentine ores (including ferberite, barite, celestine and celestine); (28-2-16).
- (a) Turpentine suitable for aeroplanes. Turpentine seed, see Seeds.
- (a) Turpentine (oil and spirit), and articles containing turpentine; (28-2-17).
- (a) Turpentine substitute, and articles containing turpentine substitute; (28-2-17) (27-11-17) (28-12-17).
- Tuxedo, see Under; Jute.
- Tuxedo, see Tuxedo, Steel.
- Type-metal, cast, see Other manufacturers.
- (a) Typewriter; (13-7-17) (14-8-17) (27-11-17) (28-11-17).
- (a) Type for motor vehicles and for motor cycles (whether situated in a vehicle or not), together with a article and material specially adapted for use in the manufacture or repair of type.

U

- (a) Umbrellas and walking sticks, (28-2-16) (28-12-16).
- (a) Uniform clothing; (28-12-16).
- (a) Uniform, (clothing) and uniforms; (28-2-17).
- Urethra, see Urethra.

V

- (a) Valves, (shampooing); (28-12-16).
- Valves for wireless telegraph apparatus, see Telegraphs.
- (a) Valves, metal, of all descriptions; (28-2-17).
- (a) Vaseline.
- (a) Vaseline ore; (28-2-17).
- (a) Vaseline, (shampooing) and (shampooing) pods; (28-2-17) (28-12-16) (28-1-17).
- Vegetable fats, see Fats.
- Vegetable ivory, see Ivory.
- Vegetable oils, see Oils.
- (a) Vegetables of all kinds, whether fresh, dried, preserved, canned or bottled; (28-2-16) (28-12-16) (28-1-17) (28-1-17).
- Vaseline, see Gums.
- (a) Vaseline; (28-12-17).
- (a) Vaseline.
- Vests or two vests, see Soaps.
- (a) Vests; (28-2-17) (28-11-17).
- (a) Vests containing not more than 6 per cent of asbestos; (28-2-16).
- (a) Vests containing not more than 6 per cent of asbestos; (28-2-16).
- Vaseline, see Insulating Materials.

W

- Wagon, see Railway carriages.
- Wares, see Cotton; Flax; Hemp; Jute; Leather; Linen; Oil; Paper; Poly-board; Rubber; Silk; steel; Stone; Wood.
- (a) Wax, (shampooing); (28-2-17).
- (a) Wax, (shampooing); (28-2-17).
- (a) Wax, (shampooing) and vegetable oil otherwise prohibited; (28-2-16) (28-1-17) (28-12-17).
- (a) Wax, (shampooing); (28-12-17).
- (a) Web, (shampooing).
- (a) Whales; (28-2-17).
- Whale, (shampooing), see Cakes and Milk.
- (a) Whale, (shampooing); (28-2-17).
- Whale, (shampooing), see Cakes and Milk.
- (a) Wheat, wheat flour and wheat meal and all articles, mixtures and preparations containing wheat, wheat flour, or wheat meal.
- (a) Wheat, and (shampooing); (28-1-16).
- Wheat, see Shipbuilding material.
- (a) Wheat; (28-12-16) (28-1-16).
- (a) Wire, (shampooing) and galvanized wire, and implements for cutting or filing such wire; (28-2-16) (28-1-17).
- Wire, (shampooing), see Machines.
- (a) Wire, (shampooing).
- (a) Wire rods and wire of iron or steel; (28-2-16).
- (a) Wire cloth (iron or steel).
- (a) Wire netting (iron or steel).

- (a) Wire rope (iron or steel).
Wire, iron coated, see nails; screws.
Wire-roving machines, see implements.
- (a) Wires, insulated.
- (a) With-ham bark and leaves; (15-16-18).
- (a) Wolfbane.
Wolfbane, see Tangelum root.
- (a) Wood and various of all kinds, brown, sawn, or split, planed or dressed; (12-5-14) (15-1-17) (15-3-17) (15-3-17). See also Plywood.
- Wood packing cases, see Packing.
- (a) Wood pulp; (15-13-14).
- Wood-pulp-board, see Paper.
- (a) Wood screws, made of iron or steel; (15-5-16) (15-12-16), (15-16-17).
- Wooden pegs, see Pegs.
- (a) Wool, grease, and articles and mixtures containing wool grease; (15-4-18).
- Wool, and Woolsort (State --
Hankins, see Blankets.
Oiler cloth, see below.
Felt, see Felt.
Rags, see below.
Rags, see Rags.
- (a) Saddle felt.
- (a) Saddle bags.
Sheepskin, woolled or haired, see Sheepskin.
Shoddy, see below.
- (a) Wool, raw and mixtures thereof; (15-4-18) (15-14-17).
- (a) Wool tops and mixtures thereof; (15-10-17).
- (a) Wool waste and wool waste and mixtures thereof; (15-10-17).
- (a) Woollen and woven yarn and mixtures thereof; (15-15-17).
- (a) Woollen collar cloth.
- (a) Woollen rug, shoddy and mixture applicable to other uses than carpets; (15-10-17).
- (a) Wool, all manufactures, mixtures and products of, except such as are prohibited to all destinations, and except the following -- bedding, carpets, and carpet rugs, hats and caps, and ready-made wearing apparel; (17-11-18) (15-3-18) (15-11-18).
- Woolen, see Rags, Jute.
- X
- (a) X-ray apparatus; (14-5-15).
- Y
- Yarn, see Oiler; Cotton; Flax; Jute; Silk; wool.
- (a) Yarn, and articles, mixtures, and preparations containing yarn; (15-9-16) (15-9-17).
- Yellow metal, see Copper.
- Z
- (a) Zinc, alloys of zinc, manufactures of zinc and zinc dust; (15-3-17).
- (a) Zinc salts.
- Zinc borate pigments, see the various headings affecting zinc salts.
- (a) Zinc ore.
- (a) Zinc oxide and mixtures containing zinc oxide; (15-3-17) (15-8-17).
- (a) Zinc sulphide and mixtures containing zinc sulphide; (15-3-17) (15-8-17).
- (a) Zinc-oxide compounds; (15-23-26).

AT THE CUSTOMS CHAMBERS, WHITEHALL.

THE 21st DAY OF DECEMBER 1911.

By the Lords of His Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council.

Whereas it is provided by Section 2 of the Customs (Exportation Prohibition) Act, 1914, that any Proclamation or Order in Council made under Section 3 of the Customs and Inland Revenue Act, 1910, as amended by the Act now in force, may, whilst a state of war exists, be varied or added to by an Order made by the Lords of the Council on the recommendation of the Board of Trade:

And whereas it is provided by Section 2 of the Customs (Exportation Prohibition) Act, 1914, that any Proclamation made under Section 3 of the Customs and Inland Revenue Act, 1910, may, whilst the prohibition was made before or after the passing of the Act now in force, be varied or added to, whilst a state of war exists, by an Order made by the Lords of the Council on the recommendation of the Board of Trade:

And whereas by a Proclamation, dated the 10th day of May 1911, and made under section 3 of the Customs and Inland Revenue Act, 1910, and section 2 of the Customs and Inland Revenue Act, 1914, and section 3 of the Customs (Exportation Prohibition) Act, 1914, the exportation from the United Kingdom of certain articles to certain or all destinations was prohibited:

And whereas by subsequent Orders of Council the said Proclamation was amended and added to in certain particulars:

And whereas there was this day read at the Board a recommendation from the Board of Trade to the following effect:—

That the Proclamation, dated the 10th day of May 1911, as amended and added to by subsequent Orders of Council, should be further amended by making the following amendments in and additions to the schedule to the same:—

(1) That the following headings should be deleted:—

- (a) Articles;
(a) Manuscripts suitable for aircraft;
(a) Brooches and their constituent parts:—

(a) Rubbers and their component parts;

Boots and shoes, materials and tools used in the manufacture of, the following:—

(a) Shoemakers' machines and their component parts;

Chemicals, drugs, dyes, dye stuffs, and medicinal and pharmaceutical preparations, the following:—

(a) Acetification, picroline and other acidine derivatives having anti-septic or therapeutic properties, and mixtures or preparations containing any of these substances;

(b) Amidol and mixtures containing amidol;

(c) Anilopurine;

(d) Antipyrine (phenazone) and its preparations;

(e) Belladonna and its preparations;

(f) Belladonna alkaloids and their salts and preparations;

(g) Caffee and its salts;

(h) Cassia bark;

(i) Citrate of iron and ammonium;

(j) Citric acid;

(k) Colocynth;

(l) Dextro-tarbitaric acid (veronal) and its salts;

(m) Eucalypt and its salts;

(n) Guaiacol and guaiacol carbonate;

(o) Iodo, reduced;

(p) Iodopurine;

(q) Iodol and mixtures containing iodol;

(r) Nitro-salicylic;

(s) Phenacetin and its preparations;

(t) Pyrogallol acid and mixtures containing pyrogallol acid;

(u) Salicylate;

(v) Salutarin;

(w) Senega leaves and pods;

(x) Strophantia seeds;

(y) Tannic acid;

(z) Thapsal and its preparations;

(a) Composites (other than ships' component) and their component parts;

(b) Cotton wool and articles containing cotton wool;

(c) Dental instruments, appliances and materials (including dental chairs, artificial teeth and dental bridges manufactured wholly or in part of gold);

(d) Electric lamps (except carbon filament lamps, and lamps for street lighting, and pocket electric lamps and their component parts);

(e) Enamels and enamels and materials thereof, enamelling, stoneware, earthenware and all other artificial substances, and manufactures thereof;

(f) Field glasses and their component parts;

(g) Gunpowders;

(h) Insulating materials, the following:—

(i) Oil (insulating cloth, paper, silk and tape);

(j) Platinum, alloys of platinum and manufactures containing platinum;

(k) Skuttles and their component parts;

(l) Steel containing tungsten or molybdenum, and any tools or other articles made from such steel;

(m) Steel and steel articles containing chrome, cobalt, nickel, or vanadium;

(n) Surgical bandages and dressings;

(o) Surgical instruments;

(p) Theobromin and their component parts;

(q) Theriacal;

(r) Wire rope and wire of iron or steel and articles manufactured wholly or in part of wire;

(2) That the following headings should be added:—

(a) Barytic suitable for strength;

Boots and shoes, materials and tools used in the manufacture of the following:—

(a) Shoemakers' machines and their component parts, and sandpaper rolls, and cloth rolls, emery paper rolls and emery cloth rolls used in connection therewith;

(b) Carborundum, alundum, carborundum and all other artificial substances and manufactures thereof;

Chemicals, drugs, dyes, dye stuffs and medicinal and pharmaceutical preparations the following:—

(a) Cassia bark;

(b) Colocynth;

(c) Pyrogallol acid and mixtures containing pyrogallol acid;

(d) Senega leaves and pods;

(e) Strophantia seeds;

Port St. George, January 29, 1918.

No. 31.—The following notification of the Government of India are republished:—

INDIAN CUSTOMS BOARD.

No. H-489.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 11 B (1) (c) of the Customs (Consolidation) Act, 1912, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to amend the orders contained in paragraph 2 (2) of the Notice to Customs, dated the 26th April 1917, issued by the Comptroller for Harbour and Wharf, Indian Customs Board, prohibiting the lashing of goat or sheep skins in the Provinces of Madras and Bombay.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY.

CUSTOMS—WAR.

Bombay, the 19th January 1918.

No. 312-D.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 4 of the Import and Export of Goods Act, 1914 (XI of 1914), the Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct that the following licences shall be made in the schedule appended to this Department Notification No. 721-D, and the 26th December 1917, viz:—

Alterations.

At Lee Koh (Tan See Teo Lee Koh), Fookien, should read At Lee Koh (Tan See Teo Lee Koh), Kiangsu.
Gin Singh Pandurang, Bangalore, should read Gin Singh Pandurang, Bangalore.
Gulabkhan Abdul Kader (Kader, S. A.), Bangalore, should read Gulabkhan Abdul Kader (Kader, D. A.), Bangalore.
Jewaji Vaja and Son (M. Mowbhoy) (H. Mowbhoy Raja), Bangalore, should read Jewaji Raja and Son (M. Mowbhoy or M. Mowbhoy Raja), Bangalore.
Kader, G. A. (Gulabkhan Abdul Kader), Bangalore, should read Kader, S. A. (Gulabkhan Abdul Kader), Bangalore.
Kutub Doo Rooh, Bham, should read Kutub Doo Rooh, Bham.
Koopan Kungas Poo Thai Mai, Bangalore, should read Kung Poo Neng. Poo Thai Mai, Bangalore.
Lee Kah Deywaney (De Admaney), Bangalore, should read Lee Kah Deywaney (De Admaney), Bangalore.
Pooker Singh Laksh Chugh, Bangalore, should read Pooker Singh Laksh Chugh, Bangalore.
The Tang Kung (Tang Hak Chong), Bangalore, should read The Tang Kung (Tang Hak Chong), Bangalore.

CUSTOMS—WAR.

Bombay, the 21st January 1918.

No. 313-D.—The following extract from the Board of Trade Journal, dated the 10th December 1917, is published for general information:—

GOVERNMENT NOTICE APPROVING TRADE.

EXPORT AND IMPORT SECTION.

Relaxation of export and import prohibitions.

The Board of Trade announces that the following relaxation of the existing prohibitions of export and import will be brought into force on *Tuesday*, 10th December. Further relaxations will be announced in subsequent issues of the 'Journal'.

(A)—EXPORT PROHIBITIONS.

The following is a list of the articles affected and of the changes made in the nature of the prohibitions applicable to each. In explanation of the changes it should be noted that goods on List A are prohibited to all destinations, and goods on List B to all destinations outside the British Empire, while goods on List C are prohibited only to countries neighbouring enemy countries.*

It will of course be understood that the existing position regarding trading with enemy countries is in no way affected by these modifications.

[Note.—Attention is called to the fact that by the Proclamation of the 1st October 1917, all goods, whether restricted by name or not (except printed matter and accompanying personal effects), are prohibited on List C.]

* All destinations in Germany and Austria-Hungary and in other hostile countries in Europe (and in the Mediterranean, except France and French possessions, Italy and Italian possessions, and Persia), and all goods in any such foreign countries.

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[illegible]

NEW PUBLICATIONS

Further Machinery to be placed on Lay A.

With regard to this prohibition on Textile Machinery, it is to be noted that a separate prohibition under this heading is contained on the removal of the prohibition on manufacturers containing sugar from the A to the G list (see above). Textile Machinery, the export of which to all countries has heretofore been regarded as prohibited by virtue of prohibitions upon certain of its various component parts, has now to be mentioned specifically on the prohibition list.

* No. 304-B. - In exercise of the powers conferred by section 3 of the Import and Export of Goods Act, 1938 (XII of 1938), the Government do hereby declare that the following amendments shall be made in the proviso to the Department Notification No. 3073, dated the 21st May 1938, as subsequently amended:—

¹ Before the words "France and French government" insert the words "Belgium, Greece, Spain, Monaco."

No. 365-D—In exercise of the power conferred by section 3 of the Import and Export of Goods Act, 1914 (XXI of 1914), the Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct that the following instruments shall be made in the schedule appended to this Department Notification No. 2275, dated the 11th May 1918, as respectively amended:—

Enter the following entry—

Loss of all kinds including shares, gum inc., road inc., stock inc., but not inc. dno.

Ex. 552 D.—*Correction*.—In the preamble to the Notification in this Department No. 76-D, dated the 9th January 1916, for "GILL of 18180" read "(X) of 18180."

IDEAL INSTITUTIONS INCUBATE

Revised, 2nd January 1919.

No. X 831.—In pursuance of sections 3 and 4 of the Defence of India (Emergency Powers) Act, 1918 (V of 1918), the Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following rules:—*W. 1918, 1918*, published with the sanction of the Government of India in the Department of Commerce and Industry, No. 4134-W.—H, dated the 26th June 1918, in conformity with the

Port St. George, January 25, 1919.

No. 22.—The following notification of the Government of India is republished:—

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY.

Opium.—Wan.

Dated, the 11th January 1918.

No. 11335.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 3 of the Opium and Revenue of Goods Act, 1915 (XI of 1915), the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that the following amendments shall be made in the schedule appended to this Department Notification No. 1018, dated the 11th May 1918, as subsequently amended:—

Before the entry:—

(B) Jute, manufactured, not otherwise specified.

And at a levy entry:—

(A) Jute sacking bags.

ACQUISITION OF LANDS.

Port St. George, January 24, 1919.

Under section 5, Act I of 1885, the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned below and measuring 5.58 acres, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for the construction of Government and Sub-Government quarters at Bellmuck, in accordance with the Flakkeba country; and, under sections 3 and 7 of the same Act, the Revenue Divisional Officer, Port Louis, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Revenue Divisional Officer, Port Louis, and may be inspected at any time during office hours. The Revenue Divisional Officer, Port Louis, is hereby authorized to take possession of the land under section 17 (1) of the Act.

Constituents district, Bellmuck island, Vattakumbazh village.

Dep. No. 408 B, belonging to Government Plantations, bounded on the north and east by No. 408 A; south by No. 408 A; and by No. 407 A	4.75
Dep. No. 401 B, belonging to Government Plantations, bounded on the north by No. 407 A, and by 408 B; south by No. 1103 B and 1104 A; north by No. 407 A and 1104	3.14
Dep. No. 1103 A, belonging to Government Plantations, bounded on the north by No. 407 B; and by 1104 B and 1104 A	1.47
Dep. No. 407 B, bounded on the north by No. 1103 A	0.19
Dep. No. 1103 A, bounded on the north by No. 407 B; and by No. 1104 A	1.05
Dep. No. 1104 A, bounded on the north by No. 407 B; and by No. 1103 A	0.07
Dep. No. 408 B, south by No. 1104 A	0.02
Total	10.62

Port St. George, January 27, 1919.

Under section 5, Act I of 1885, His Excellency the Governor in Council hereby declares that the lands mentioned below and measuring 26 acres, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for the construction of a forest guard's shed; and, under sections 3 and 7 of the same Act, the Collector of Concoquer island is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Collector of Concoquer island, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

North Western District, Concoquer island, No. 19, Chankaranayagan village.

Gravel No. 124-27, belonging to Panna Sahib, bounded on the north by No. 124-1; south by No. 124-28, south by No. 124-1; and by No. 124-28	10
Gravel No. 124-28, belonging to Panna Sahib, bounded on the north by No. 124-1; and by No. 124-27	16
Total	26

Under section 5, Act I of 1885, His Excellency the Governor in Council hereby declares that the lands mentioned below and measuring 0.10 of an acre, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for the construction of a forest guard's shed; and, under sections 3 and 7 of the same Act, the Collector of Concoquer island is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Collector of Concoquer island, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

Concoquer district, Concoquer island, Thooligal village.

Dep. No. No. 105, belonging to Kollala Panna, bounded on the north, east and south by No. 101; and by No. 102, 103, 104 and 105	0.10
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A. T. G. CAMPBELL,
Deputy Secretary to Government.

(Marine.)

LEAVE.

Port St. George, January 25, 1918.

As Lieut.-Commander A. E. Galtrey, M.R.E. (United), Port Office, Collyer, completed privilege leave and furlough for one year from the date of relief under orders 265, 234, 245 and 291 (b) of the Civil Service Regulations.

A. Y. G. CAMPBELL,
Acting Secretary to Government.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

LEAVE.

Port St. George, January 26, 1918.

M.R.E. Kankakuman Tinkakuman Thacker Appay Arangal, S.A., S.A., Executive Engineer, is granted leave, in addition to the Christmas holidays, the 22nd and 23rd December 1918 which were also holidays to the privilege granted to him.

Port St. George, January 26, 1918.

Under articles 234, 235 and 238 (c) of the Civil Service Regulations, M.R.E. M. A. Vinkakuman Appay Arangal, S.A., S.A., and temporary Sub-Engineer, Cuddalore division, is granted with effect from the date of his relief privilege leave for one year, i.e., privilege leave to the extent due and furlough for the remaining period.

EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

Port St. George, January 26, 1918.

Under article 235 (1) of the Civil Service Regulations, Mr. Farlock Gray Jackson, Assistant Engineer, is granted extraordinary leave for a period of six months in continuation of the leave granted to him in the notification published in Part I of the Port St. George Gazette, dated 11th June 1918.

APPOINTMENT.

Port St. George, January 7, 1918.

With effect from 1st 11th November 1917, M.R.E. P. V. Chel Arangal is to be Assistant Electrical Engineer on a salary of Rs. 350—10—000 per annum.

PROMOTIONS.

Port St. George, January 15, 1918.

(With effect from 25th November 1917 and Controller John Henry Vanden, Sub-Engineer, 2nd grade, on military duty.)

M.R.E. Kankakuman Thacker Appay Arangal, from Sub-Engineer, 2nd grade, temporary rank, to Sub-Engineer, 1st grade, previously permanent.

M.R.E. Anandakul Thacker Appay Arangal, from Engineer, 1st grade, permanent, and temporary Sub-Engineer, to Sub-Engineer, 2nd grade, permanent.

M.R.E. Kankakuman Thacker Appay Arangal, from Supervisor, second grade, permanent and temporary Sub-Engineer, to Supervisor, 1st grade, previously permanent and temporary Sub-Engineer.

M.R.E. Kankakuman Thacker Appay Arangal, from Supervisor, 1st grade, permanent and temporary Sub-Engineer, to Supervisor, second grade, previously permanent and temporary Sub-Engineer.

(With effect from 11th November 1917, M.R.E. Sankar Appay Arangal, Supervisor, 2nd grade, permanent, retired.)

M.R.E. V. Sankar Appay Arangal, from Supervisor, 1st grade, previously permanent and temporary Sub-Engineer, to Supervisor, 2nd grade, permanent and temporary Sub-Engineer.

M.R.E. L. K. Sankar Appay Arangal, from Supervisor, second grade, permanent and temporary Sub-Engineer, to Supervisor, 1st grade, previously permanent and temporary Sub-Engineer.

M.R.E. Sankar Appay Arangal, from Supervisor, second grade, previously permanent and temporary Sub-Engineer, to Supervisor, second grade, permanent and temporary Sub-Engineer.

TRANSFERS.

Port St. George, January 25, 1918.

M.R.E. Sankar Appay Arangal, from Supervisor, 1st grade, permanent and temporary Sub-Engineer, to the 11th Circle.

(The notification published in Part I of the Port St. George Gazette, dated 21st January 1918, transferring M.R.E. Sankar Appay Arangal, from Supervisor, 1st grade, to the 11th Circle is hereby cancelled.)

W. J. J. HOWLEY,
Acting Secy. to Govt., P.W.D. (General and Discipline).

ACQUISITION OF T_{eff} STATES

Under section 1, Act 1 of 1936, His Excellency the Governor in Council hereby declares that the legal material found and amounting to 210 acres, be more or less, more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for a school purpose. (Under-Master Francis Ford; and, under sections 1 and 7 of the same Act, the Revenue Department, Calicut, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Revenue Department, Calicut, and may be inspected by any desiring office here.

Maleher district, Calicut taluk, Kollam village.

[illegible]

Yokohama Village

[illegible]

Total	2.10
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B. F. STONE

W. F. SLOWLY,
Deputy Secretary to Government, P. W. D.

Part III. Groups, January 21, 2018

[illegible]

Melara dialect, Kerala folk, Chinnakkasseri village.

William distributed Dec. 4 and 5 at 1/2 second cycle time on at 1.7

Dep. S. No. 3162, belonging to *Trilobites*, described on the north by No. 3163, and by No. 3164, south by No. 3165; and by No. 3166.

Dep. R. Pa. 141-4-3, belonging to Flight Vinkovskys, bounded on the north by No. 141-4-1, east by No. 141, south by No. 141; west by No. 141.

Molise distribution: No. of towns: 4/20

Dr. W. S. 2154, <i>Salicarya</i> to <i>Quercus</i> <i>Salicarya</i> , bounded on the north by No. 2161; east by No. 2163; S. E. and S. by No. 410; and west by No. 214.	
Dr. E. W. 2155, <i>Salicarya</i> to <i>Salix</i> <i>Salicarya</i> , bounded on the north by No. 2161; east by No. 2163 and No. 410; and west by No. 410.	217
Dr. S. S. 2156, <i>Salicarya</i> to <i>Salix</i> <i>Salicarya</i> , bounded on the north and east by No. 2161; south by No. 410 and No. 408.	218
Dr. S. S. 2157, <i>Salicarya</i> to <i>Salix</i> <i>Salicarya</i> , bounded on the north and east by No. 2161; south by No. 410 and No. 408.	219
Dr. S. S. 2158, <i>Salicarya</i> to <i>Salix</i> <i>Salicarya</i> , bounded on the north by No. 2161; east by No. 2163; south by No. 410.	220

Dec. 3. No. 314. Situated to the south of No. 313. ...
 Dec. 3. No. 314. Situated to the south of No. 313. ...
 Dec. 3. No. 314. Situated to the south of No. 313. ...

Fig. 8. No. 6142, belonging to Rafael Ramirez, bounded on the north and east by No. 6143, south by No. 6144 and 6145, and by No. 608 and 6148.

Sy., N. No. 1012, belonging to Fort St. George, bounded on the north by No. 101; east by No. 1018;
west by No. 1017, west by No. 1016.

* Fourth Fr. Ind. Bd. of Miss. Secretary to a

Day. 6. Sta. 7820, bounding on Colorado R. Ferry, bounded on the north by Sta. 7818.2; west by Sta. 7818; east by Sta. 7818.2 and 7818.2; west by Sta. 7818.2; east by Sta. 7818.2. # 18
 Day. 6. Sta. 7821, bounding on Colorado R. Ferry, bounded on the north by Sta. 7818.2; west by Sta. 7818.2; east by Sta. 7818.2 and 7818.2; west by Sta. 7818.2; east by Sta. 7818.2. # 19

Box No. 1 of above (Library) S. 1.

Fig. 8. No. 70-1, belonging to Chukchi Arktika, bounded on the north by No. 70-2 and by No. 69-2, west by No. 70-4, east by No. 70-3.

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Expy. 2, No. 1217, adjoining to Chancell's property, bounded on the north by St. 1218-2, and by St. 222 ;
 south by Nos. 1214 and 1215-2, and by No. 1213-2

207, 208, 209, 210, 211, 212, 213, 214, 215, 216, 217, 218, 219, 220, 221, 222, 223, 224, 225, 226, 227, 228, 229, 230, 231, 232, 233, 234, 235, 236, 237, 238, 239, 240, 241, 242, 243, 244, 245, 246, 247, 248, 249, 250, 251, 252, 253, 254, 255, 256, 257, 258, 259, 260, 261, 262, 263, 264, 265, 266, 267, 268, 269, 270, 271, 272, 273, 274, 275, 276, 277, 278, 279, 280, 281, 282, 283, 284, 285, 286, 287, 288, 289, 290, 291, 292, 293, 294, 295, 296, 297, 298, 299, 300, 301, 302, 303, 304, 305, 306, 307, 308, 309, 310, 311, 312, 313, 314, 315, 316, 317, 318, 319, 320, 321, 322, 323, 324, 325, 326, 327, 328, 329, 330, 331, 332, 333, 334, 335, 336, 337, 338, 339, 340, 341, 342, 343, 344, 345, 346, 347, 348, 349, 350, 351, 352, 353, 354, 355, 356, 357, 358, 359, 360, 361, 362, 363, 364, 365, 366, 367, 368, 369, 370, 371, 372, 373, 374, 375, 376, 377, 378, 379, 380, 381, 382, 383, 384, 385, 386, 387, 388, 389, 390, 391, 392, 393, 394, 395, 396, 397, 398, 399, 400, 401, 402, 403, 404, 405, 406, 407, 408, 409, 410, 411, 412, 413, 414, 415, 416, 417, 418, 419, 420, 421, 422, 423, 424, 425, 426, 427, 428, 429, 430, 431, 432, 433, 434, 435, 436, 437, 438, 439, 440, 441, 442, 443, 444, 445, 446, 447, 448, 449, 450, 451, 452, 453, 454, 455, 456, 457, 458, 459, 460, 461, 462, 463, 464, 465, 466, 467, 468, 469, 470, 471, 472, 473, 474, 475, 476, 477, 478, 479, 480, 481, 482, 483, 484, 485, 486, 487, 488, 489, 490, 491, 492, 493, 494, 495, 496, 497, 498, 499, 500, 501, 502, 503, 504, 505, 506, 507, 508, 509, 510, 511, 512, 513, 514, 515, 516, 517, 518, 519, 520, 521, 522, 523, 524, 525, 526, 527, 528, 529, 530, 531, 532, 533, 534, 535, 536, 537, 538, 539, 540, 541, 542, 543, 544, 545, 546, 547, 548, 549, 550, 551, 552, 553, 554, 555, 556, 557, 558, 559, 560, 561, 562, 563, 564, 565, 566, 567, 568, 569, 570, 571, 572, 573, 574, 575, 576, 577, 578, 579, 580, 581, 582, 583, 584, 585, 586, 587, 588, 589, 590, 591, 592, 593, 594, 595, 596, 597, 598, 599, 600, 601, 602, 603, 604, 605, 606, 607, 608, 609, 610, 611, 612, 613, 614, 615, 616, 617, 618, 619, 620, 621, 622, 623, 624, 625, 626, 627, 628, 629, 630, 631, 632, 633, 634, 635, 636, 637, 638, 639, 640, 641, 642, 643, 644, 645, 646, 647, 648, 649, 650, 651, 652, 653, 654, 655, 656, 657, 658, 659, 660, 661, 662, 663, 664, 665, 666, 667, 668, 669, 670, 671, 672, 673, 674, 675, 676, 677, 678, 679, 680, 681, 682, 683, 684, 685, 686, 687, 688, 689, 690, 691, 692, 693, 694, 695, 696, 697, 698, 699, 700, 701, 702, 703, 704, 705, 706, 707, 708, 709, 710, 711, 712, 713, 714, 715, 716, 717, 718, 719, 720, 721, 722, 723, 724, 725, 726, 727, 728, 729, 730, 731, 732, 733, 734, 735, 736, 737, 738, 739, 740, 741, 742, 743, 744, 745, 746, 747, 748, 749, 750, 751, 752, 753, 754, 755, 756, 757, 758, 759, 760, 761, 762, 763, 764, 765, 766, 767, 768, 769, 770, 771, 772, 773, 774, 775, 776, 777, 778, 779, 780, 781, 782, 783, 784, 785, 786, 787, 788, 789, 790, 791, 792, 793, 794, 795, 796, 797, 798, 799, 800, 801, 802, 803, 804, 805, 806, 807, 808, 809, 810, 811, 812, 813, 814, 815, 816, 817, 818, 819, 820, 821, 822, 823, 824, 825, 826, 827, 828, 829, 830, 831, 832, 833, 834, 835, 836, 837, 838, 839, 840, 841, 842, 843, 844, 845, 846, 847, 848, 849, 850, 851, 852, 853, 854, 855, 856, 857, 858, 859, 860, 861, 862, 863, 864, 865, 866, 867, 868, 869, 870, 871, 872, 873, 874, 875, 876, 877, 878, 879, 880, 881, 882, 883, 884, 885, 886, 887, 888, 889, 890, 891, 892, 893, 894, 895, 896, 897, 898, 899, 900, 901, 902, 903, 904, 905, 906, 907, 908, 909, 910, 911, 912, 913, 914, 915, 916, 917, 918, 919, 920, 921, 922, 923, 924, 925, 926, 927, 928, 929, 930, 931, 932, 933, 934, 935, 936, 937, 938, 939, 940, 941, 942, 943, 944, 945, 946, 947, 948, 949, 950, 951, 952, 953, 954, 955, 956, 957, 958, 959, 960, 961, 962, 963, 964, 965, 966, 967, 968, 969, 970, 971, 972, 973, 974, 975, 976, 977, 978, 979, 980, 981, 982, 983, 984, 985, 986, 987, 988, 989, 990, 991, 992, 993, 994, 995, 996, 997, 998, 999, 1000.

	Total	98
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Total	10	1000
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Port St. George, January 26, 1815

Under section 9, Act I of 1896, His Excellency the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned below and containing 210 acres, be the same a public reserve or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for the construction of a distributary, and, under sections 9 and 1 of the same Act, the Revenue Divisional Officer, Coimbatore, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take steps for the completion of the said land. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Revenue Divisional Officer, Coimbatore, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

South Street district, Tridhachakun taluk, Pundam village.

By, S. No. 432 (part of the old S. No. 432 A) belonging to Subapala Pillai of Pundam located as the north by S. No. 432, east by S. No. 432 A, south by S. No. 432, and by S. No. 432 A. area. 0-12

Port St. George, January 20, 1913.

Under section 4, Act I of 1894, His Excellency the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned below and measuring 9-12 aces, for the time a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for the division of a salt tank near Madakura village; and, under sections 5 and 7 of the same Act, the Tahsildar of Palakkad is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Tahsildar of Palakkad and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

Tirupattur District, Palakkad taluk, Madakura village.

By, S. No. 10 A & B, belonging to Varipalli Subbaraya Swami and Sanga Swami, located as the north by S. No. 10, east by S. No. 10 A & B, south by S. No. 10 C, and by S. No. 10 A & B. area. 0-24
By, S. No. 10 B & C, belonging to Varipalli Subbaraya Swami, situated as the north by S. No. 10, east by S. No. 10 A & B, south by S. No. 10 C, and by S. No. 10 A & B. area. 0-24
By, S. No. 10 C, belonging to Madakura Swami and Sanga Swami, located as the north by S. No. 10 A & B, east by S. No. 10 C, south by S. No. 10 A & B, and by S. No. 10 C. area. 0-27

Under section 4, Act I of 1894, His Excellency the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned below and measuring 9-27 aces, for the time a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for division of salt channel for sale as No. 2, Tamar tank; and, under sections 5 and 7 of the same Act, the Revenue Divisional Officer, Chingleput, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Revenue Divisional Officer, Chingleput, and may be inspected at any time during office hours. It is also hereby notified that, as the land is urgently required for the aforementioned purpose, it will be taken possession of under section 17 of the Act.

Chingleput District, Chingapuram taluk, No. 200, Tamar village.

By, S. No. 200 B, belonging to P. Perumal Swami, located as the north, east and south by S. No. 200 A, and west by S. No. 200. area. 0-27

F. R. MORRIS,

Under Secy. to Govt., F.W.D. (Revenue).

LIST OF PAPERS PLACED AT THE DISPOSAL OF THE PRESS.

REVENUE DEPT. AND 1898 JANUARY 1913.

- Order—Distributing a — of 12 with some certain dated books for the improvement of roads offered by contractors on railway lands. G.O. No. 2, January 5, 1913. [1 a.]
Receiving the administrative report of the Fisheries Department for the year 1912-13. G.O. No. 100, Revenue, December 11, 1912. [2 a.]
Receiving notice of the payment for the road works of Tirumala temple lands. G.O. No. 100, Revenue, December 11, 1912. [1 a.]
Appointing certain persons as preliminary Deputy Tahsildars and requiring the Board of Revenue to report to which districts they should be posted. G.O. No. 100, Revenue, December 11, 1912. [1 a.]
Receiving the report on the English and Telugu school held in February 1912. G.O. No. 100, Revenue, December 11, 1912. [1 a.]
Reviewing the report on the Working of Cooperative Societies in the Madras Presidency for the year ending 30th June 1912. G.O. No. 100, Revenue, December 11, 1912. [1 a.]
Receiving up to 10th April 1913 the list of names of public schools on the 20th to send the Madras Presidency School Village Service Act, 1904, and the Madras Secondary Village Schools Act, 1912. G.O. No. 10, Revenue, January 8, 1913. [1 a.]

[REMARKS—If any of the foregoing papers can be obtained on payment of the price noted in brackets against each as applicable to the Department, Government Press, Madras.]

C. G. TODDHUNTER,
Joint Chief Secretary.



THE FORT ST. GEORGE GAZETTE.

Published by Authority.

No. 43

MADRAS, TUESDAY EVENING, JANUARY 28, 1912.

[PART, 1 & 2 p.]

Part I.—Local and Municipal.

LOCAL AND MUNICIPAL DEPARTMENT.

APPOINTMENTS, ELECTIONS, &c.

Fort St. George, January 28, 1912.

No. 10.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 15 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1904, the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint **Seiyid Kaimuddin Pash Sahib Pash Sahib Bahadur** as a member of the Andaman District Board.

No. 11.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 16 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1904, the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint **M. R. D. Hanu Doss Rao** there to be the Vice-President of the Andaman District Board.

No. 12.—In exercise of the power vested in him by section 15 of the Madras District Municipalities Act, 1904, the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint **Mr. Edgar Frey Stoker** to be a municipal councillor of the municipality of Villanagram.

No. 13.—In exercise of the power vested in him by section 15 of the Madras District Municipalities Act, 1904, the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint **Pann Lallab Sahib Bahadur** to be a municipal councillor of the municipality of Pilai.

No. 14.—In exercise of the power vested in him by section 15 of the Madras District Municipalities Act, 1904, the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint **Munimulla Hassan Khan Sahib Bahadur** to be Chairman of the municipality of Gulliyann.

NOTIFICATIONS.

No. 15.—Whereas it appears that the families of **Poligutla** and **Nagapattinam** included in the **Amangal** zone in the Kistna district are situated at inconvenient distances from the main centre, that there is no advantage in retaining them in the zone and that the inhabitants thereof are poor; in exercise of the power conferred by sections 4 and 153 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1904, and in accordance with the provisions of sections 43 and 153 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1904, and in accordance with the provisions of sections 43 and 153 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1904, respectively, the Governor in Council hereby declares that, with effect from the 1st April 1912, the above-named families shall be excluded from the said zone and that the maximum number of members to be appointed for the parangal shall, for the time being, be nine.

The boundaries of the zone will then be as shown below:—

North—The Kistna river.

East—**Chinnai**, **Madan** and **Kofur**.

South—**Kofur** and **Chinnai**.

West—**Chinnai**, **Madan** and **Kofur**, the Kistna river and **Poligutla** and **Nagapattinam**.

No. VI.—Under sub-section (1) of section 48 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, the Governor in Council withdrew from the acquisition of the undivided lands covering 46,465 square feet, in the Consolidated municipality out of the total extent of 238,992 square feet of lands specified in section No. 274 published at pages 161-208 of Part I & of the Port St. George Gazette, dated 16th February 1913, as required for opening up navigated areas in and improving the Consolidated town—

T.A. No.	Extent sq. ft.	T.A. No.	Extent sq. ft.	T.A. No.	Extent sq. ft.	T.A. No.	Extent sq. ft.
380	472	379	115	318	220	408	328
400	1,216	702	379	329	947	407	338
440	440	703	379	330	108	816	334
461	328	704	379	340	274	873	319
471	320	705	379	350	463	881	1,021
471	716	706	379	360	272	904	334
478	228	707	379	3,040	374	42	1,742
479	816	183	379	361	483	713	441
540	409	179	379	362	344	201	319
517	104	181	379	327	929	432	804
518	40	182	379	363	828	310	337
519	409	185	379	379	360	30	344
520	376	189	379	379	819	30	344
544	140	213	379	380	828	317	18,264
545	328	209	379	381	812	317	44,116
552	517	300	379	382	318		

No. VII.—Application of the Mowbray Municipal Council for a loan of Rs. 1,19,670 from Government under the Local Authorities Loans Act, 1924.

- The work for which the loan is required and an estimate of the cost thereof.
- The amount which it is proposed to borrow.
- The fund on the security of which it is proposed to borrow.
- The law under which the said fund interest, received or not.
- The period for which the loan is required, the security and the amount of instalments, if any, in which it is proposed that the loan shall be repaid, the value proposed for securing such instalments and the amounts, if any, in which it is proposed to repay the loan.
- The mode of interest on which it is proposed to borrow.
- A GENERAL account of the revenue and expenditure of the local authority for the preceding three years.
- All existing past charges upon the loan of the local authority.

For the completion of the present water-supply scheme of this municipality. The estimate of the cost to be met from this loan is Rs. 1,19,670.

Mowbray Municipal Fund.

The Mowbray Municipal Waterworks Act IV of 1904.

The whole amount will be repaid by the Council, in one instalment on the year 1928-29 but repaid in three years—2nd instalment of Rs. 4,320 each instalment interest.

Rs. per cent per annum

8 interest free.

Rs.

General account of the actual revenue and expenditure of the Mowbray Municipality for the three years ending 1913-14.

Particulars.	Actuals 1913-14.	Actuals 1912-13.	Actuals 1911-12.
Revenue.			
Opium licence ..	2,828 0 0	14,002 0 0	12,400 0 0
Tax on sale ..	8,220 0 0	8,436 0 0	8,801 0 0
Tax on buildings and lands ..	11,000 0 0	11,440 0 0	11,401 0 0
Water and drainage tax on buildings and lands ..	5,228 0 0	5,000 0 0	5,001 0 0
Tax on vehicles ..	8,200 0 0	8,271 0 0	7,845 0 0
Tax on animals ..	1,000 0 0	1,017 0 0	1,014 0 0
Tax on motor ..	5,018 0 0	5,000 0 0	1,000 0 0
Tax on ..	14,400 0 0	14,500 0 0	14,500 0 0
Registration under special ..	200 0 0	120 0 0	120 0 0
Rent of all lands, buildings, etc., and other proceeds of lands, etc.	1,010 0 0	840 0 0	1,040 0 0
Compensation ..	5,710 0 0	5,000 0 0	5,000 0 0
Fire and insurance ..	300 0 0	300 0 0	1,000 0 0
Interest from banks and savings banks ..	18,100 0 0	18,000 0 0	18,000 0 0
Interest from ..	2,200 0 0	2,100 0 0	2,100 0 0
Other ..	800 0 0	800 0 0	800 0 0
From ..	810 0 0	1,000 0 0	810 0 0
Grants and contributions from Government for the ..	2,11,000 0 0	1,00,000 0 0	1,00,000 0 0
Grants and contributions from Government for other purposes ..	8,000 0 0	8,000 0 0	10,000 0 0
Revenue for services in general ..	5,100 0 0	5,000 0 0	5,000 0 0
Miscellaneous ..	800 0 0	8,000 0 0	1,000 0 0
Total revenue ..	5,00,000 0 0	1,00,000 0 0	1,00,000 0 0
Expenditure ..			
..	800 0 0	8,000 0 0	1,00,000 0 0
Total income ..	5,00,000 0 0	1,00,000 0 0	1,00,000 0 0
Grand total ..	5,00,000 0 0	1,00,000 0 0	1,00,000 0 0

Detailed account of the total revenue and expenditure of the Municipality for the three years ending 1910-11-12.

Particulars.	1907-08.	1908-09.	1909-10.
Revenue.	Rs. L. S.	Rs. L. S.	Rs. L. S.
Grant In-aid.			
New supply—			
Construction—			
From special funds	1,461 0 0	2,440 0 0	2,440 0 0
From municipal funds	—	978 0 0	2,440 0 0
Bridges—			
From special funds	2,538 0 0	—	2,440 0 0
From municipal funds	—	1,404 0 0	2,440 0 0
Water supply—			
From municipal funds	—	—	40 0 0
Drainage—			
From special funds	—	430 0 0	224 0 0
Kiln construction and improvements—			
From special funds	504 0 0	2,522 0 0	1,244 0 0
From municipal funds	504 0 0	1,658 0 0	2,522 0 0
Bridges—			
Construction	22,461 0 0	12,892 0 0	46,026 0 0
Repairs	2,244 0 0	2,244 0 0	2,244 0 0
Drainage	1,444 0 0	224 0 0	224 0 0
Water supply	1,444 0 0	224 0 0	2,244 0 0
Kiln construction	2,244 0 0	2,244 0 0	2,244 0 0
Taxes and other	224 0 0	224 0 0	224 0 0
Grants for public works	—	2,244 0 0	2,244 0 0
Total	46,211 0 0	22,444 0 0	52,190 0 0
Grant In-aid.			
Municipal works	2,244 0 0	2,244 0 0	2,244 0 0
Construction	2,244 0 0	2,244 0 0	2,244 0 0
Manufacture	2,244 0 0	2,244 0 0	2,244 0 0
Total	6,732 0 0	6,732 0 0	6,732 0 0
Grants and Disbursements.			
(a) Salary of municipal officers when pay is partly paid—	224 0 0	2,244 0 0	2,244 0 0
(b) Other charges	12,444 0 0	2,244 0 0	2,244 0 0
Construction	224 0 0	224 0 0	224 0 0
Transport	224 0 0	224 0 0	224 0 0
Repairs	224 0 0	224 0 0	224 0 0
Inspection of kiln and drains	224 0 0	224 0 0	224 0 0
Removal	224 0 0	224 0 0	224 0 0
Taxes	224 0 0	224 0 0	224 0 0
Total	12,444 0 0	6,732 0 0	6,732 0 0
Grant In-aid.			
Lighting	2,244 0 0	2,244 0 0	2,244 0 0
Maintenance of drains	224 0 0	224 0 0	224 0 0
Township charges	224 0 0	224 0 0	224 0 0
Arenas	224 0 0	224 0 0	224 0 0
Public garden, street of land, police and other charges	224 0 0	2,244 0 0	2,244 0 0
Total	3,116 0 0	5,116 0 0	5,116 0 0
Grants In-aid.			
Inspection and management	2,244 0 0	2,244 0 0	2,244 0 0
Total	5,360 0 0	7,360 0 0	7,360 0 0
Expenditure and debt.			
Arenas	2,244 0 0	2,244 0 0	2,244 0 0
Police	224 0 0	224 0 0	224 0 0
Manufacture	2,244 0 0	2,244 0 0	2,244 0 0
Total	4,712 0 0	4,712 0 0	4,712 0 0
Total disbursements	10,156 0 0	12,156 0 0	12,156 0 0
Balance	12,156 0 0	12,156 0 0	12,156 0 0
Grand total	22,367 0 0	22,367 0 0	22,367 0 0

By 75.—Whereas the Adelaide Town Board and the Kinta District Board have recommended the abolition of the Tetrapsagula union with reference to land assessment, the Government Council is pleased, in the exercise of the power conferred on him by section 3 of the Malacca Land Revenue Act, 1904, to cancel in whole of notification No. 1024, published on page 202 of Part I.A of the Port St. George Gazette, dated the 28th November 1910, as relates to the Tetrapsagula union and to dissolve the partnership of the said union.

By 76.—Under section 43 of the Malacca Land Revenue Act, 1904, the Government is pleased to exempt the Sanitary Inspector attached to the children party, while travelling on children duty from payment of tolls on the local free toll-gates in the South Apot District.

No. 34.—Under section 4 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned below and measuring 232 acres, to be more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for a rabbit and pig depot in the Tanniamboh Municipality; and, under sections 3 and 7, the Revenue Divisional Officer, Tirupattur, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Revenue Divisional Officer, Tirupattur, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

South Arcot district, Tirupattur taluk, Govindapuram Mela village.

Mela (1), by T.S. No. 6143, belonging to Beggar A.M. Last 1843, A. V. A.M. Mela 1843 and Tirupattur Govindapuram Mela, bounded on the south by T.S. No. 6142 and 6144; and by Govindapuram Mela channel, north by T.S. No. 6144, and by T.S. No. 6142 and 6144.

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No. 35.—Under section 4 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned below and measuring 1,322 square feet, to be more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for the extension of the main market in the Chittoor Municipality; and, under sections 3 and 7, the Revenue Divisional Officer, Chittoor, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Revenue Divisional Officer, Chittoor, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

Chittoor district, Chittoor taluk, Chittoor village.

Village No. 419, belonging to K. Sankar Reddy, K. Sankar Reddy and K. Sankar Reddy, bounded on the south by lane No. 12; and by K. Sankar Reddy, north by main market, and by channel.

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No. 36.—Under section 4 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned below and measuring 3,344 of an acre, to be more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for the construction of a latrine in Uthamapalayam; and, under sections 3 and 7, the Deputy Tahsildar of Uthamapalayam is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Deputy Tahsildar of Uthamapalayam and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

Madurai district, Tiruvallur taluk, No. 33, Uthamapalayam village.

Debris (1), by S. No. 7134-1, belonging to S. V. Subramanyam Subramanyam, Subramanyam and Subramanyam, bounded on the south by No. 7134; and by No. 7134; north and east by No. 7134-2.

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No. 37.—Under section 4 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned below and measuring 575 of an acre, to be more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for constructing an epidemic disease shed at Jaggayyapeta; and, under sections 3 and 7, the Tahsildar of Nandigama is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Tahsildar of Nandigama and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

Kistna district, Nandigama taluk, Jaggayyapeta village.

By, and No. 1141, belonging to Dora. Subbarao, bounded on the north by No. 1141-1; and by No. 1141; north by No. 1141-1; and by No. 1141-2.

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No. 38.—Under section 4 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned below and measuring 3 acres, to be more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for a weekly market at Kodipati; and, under sections 3 and 7, the Revenue Divisional Officer, Tirupattur, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Revenue Divisional Officer, Tirupattur, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

South Arcot district, Gadipati taluk, Malipati village.

Debris (1), by S. No. 1051, and (2), by S. No. 1051, belonging to P. V. Talu (1) and (2), Talu (1) and (2), bounded on the south by S. No. 1051, and by S. No. 1051-1; north by S. No. 1051; and by S. No. 1051-1.

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No. 93.—Under section 8 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1904, the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned below and measuring 124 acres, be the same a little more or less, is needed for public purposes, to wit, for a local fund area under Padijattai, and, under sections 5 and 7, the Revenue Divisional Officer, Madurai, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Revenue Divisional Officer, Madurai, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

Mladina, d'Arbois, Mladina tal'k, Khatkovskanodol village (from:

[illegible]

no. 81.—Under section 6 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned below and measuring 0.14 of an acre, is for the most a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for extending the compound of the Board school house at Vaghatkari; and, under sections 3 and 4, the Tahsildar of Tirumangalpet is appointed to perform the duties of a Collector under the act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Tahsildar of Tirumangalpet and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

Mafura, Sibirsk, Tomskaya obl., Voznesensk. ulitsa.

[illegible]

No. 22.—Under section 6 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, the Government in Council hereby declare that the land mentioned below and measuring 1.75 acres, situate near a little more or less, is required for a public purpose, to wit, for a burial and burning ground, and, under sections 5 and 7, the Tahsildar, District of Dindigul, is directed to take possession of the said land for the purpose directed to take under the acquisition of the said land. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Tahsildar of Dindigul and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

Madara district, Dindari taluk, Banarshi village.

Ryegras, dry, S. No. 313, belonging to Myrica Kadachon, bounded on the north by S. Nos. 315 and 314.2; south by N. Nos. 314.2 and 310; east by S. No. 315; west by S. Nos. 315 and 312. 175

H. A. BROOKS,
Active Secretary to Government

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EXTENSION OF LEAF

Met. Soc. Trans. January 25, 1919.

No. 5.—Captain Alexander James Hatching Russell, L.M.S., has been granted by the Secretary of State an extension of leave on medical certificate for three months from the 1st February 1918.

APPENDIMENTS

Dist. by Cassin, Lawrence Co. 1919.

Dr. P. S. Lieutenant-Colonel Edward Mehta, M.B., Senior Medical Officer and Second Surgeon, Government General Hospital, with Post and Studies degree, and Medical Officer, the Postgraduate Medical, to act as Presiding Surgeon, Third district, Madras, with effect from date of taking office, in addition to his other duties.

No. 1.—M.R.B., Colombo Hospital; Tirumalaiah Pillai Aravali, M.A., is a Specialist in Government Lunatic Asylum, Madras, and Lecturer on Mental Diseases, Medical College, with effect from date of joining service.

No. 1—M R Ry. Ernest James Helges, Arvick, N. A., M. S., C. M., to act as Prof. Surgeon, Chas-
more, N. B. Ry. Joe Ralph E. Thomson, Singh Hamal, Garu, C. M. & C., M. D., as later or still
further orders.

No. 9.—M.B.Ry. George Gnanas. Pottar Aravali, M.S., M.A., to act as District Medical and Sanitary Officer, Coimbatore.

Port St. George, January 18, 1912.

No. 12.—Major Andrew Charles Rogers, I.M.S., to assume the permanent appointment of Professor of Pathology, Medical College, and Third Physique, Government General Hospital, Madras, with effect from 4th January 1912, and also to act as Principal Assistant in the Dispensary-General with effect from 30th December 1912.

No. 11.—M.B.Ry. Chinnayya Srinivas Ayyar Thirumurti Aravali, M.S., M.A., to act as District Medical and Sanitary Officer, Kistna, with effect from date of taking charge.

No. 10.—M.B.Ry. Valar Chinnas Moosa Aravali, M.S., M.A., to act as District Medical and Sanitary Officer, Coimbatore, and Medical Officer, District Jail, Serampore, with effect from date of taking charge.

No. 13.—M.B.Ry. Gollal Nannaswamy Aravali, M.S., M.A., to act as Civil Surgeon, Kanyakumari, from date of taking charge.

H. M. SPOKES,

Acting Secretary to Government.

(Plague.)

NOTIFICATIONS.

Port St. George, January 18, 1912.

No. 4-P.—In modification of notification No. 3-P., published on page 11-23 of Part I.-A of the Port St. George Gazette dated 2nd January 1912, the following revised lists of plague-infected areas are published:—

As in the Madras Presidency.

District and taluk.	Village (including hamlet) or town.	District and taluk.	Village (including hamlet) or town.	District and taluk.	Village (including hamlet) or town.
Arundel— Dhanu- varan. Raderi.	Thommaram.	Coimbatore— and Coimbatore- palayam.	Singanaila. Sannampalayam. Vadalen. Pannabaili.	Pellachi —and—	Bangamandira (Kottampatti). Palarapatti. Sethyvilakpalayam. Sanna Naganam. Molaypalayam. Sillamangudi. Thindal. Vettikothampalam. Agastha Kaveri- palam. Dammupalam. Thoppampalam. Kadavur. Chidambaram. Periyavilanchi. Sethuramamallam. Sethuppalayam. Sethuramach- palam.
	Kadali. Kudayala. Thuvakkal.		Bardoli. Kilambalam. Hosur. Kilgall. Kongur. Kandur. Muthiyakulam. Sillampalam.		
Arundel— North- Arundel. Thoppa- palayam.	Agali. Vengayal.	Paludam.	Andipalayam. Kilgall. Kottipalayam. Palam. Palam. Palam. Palam. Palam.	Ottam- pal.	
	Melap- palayam. Muthi- palayam.		Andipalayam. Kilgall. Kottipalayam. Palam. Palam. Palam. Palam. Palam.		
Harjath- baili.	Muthi- palayam. Muthi- palayam.	Pallavai.	Andipalayam. Kilgall. Kottipalayam. Palam. Palam. Palam. Palam. Palam.	Ottam- pal.	
	Muthi- palayam. Muthi- palayam.		Andipalayam. Kilgall. Kottipalayam. Palam. Palam. Palam. Palam. Palam.		
Chinnayya— Madan- palayam.	Madan- palayam. Madan- palayam.	Pallavai.	Andipalayam. Kilgall. Kottipalayam. Palam. Palam. Palam. Palam. Palam.	Ottam- pal.	
	Madan- palayam. Madan- palayam.		Andipalayam. Kilgall. Kottipalayam. Palam. Palam. Palam. Palam. Palam.		
Chinnayya— Madan- palayam.	Madan- palayam. Madan- palayam.	Pallavai.	Andipalayam. Kilgall. Kottipalayam. Palam. Palam. Palam. Palam. Palam.	Ottam- pal.	
	Madan- palayam. Madan- palayam.		Andipalayam. Kilgall. Kottipalayam. Palam. Palam. Palam. Palam. Palam.		

NOTIFICATIONS BY COLLECTORS AND PRESIDENTS OF DISTRICT BOARDS.

M.R.Hy. K. V. Rangachari of Kattimadali village, Therooveram taluk, and M.R.Hy. F. Hanumanth Reddi of Kottamandalam village, Kadri taluk, have been duly elected as members of the Therooveram Taluk Board.

Assistant Collector's Office,
18th January 1934.

T. RAGHUVAYYA,
Collector.

Under section 15 of the Madras Local Boards Act of 1919, M.R.Hy. P. Sanku Reddi Gura has been duly elected as a member of the Karant Taluk Board in the Karant district in represent Nagar taluk.

Assistant Collector's Office,
20th January 1934.

C. F. BRACKENHURY,
Acting Collector.

Under section 15 of the Madras Local Boards Act V of 1919, M.R.Hy. M. Devonta Appayager Mahalingam Appayager Aravampal has been duly elected as a member of the Dorakurthi Taluk Board, Namakkal district.

Assistant Collector's Office,
21st January 1934.

A. F. G. MORGAN,
Collector.

Under section 15 of the Madras District Municipalities Act IV of 1919, Mr. Abraham Joseph Lobo, B.A., B.L., has been duly elected as a councillor at the Mangalore municipality for the Coast ward.

South Kanara Collector's Office,
18th January 1934.

J. K. LANGASHINE,
Acting Collector.

In exercise of the power delegated to him in G.O. No. 899 L, dated 17th May 1934, by His Excellency the Governor in Council, under section 180 of the Madras Local Boards Act V of 1919, the President, District Board, Chidambaram, hereby appoints M.R.Hy. T. Perumal Appayager Aravampal, B.A., Talukdar of Palurkottai, to be a member of the Rajakottai Taluk Board.

In exercise of the power delegated to him in G.O. No. 899 L, dated 17th May 1934, by His Excellency the Governor in Council, under section 180 of the Madras Local Boards Act V of 1919, the President, District Board, Chidambaram, hereby appoints M.R.Hy. G. Mangayam Appayager Aravampal, B.A., Talukdar of Pudukkottai, to be a member of the Jendurakkudi Taluk Board.

In exercise of the power delegated to him in G.O. No. 899 L, dated 17th May 1934, by His Excellency the Governor in Council, under section 180 of the Madras Local Boards Act V of 1919, the President, District Board, Chidambaram, hereby appoints M.R.Hy. G. Subba Reddi Sura, B.A., Talukdar of Chidambaram, to be a member of the Chidambaram Taluk Board.

Chidambaram District Board's Office,
21st January 1934.

In exercise of the power delegated to him in G.O. No. 899 L, dated 17th May 1934, by His Excellency the Governor in Council, under section 180 of the Madras Local Boards Act V of 1919, the President, District Board, Chidambaram, hereby appoints Shri. Rajkumar Manickam Manickam Reddi to be a member of the Chidambaram Taluk Board.

Chidambaram District Board's Office,
22nd January 1934.

H. G. SHARFURAY,
President.

The President, District Board, Madurai, in exercise of the power delegated to him by the Governor in Council under section 180 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1919, hereby appoints M.R.Hy. Alladi Subramanyam Appayager Aravampal, Talukdar, Madurai taluk, to be a member of the Madurai Taluk Board.

Madurai District Board's Office,
22nd January 1934.

J. T. GWYNN,
President.

Under section 20 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1919, M.R.Hy. Salar Tappal Subashan Aravampal has been appointed by election as Vice-President of the Tirupattur Taluk Board in the North Arcot district.

North Arcot District Board's Office,
19th January 1934.

M. A. HANMULLAH,
President.

In exercise of the power delegated to him by the Governor in Council, under section 180 of the Madras Local Boards Act, V of 1919, the President, Tirupattur District Board, hereby appoints M.R. Sp. Talukdar Tirupattur District Board, M.R.Hy. Puli Appala Nayudu Gura whose name at election report, to be a member of the Tirupattur Taluk Board.

Tirupattur District Board's Office,
20th January 1934.

H. A. R. VENNODI,
President.

the Government Training College, Rajahmundry, in the Director's notification published in Part I-B of the Port St. George Gazette, dated 18th August 1918, is extended by leave of the same kind for six months.

M.R.Sy. A. Tyamachi Ayyar, Supervisor of Elementary Schools, Parambani sub-division, and temporary Sub-Assistant Inspector of Schools, Devakottai range, will be considered to have been granted temporary leave without allowance from the 17th November 1918 to the 21st January 1919 inclusive, in recognition of the privileges leave already granted to him in the Director's notification published in Part I-B of the Port St. George Gazette, dated 17th November 1918.

Madras, 21st January 1919.

APPOINTMENT.

Mrs. J. U. Nay, Headmistress, Government Girls' School, Kanchikoom, and acting Sub-Assistant Inspector of Girls' Schools, South Arcot-Devakottai range, will be considered to have held the latter post with preference with effect from the 15th July 1918, vice Miss S. Laxman transferred.

Madras, 21st January 1919.

THE MADRAS INSPECTION CODE

For the existing rule 58 of the Madras Inspection Code, substitute the following:—
The following records may be destroyed:—

After an interval of ten years.

Registers of unassessed schools.
Annual returns.
Returns of inspection.
Returns of change of date of inspection.
Applications for employment.
Correspondence connected with transfer certificates.
Quoted leave applications.
Original presentation registers.
Index register of library books.
Masters' control leave registers.
Office memoranda.
Correspondence regarding admission and leave in Board Secondary schools.
Ledged papers.
Applications for admission to examination in drill and gymnastics.

After an interval of two years.

Office journals of inspecting officers.
Traveling allowances bills.
District Quarterly summary returns relating to educational matters.
Monthly statement of work done.
Monthly return of leave, appointments, dismissals and fines.
A & E form applications.
Diaries of Supervisors.
Register of teaching, holding and furniture grants.
Miscellaneous returns and accounts.
Correspondence connected with secondary and elementary school leaving certificates.
Leave registers for normal schools.
Correspondence and statements relating to payment of capital advances to teachers in Government and Board schools.
Indexes for stationary forms and returns.
Correspondence relating to fixed travelling allowances of Sub-Assistant Inspectors and Supervisors.
Register of students' work in the model schools.
Inspection reports of sub-assistant officers with returns.

After an interval of fifteen years.

Consolidated reports on elementary schools with returns.
Consolidated list of recognized and aided elementary schools.
Model leaving registers and registers of students.
Story account.
G. statement of elementary schools.
Indexes for teachers, etc., of Board schools.
Diary register.
Year programmes.
Recruitment statements.
Applications and correspondence relating to the late fixed remuneration for teachers' stipends.
Programme registers.

After an interval of fifty years.

Superior reports on colleges and secondary schools with returns.
Proceedings establishing scholarships.
Proceedings recognizing former managers of schools.
Five yearly books.
Stock lists of printed forms.
Abstract of monthly returns of Board and Government schools.
Proceedings constituting grants exempting holding grants.
Fixed assignment list.
Correspondence relating to budget, demand, collection and balance statement of schools.

3. The old departmental orders and old editions of Civil Service Regulations, Civil Account Code, Treasury Manual, etc., may be destroyed as soon as new editions have been received.

Madras, 21st January 1919.

SUB-ASSISTANT TEST, 1919.

Candidates who have already passed the Sub-Assistant Test under the old rules but not the Assistant Test, should appear for the Assistant Test under the Revised Test Regulations. Candidates who have already passed the Assistant Test but not the Sub-Assistant Test, according to the old rules need not appear the questions on Assistant in the paper on Sub-Assistant Test and the Assistant prescribed for the Sub-Assistant Test according to the new rules.

Madras, 26th January 1919.

SCHOLARSHIPS FOR THE STIPENDIATED STUDY OF SANSKRIT BY INDIANS.—1919.

Two State scholarships for the stipendiary study of Sanskrit by Indians will be awarded in 1919. The scholarships will be of the annual value of £200 each and will be tenable in Europe for a period of two years. The scholarship holders will be required to pay their own University fees. The value of the scholarships will be raised to £250 each a year in case the scholarship-holders is admitted into a college at Oxford or Cambridge. The Secretary of State will decide the course of study of each scholarship-holder.

2. The scholarships will be open to well-qualified students with genuine taste for antiquarianism and to gentlemen already employed as Professors of Sanskrit in India.

Some elementary knowledge of French and German should if possible be acquired by the scholar before leaving India.

In selecting the scholar, regard will be paid to the following considerations. As the main range of Sanskrit literature makes it necessary for a scholar to select some special field of Sanskrit learning in which to specialise, the choice of the special branch of study should be made in India and the proposed preliminary studies completed before the scholar leaves for Europe. Accordingly if a scholar wishes to specialise in—

(a) Vedic or philology, he should have some knowledge of Latin and Greek;

(b) Philosophy, he should have studied some of the systems of Indian philosophy in the original texts and have read some Plato and Aristotle;

(c) Post-Vedic literature, his reading should have extended considerably beyond the limits of the sources prescribed for the M.A. examination at an Indian University.

3. Before a male State scholar leaves India to take up his scholarship, his parent or guardian will be required to show that he has deposited with the Secretary for Indian Students in London a sum of £25 for initial expenses.

4. Candidates desirous of applying for the scholarships should submit their applications to the Director of Public Instruction or to any member of the Council of the Government of India.

Applications should give detailed information on the following points:—

(1) Educational qualifications, general and special.

(2) Present occupation.

(3) Age.

(4) Present income.

(5) Native place and clan or community to which candidate belongs.

(6) Whether candidate has the consent of his parent or guardian to proceed to Europe.

(7) Address in India.

(8) Subject in which candidate wishes to specialise.

5. Candidates of sound and abundant and a written understanding that the applicant (if awarded a scholarship) will, during his tenure, devote himself exclusively to the study of the subject for which the scholarship will be awarded should accompany the application.

6. Further particulars may be obtained by reference to the regulations relating to State scholarships, published in the Port St. George Gazette, Part I-B, dated 9th June 1918.

Madras, 26th January 1919.

H. E. DUNCAN,
Acting Director of Public Instruction.

GOVERNMENT EXAMINATIONS.

GOVERNMENT TECHNICAL EXAMINATIONS.—APRIL 1919.

Notice is hereby given that the 49th and 50th sessions with the most Government Technical Examinations in the following subjects, according to the grade or grade specified opposite to each, will be held on the 21st April next and subsequent dates, the Civil and Electrical Engineering examinations either before or after that date in accordance with a notice that will be published in the Gazette in Part I-B of the Port St. George Gazette.

[For information as to the conditions of admission, candidates are referred to the regulations regarding the Government Technical Examinations and to the Government's "Notice regarding examinations to appear" published in the issues of the Port St. George Gazette, dated 17th and 24th December 1918 and 7th January 1919.]

Civil Engineering.

Reading Materials and Construction.	Elementary ..	Intermediate ..	Advanced.
Building Drawing and Estimating ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	Do. ..
Hydraulics and Irrigation Works ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	Do. ..
Earthwork and Roadmaking ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	Do. ..
Bridge-work ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	Do. ..
Surveying and Levelling ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	Do. ..
Applied Mechanics ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	Do. ..
Mechanics ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	Do. ..
Thermal, Fluid and Solid Geometry.	Do. ..	Do. ..	Do. ..
Carpentry ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	Do. ..

3. The following are the centres at which the Written examination will be held in the above subjects:—

<p>Anaesthetics. Bengaluru. Bhavnagar. Bilaspur. Bikaner. Bombay. Burdwan. Calcutta. Cantonment. Cawnpore. Chandigarh. Chennai. Coimbatore. Cuttack. Dacca. Dibrugarh. Durgam. Ferozepur. Gwalior. Haridwar. Hyderabad. Jaipur. Kanpur. Lucknow. Madras. Meerut. Mysore. Nagpur. Patna. Rangoon. Rajahmundry. Rampur. Rohtak. Srinagar. Tadipatri. Tanjore. Tinsukia. Trichur. Varanasi. Yamuna.</p>	<p>Botany. Bengaluru. Bhavnagar. Bilaspur. Bikaner. Bombay. Burdwan. Calcutta. Cantonment. Cawnpore. Chandigarh. Chennai. Coimbatore. Cuttack. Dacca. Dibrugarh. Durgam. Ferozepur. Gwalior. Haridwar. Hyderabad. Jaipur. Kanpur. Lucknow. Madras. Meerut. Mysore. Nagpur. Patna. Rangoon. Rajahmundry. Rampur. Rohtak. Srinagar. Tadipatri. Tanjore. Tinsukia. Trichur. Varanasi. Yamuna.</p>	<p>Chemistry. Bengaluru. Bhavnagar. Bilaspur. Bikaner. Bombay. Burdwan. Calcutta. Cantonment. Cawnpore. Chandigarh. Chennai. Coimbatore. Cuttack. Dacca. Dibrugarh. Durgam. Ferozepur. Gwalior. Haridwar. Hyderabad. Jaipur. Kanpur. Lucknow. Madras. Meerut. Mysore. Nagpur. Patna. Rangoon. Rajahmundry. Rampur. Rohtak. Srinagar. Tadipatri. Tanjore. Tinsukia. Trichur. Varanasi. Yamuna.</p>
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N.B.—Should the number of candidates who have applied to be examined at any one of the above centres fall short of thirty, the candidates who selected that centre must be prepared to proceed at their own expense, to the nearest centre where the examination may be held. Timely notice will be given to the candidates concerned.

3. No notice will be taken of the application of any candidate who selects a centre which is not in the above list, and no candidate will be allowed to examine more than once. No candidate will be allowed to change the place of examination entered in his application, which must necessarily be the place where he is employed, or where he resides or where he is a student, the place named in his application being final. A candidate appearing for examination at a centre other than the one mentioned by him in his application must be prepared to have his examination deferred.

4. In addition to the above centres, the Commissioner will be prepared to arrange for the holding of the Written examination in any of the subjects mentioned at any other place, if he is satisfied that not fewer than thirty candidates are likely to offer themselves for examination, and it is advisable to make such place a centre. Applications for the holding of such place or places in the list of centres should be made to the Commissioner through the local educational or other authorities concerned before the 15th January. Otherwise, however, only one place will be constituted a centre for each district.

5. The oral and practical examinations in such subjects as require them will be held at those places only when satisfactory arrangements can be made for the conduct of such examinations.

N.B.—To guard against disappointment in the case of any of the Oral and Practical examinations as may be held before the Written examination, candidates are recommended to refer to Part I.B. of the Port St. George Gazette, from time to time.

6. Candidates whose examinations, either written or oral and practical, cannot be arranged for at any place mentioned in their own expense, proceed to Madras or to the nearest centre where they are held in the subjects in which they appear.

7. Heads of Institutions are requested to see, before the submission of the list of the application is signed by them, that their institution has been recognised by the Director of Public Instruction, Madras, as fit to impart instruction in the Technical subjects and for the guidance is then brought up by their pupils.

N.B.—Heads of Institutions recognised for General Education only should not sign the certificate at the foot of the application form G held or by any of their pupils coming up for any of the Technical Examinations.

8. All pupils coming up from the same institution must submit the same notice, and the applications of all of them should be forwarded together, along with a covering letter stating the number of applicants, by the head of the institution, or applications of any private candidates being entered with those applications.

9. Each candidate must, whenever the syllabus requires it, submit, before the 15th January, the necessary drawings, plans, sketches, field books, estimates, or other "united works." Each of the drawings, etc., submitted must have entered on it the name of the candidate, the subject and grade of examination for which he appears and the centre at which he appears, and must be certified to be his own unaided work by the head of the institution or officer to which he belongs, or by an officer of the Public Works Department not below the rank of Supervisor, by a District Board Engineer, by the Engineer of the Corporation of Madras, or by an Engineer of any Railway Company.

Candidates are specially warned that no certified works will be valued by examiners unless the certificate of authorship is in such case quite satisfactory and specifies clearly the period of time occupied in the execution of such work and unless the examiners are satisfied as to the identity and

qualifications of the person granting the certificate. Further, if any applicant attaches to any certificate work submitted by pupils from Technical Schools, the Commissioner will be considered as recommended to the Director of Public Instruction, the submission of the departmental privileges enjoyed by the subject. Private candidates, whose certificates are in any way accepted by the Commission, will be liable to have their examination certificates and also to be deferred from appearing for any of the examinations under the control of the Commissioner for such term of years as the Commissioner may think fit.

It must be particularly noted that the drawings, etc., of each candidate should be submitted in a separate roll for each subject and for each grade (i.e., the drawings, etc., for a number of subjects should not be bundled up together), and that the drawings, etc., of a number of candidates should not be sent in one and the same roll. Also, on the outside of each roll for each subject, each candidate should enter the following particulars in ink:—

- | | |
|---------------------------|--|
| (1) Name of candidate, | (1) Grade, and |
| (2) Personal examination, | (2) Total number of drawings in each roll. |
| (3) Subject, | |

As the application has to be kept in the office and as the drawings, etc., have to be forwarded to the examiner, the application itself should be sent in a separate cover and not rolled up with the drawings, etc.

A candidate who failed, or having applied, did not appear, at a previous examination, must attach fresh drawings, etc. The drawings, etc., submitted will on no account be returned.

10. Candidates must send in their applications made out in English as printed forms as they may wish the Commissioner's office on or before the 31st January, after which date no applications will be received. Only one form of application should be used by each candidate, although he may bring up several subjects and come up for different grades.

11. Candidates in the medium should obtain the required application forms from the Treasury of the school in which they are residing or at the school to which they belong. Candidates in Mysore, Hyderabad, Travancore and Cochin States should obtain the same from the Hon'ble the Revenue's Treasury. Candidates who are students of Government Schools should apply for application forms at the office of the Commissioner for Government Examinations, Old College, Mangalore, and not to the College of Madras.

A Rs.—No notice will be taken of any application from candidates in the medium requesting to be supplied with application forms from this office.

12. The following fee scale of fees to be paid by candidates for admission to the examination:—

	Elementary, Intermediate, Advanced.		
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
For each subject	3	4	10

N.B.—No candidate will be permitted to come up for examination in more than one grade in the same subject at the same time.

13. The prescribed fee must be paid in every case into a Government Treasury, or, if at Madras, into the Bank of Madras, and the receipt given by the Treasury Officer or the Bank of Madras attached to the application, which must be sent to every case reach the Commissioner's office on or before the 31st January. On no account will the fee be accepted in the Commissioner's office or in his office by Post Office order. An application will be registered unless it reaches the Commissioner's office by the date prescribed.

NOTE.—At Madras, in the case of a pupil, the fee should be collected by the headmaster and sent in a lump sum to the Bank of Madras together with one half of the pupil, one of which will be retained by the bank and the other half sent to the headmaster. This latter fee should be forwarded to the office along with the application of the candidate. The necessary form for this purpose will be supplied by this office to headmasters on application.

14. Each application should be sent direct to the undersigned, post-paid, registered and addressed as follows, the receipt for the fee post being carefully retained in it.

15. Candidates are warned that the application itself should not be received with any drawings, plans, surveys, gold locks, ornaments, or other 'ceremonial' works that may be sent, but should be submitted in a separate cover.

[Application for admission to the Government Technical Examinations]

To

The Secretary to the Commissioner for Government Examinations,
Fougenbuck, Madras, S.W.

16. Candidates examine to ensure themselves that their applications have been received should apply in advance and in their respective applications. The post card should bear the sender's address only and no other writing. Such post cards will be returned to them in due season with the 'Entered' stamp of the office stamped upon them. No other form of acknowledgment except that required by the postal rules regarding registered letters can possibly be given, but will arrive in time of way letter from any candidate inquiring whether his application has been received. Unusually stamped every roll is copied.

10. Candidates should write their names, their father's name and their home name distinctly and in full in their applications and give their address in full also. If "Other Indian" they should state in addition 3 of their applications whether they are "Sikhs," "Hindus," "Muslims," or "Buddhists." Applications defective in any particular will be returned.

Note.—The acceptance or rejection of candidates, or the appointments held by them should necessarily be stated in full in section 10 of their applications.

11. The fee paid will, as we now whenever, be refunded, and will if so required for a subsequent examination. Neither will any score for that may have been inadvertently paid be returned. Candidates are warned to study the regulations carefully and satisfy themselves, before sending their fee, that they fulfil the prescribed conditions of entrance to the examination and that they are, if necessary, prepared, at their own expense, to send the name of the examination centre selected by them, for the purpose of undergoing the written, or the oral and practical examinations.

12. Candidates for the Intermediate or Advanced examinations whose names have already been published in the Gazette or having passed a particular stage or stages in subjects in which the examination is divided into stages, or as having passed the Intermediate (1st Examination), where the examination is of two grades—Intermediate and Advanced—must in their applications state the date and page of the Gazette in which their names appear and their number in the list of successful candidates.

13. Subject to any change that it may be necessary or convenient to make in the arrangements, the written examinations will be conducted in the order of time and subjects shown in the following table, beginning each day at 10 o'clock in the forenoon and 2 o'clock in the afternoon except in the case of examinations on the 13th and 14th April for which the arrangements are different as shown in the timetable. Candidates will not be allowed to come up to more than one of the subjects included together for the same time on the same day, or for more than one grade of examination in the same subject in the same year.

(The figures under the letters E, F, G and A in the following table show the duration of the written papers for the respective grades.)

Days	Time	Subjects
1912.		
Wednesday, 10th April	7 a.m. (G).	Dictionary and Lexicology (E, F, A, G).
	11 a.m. (G).	Machinics Drawing (E, F, A, G).
	10-12 p.m. (G).	Type-writing (E, F, A, G).
Thursday, 11th April	7 a.m. (G).	Dictionary and Lexicology (E, F, A, G).
	11 a.m. (G).	Applied Mathematics (E, F, A, G).
	10-12 a.m. (F).	Type-writing (E, F, A, G).
	5-10 p.m. (G).	Type-writing (E, F, A, G).
	10 noon (G).	Self-geometrical (E, F, A, G).
Friday, 12th April	Forenoon	Applied Mathematics (E, F, A, G); Practical Telegraphy (E, F, A, G); Photography (E, F, A, G).
	Afternoon	English to Vernacular (E, F, A, G); Vernacular to English (E, F, A, G); English to English (E, F, A, G); English to English (E, F, A, G).
Saturday, 13th April	Forenoon	English to Vernacular (E, F, A, G); Vernacular to English (E, F, A, G); English to English (E, F, A, G); English to English (E, F, A, G).
	Afternoon	Vernacular to English (E, F, A, G); English to Vernacular (E, F, A, G); English to English (E, F, A, G); English to English (E, F, A, G).
Sunday, 14th April	Forenoon	Hydrostatics and Logarithmic Works (E, F, A, G); Geography (E, F, A, G); Book-binding (E, F, A, G); Book-binding (E, F, A, G).
	Afternoon	Hydrostatics and Logarithmic Works (E, F, A, G); English work (E, F, A, G); Book-binding (E, F, A, G); Book-binding (E, F, A, G).
Monday, 15th April	Forenoon	Building Materials and Construction (E, F, A, G); Machine Construction (E, F, A, G); Machine Construction (E, F, A, G); Machine Construction (E, F, A, G).
	Afternoon	Building Materials and Construction (E, F, A, G); Machine Construction (E, F, A, G); Machine Construction (E, F, A, G); Machine Construction (E, F, A, G).
Tuesday, 16th April	Forenoon	Building Materials and Construction (E, F, A, G); Machine Construction (E, F, A, G); Machine Construction (E, F, A, G); Machine Construction (E, F, A, G).
	Afternoon	Building Materials and Construction (E, F, A, G); Machine Construction (E, F, A, G); Machine Construction (E, F, A, G); Machine Construction (E, F, A, G).

Full List of the next page.

Days	Time	Subjects
MON.	Forenoon	Building Materials and Construction (A.5); Practical Plans and Solid Geometry (E.L.A.); Electric Lighting and Transmission of Power (E.L.A.); Agriculture (E.L.); Building (E.L.).
Wednesday, 26th April	Afternoon	Building Drawing and Estimating (E.P.A.4); Practical Plans and Solid Geometry (E.L.A.); Mason and Masonry (E.L.A.); Electric Lighting and Transmission of Power (E.L.); Botany (E.L.A.); Zoology (E.L.); Commercial Geography (A.5).
Thursday, 27th May	Forenoon	Building Drawing and Estimating (E.L.); A.5; Mason and the Masonry (E.L.A.); Electric Lighting (E.L.); Metallurgy (A.5); Zoology (E.L.); General Botany (E.L.); Hygiene (E.L.); Electric Motors (E.L.); Mathematics (E.L.); Veterinary Science (E.L.—Final stage or Third stage); Commercial Geography (E.L.A.); Statistics and Life Insurance (E.L.).
	Afternoon	Building Drawing and Estimating (E.L.A.); Mason and the Masonry (E.L.); Metallurgy (A.5); Zoology (E.L.); Veterinary Science (E.L.—Final stage or Third stage); Commercial Geography (E.L.A.); Statistics and Life Insurance (E.L.).

E. = Elementary.

I. = Intermediate.

A. = Advanced.

B. = Special.

* Exam papers. † Special paper continued. ‡ The main paper continued. § First paper. ¶ First paper continued.

(6) View of measurement of examination.

As candidates in the evening sitting after this hour will be admitted to the examination hall, although the examination could only be taken prior to 10.15 afternoon (last hour). The Elementary, Intermediate and Advanced examinations in this subject will commence at 7.45 a.m., 8 a.m. and 10 a.m. respectively, if the candidates have to be present in the hall.

Note.—The dates and hours fixed for the Elementary examinations in Geography and in History will be the same as those fixed for the Elementary, Special, Intermediate and Practical examinations (see accompanying table) will be held separately along with the dates and hours fixed for the Oral and Practical examinations in the other subjects.

EXAMINATIONS (EXAMINER OR TERRITORY) EXAMINATIONS.

Time	Grade	Page	Subject
Friday, 26th April 1912.			
10.30 a.m. to 11.30 a.m.	Advanced	First paper	Statistics
11.30 a.m. to 12.30 p.m.	Do.	Do.	Geometrical and Algebra of the same.
12.30 p.m. to 1.30 p.m.	Elementary	Do.	Statistics
1.30 p.m. to 2.30 p.m.	Do.	Do.	Geometrical and Algebra of the same.
2.30 p.m. to 3.30 p.m.	Do.	Second paper	Statistics
Saturday, 27th April 1912.			
10.30 a.m. to 11.30 a.m.	Intermediate	First paper	Statistics
11.30 a.m. to 12.30 p.m.	Do.	Do.	Geometrical and Algebra of the same.
12.30 p.m. to 1.30 p.m.	Advanced	Second paper	Statistics
1.30 p.m. to 2.30 p.m.	Do.	Do.	Geometrical and Algebra of the same.
2.30 p.m. to 3.30 p.m.	Do.	Third paper	Statistics
3.30 p.m. to 4.30 p.m.	Do.	Do.	Geometrical and Algebra of the same.
4.30 p.m. to 5.30 p.m.	Intermediate	Do.	Statistics

(6) 10.30 a.m. to 1.30 p.m. in the case of Veterinary Examinations.

23. For any further information that may be required, candidates are referred to the Government authorities regulating the examinations and to the syllabuses for the different subjects, copies of both of which can be had on payment of the Government Branch Post, Mount Road, Madras. No copies either of the syllabuses or of the regulations can be furnished to candidates from the Government's Office.

24. Any candidate who does not follow properly through the Chief and Assistant Superintendents of the examination (or in respect of money but visitors in cooperation of any kind is liable to have his examination cancelled and also to be debarred from appearing again for any of the examinations under the control of the Commission for such term of years as the Commission may think fit; or, if the Commission is not satisfied for any reason whatever as to the bona fides of the candidate, he may be required to undergo a re-examination at some future date to be fixed by the Commission in any one or more of the subjects of the examination for which he appeared, the success or failure being determined on the results of such re-examination.

(By order)

Office of the Commr. for Genl. Examinations,
Madras, 16th January 1912.

G. A. REDDAY,
Secretary.

UNIVERSITY OF MADRAS.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA (UNIVERSITY) SCANNERS.

2. Applications for the above scholarship, which will be placed at the disposal of this University in the year 1912, will be received by the Registrar up to 12th March 1912. Applicants should furnish all necessary information appended in the following rules (approved by the Government in G.O. No. 128, Home (Education), dated 14th February 1911) for the selection of candidates for the scholarship.

(1) The scholarship shall be open to all Indians being statutory Masters of India who have passed, or have qualified themselves for, the degrees specified below and who are under the prescribed limit of age on the 31st day of March in the year in which the selection is made:—

Degree.	Prescribed limit of age.	Degree.	Prescribed limit of age.
Bachelors of Arts	23	Bachelors in Engineering ..	25
Do. (Honours)	23	Bachelors of Medicine and Surgery ..	25
Masters of Arts	23	Licentiate in Medicine and Surgery ..	25
Bachelors of Laws	23	Doctors of Medicine or Surgery ..	25
Masters of Laws	23	Doctors of Veterinary Science ..	25

[G.O. No. 128, Home (Education), dated 14th October 1911.]

(3) Masters of the degraded European or Anglo-Indian community in India are not eligible for the award of the scholarship.

[G.O. No. 3778, Home (Education), dated 22nd October 1911.]

(3) Applications for the scholarship must reach the Registrar not later than 12th March in the year in which the selection is made.

(4) Candidates who have applied for the Degree Examination of the year in which the selection is made may submit previous applications for the scholarship. If the date of the publication of the results of these examinations allow, the professional application of successful candidates will be considered on their merits.

(5) Applications for the scholarship should state the names of the University which the applicant would prefer to join and his selected subjects of study.

[G.O. No. 226, Education, dated 20th May 1911.]

(6) Each candidate should furnish together with his application sufficient proof —

(a) That he is statutory Master of India and an Indian.

(b) That his family (i.e., his father if alive or, if father deceased, his guardian) consents to his acceptance of the scholarship.

(c) That his mother has been dead.

He should also furnish particulars as to his parentage and place of origin.

A descriptive roll in the prescribed form supplied by the Registrar should accompany the application.

(7) The roll shall be selected by the Vice-Chancellor on the report of the Syndicate who will, in their turn, be guided by the opinion of the Professors and Examiners.

[G.O. No. 774, Education, dated 20th December 1904.]

(8) In addition to producing with his application medical evidence of physical fitness required of all candidates the selected scholar will be required to undergo an examination by a Medical Board appointed for the purpose with a view to testing his ability to stand the English climate.

[G.O. No. 358, Education, dated 14th May 1911.]

II. Interim applications will, on application, be supplied with a copy of G.O. No. 378, Education, dated 22nd May 1911, containing the constitution of the Government of India on the subject of State scholarships, which will furnish them with further necessary instructions.

(By order)

Reside House, 14th January 1912.

F. THURGOOD,
Registrar.

RESOLUTION.

It is hereby notified that G. Venkatesan will be exempted under the Regulations from re-examination in Part I of the Final B.A. & B. Degree Examination as he passed in that part at the Examination held in October 1911.

Reside House, 21st January 1912.

RESOLUTION.

Under Regulation 3 of Chapter VI of the Revised Regulations (old Regulation 45) M.R. No. 100, 1911, Mr. K. Ramesh Menon Arangal, M.A., a member of the Syndicate, will vacate his seat on February 15, 1912.

In accordance with Regulation 7 of Chapter VI of the Revised Regulations (old Regulation 92) notice is hereby given that the election of a member of the Syndicate will be held forthwith by the Faculty of Arts and Science under the provisions of Temporary Regulation 4 of Chapter XXXIII of the Revised Regulations (old Regulation 122).

Nominations must reach the Registrar not later than Friday the 7th February 1912.

(By order)

Reside House, 24th January 1912.

J. J. HENKMAN,
Manager in charge.

SECONDARY TRAINING SCHOOL, TEACHERS' COLLEGE, SAINAPET.

Applications are invited from candidates who seek admission into the Secondary Training School attached to the Teachers' College, Sainapet.

2. The candidates to be admitted to the Secondary Examination in the mid-year general education examinations required for admission into the Secondary Department.

3. Parents holding such Secondary School-Leaving Certificates as are accepted by the Principal will also be admitted. (Holders of Secondary School-Leaving Certificates should attach copies of their school and public examination records to their applications.)

4. The period of training will be two years, except in the case of those who have passed the Intermediate Examination of the late P. A. Examination of the Madras University or have taken the course of any of these examinations in a college.

5. Rate of stipend.—The ordinary rate of provision stipend is Rs. 12 per mensem.

N.B.—Special rates subject to the following maxima may be sanctioned:—

Europeans and Anglo-Indians—					Rs.
Master	..	..	..	..	80
Master	..	..	..	..	50
Master	..	..	..	..	30
Mohammedan	..	..	..	..	14

6. In addition to the provision stipend, the Principal will be prepared to admit students whose stipends are paid from Local, Municipal or private funds, and also candidates on free studentship.

7. Applications should invariably be countersigned by the manager of a recognized institution.

8. The term fee to be paid by students coming from outside the Madras Presidency is Rs. 10.

9. There is a hostel for Mohammedan students. A separate section for Vaidikashik Brahmins will be opened, provided a sufficient number of names are received. Non-Brahmins and Indian Christians will be provided with rooms, but they will have to make their own arrangements for boarding.

10. Every candidate should forward with his application copies of his school and general educational certificates; the originals will have to be produced when he is selected.

11. Every student will be on probation for fifty working days.

12. Applications for admission should reach the undersigned not later than the 1st March 1919 and must be made on printed forms which can be obtained from the Principal.

13. No prospectus is issued by the college. All information regarding the institution will be found in the college calendar, copies of which may be obtained from the Department, Government Press, Madras.

TEACHERS' COLLEGE, SAINAPET.

Applications are invited from candidates who seek admission into the Teachers' College, Sainapet, for training in 1918-19 in the College department (I.C. section). Candidates from the Madras District and Coast Districts, including Cuddalore, should apply for admission into the Training College, Sainapet. Applications, however, from candidates residing in these districts whom language is not English will be received by the undersigned.

2. The course of training extends from July to April.

3. Rate of stipend.—The ordinary rate of provision stipend is Rs. 12 per mensem.

N.B.—Special rates subject to the following maxima may also be sanctioned:—

					College department
					Rs.
Master of Arts and B.A. (Honours)	..	..	..	..	80
Europeans and Mohammedans	..	..	..	..	50
Mohammedans	..	..	..	..	30
Mohammedans	..	..	..	..	14
Mohammedans	..	..	..	..	14
Mohammedans	..	..	..	..	14

4. In addition to the provision stipend, the Principal will be prepared to admit students whose stipends are paid from Local, Municipal or private funds, and also candidates on free studentship.

5. Applications should invariably be countersigned by the manager of a recognized institution.

6. The term fee to be paid by students coming from outside the Madras Presidency is Rs. 10.

7. There is a hostel for Mohammedan students. A separate section for Vaidikashik Brahmins will be opened, provided a sufficient number of names are received. Non-Brahmins and Indian Christians will be provided with rooms, but they will have to make their own arrangements for boarding. There is limited lodging accommodation for lady students.

8. Every candidate should forward with his application copies of his school certificates and B.A. diploma; the originals will have to be produced when he is selected.

9. Every student shall be on probation for fifty working days.

10. Applications for admission should reach the undersigned not later than the 1st March 1919 and must be made on printed forms which can be obtained from the Principal.

11. No prospectus is issued by the college. All information regarding the institution will be found in the college calendar, copies of which may be obtained from the Department, Government Press, Madras.

T. V. SIVAKUMARA RAO,
Acting Principal.

Sainapet, 25th January 1919.

TRAINING COLLEGE, RAJAHMUNDRY.

- Applications are invited from teachers residing in the Telugu area who seek admission into the Training College for training in 1919-20 in the College department (B.T. section).
1. Rules of admission—The ordinary rate of Provincial stipends is Rs. 15 per session.
 2. In addition to the Provincial stipend, the Principal will be prepared to admit candidates whose stipends are paid from Local, Municipal or private funds, and also candidates as free students.
 3. Applications should invariably be countersigned by the managers of a recognised institution.
 4. The term fee to be paid by students coming from outside the Madras Presidency is Rs. 40.
 5. Candidates will not ordinarily be admitted except on condition of residence in the Training College hostel.
 6. Every candidate should forward with his application copies of his conduct certificate and B.A. diploma (where stipends will have to be produced when he is admitted).
 7. Every student will be on probation for fifty working days.
 8. Applications for admission should reach the undersigned not later than 31st January 1919 and must be made on printed forms which can be obtained from the Principal.

SECONDARY TRAINING SCHOOL, RAJAHMUNDRY.

- Applications are invited from teachers residing in the Northern Circars and Odisha districts (Calcutta excepted). No teacher of less than one year's experience need apply.
1. The introduction to the School-leaving Certificate Examination is the minimum general education qualification required for admission into the Secondary department. Students of secondary school-leaving certificates should attach to their applications copies of their school and public examination results.
 2. Rates of stipends—The ordinary rate of Provincial stipends is Rs. 15 per session.
 3. In addition to the Provincial stipend, the Principal will be prepared to admit candidates whose stipends are paid from Local, Municipal or private funds, and also candidates as free students.
 4. Applications must be countersigned by managers of schools and Inspectors of the Odisha to which the applicant belongs.
 5. The term fee to be paid by students coming from outside the Madras Presidency is Rs. 25.
 6. Candidates will not ordinarily be admitted except on condition of residence in the Training College hostel.
 7. Every candidate should forward with his application copies of his conduct and general educational certificates; the originals will have to be produced when he is admitted.
 8. Every student will be on probation for fifty working days.
 9. Applications for admission should reach the undersigned not later than the 31st January 1919 and must be made on printed forms which can be obtained from the Principal.

Government Training College, Rajahmundry,
28th November 1918.

R. W. ROSS,
Principal.

VACCINATORS' CLASS.

- A class for the training of vaccinators will be opened at the King Institute of Preventive Medicine, Calcutta, on Monday the 11th February 1919. The course will extend over a period of five weeks and the class will be limited to fifty students.
1. Candidates desirous of joining the class should apply to the Director, King Institute of Preventive Medicine, Calcutta, before the 6th February 1919, and must forward the following certificate (in original) with the application:—
 - (a) of good conduct,
 - (b) of physical fitness,
 - (c) of possessing the qualifications of Assistant Sanitary Inspector, Sanitary Inspector or Sub-Assistant Surgeon.
 2. Candidates who have appeared for the above examinations may apply for admission pending the publication of the results.
 3. A fee of Rs. 25 should be paid by each student on his admission to the class.
 4. Selected candidates who may fail to join the class within three days after work commences will be refused admission. In an exceptional case a selected candidate be entitled to a refund of the fee paid for admission to the class.

King Institute of Preventive Medicine, Calcutta,
6th January 1919.

F. M. SIMSON,
Director.

STATE SCHOLARSHIP FOR EUROPEANS AND EURASIANS, 1918.

Applications will be received by the undersigned from European and Eurasian students of the male sex domiciled in the Indian Provinces who desire to be nominated for the State scholarship of £200 per annum payable at a University in the United Kingdom. The scholarship will be paid from £200 to £250 per annum if the scholar is admitted to a college at Oxford or Cambridge.

1. Candidates should have completed 20 years of age and should not have completed 31 years of age on 31st March 1917; they should have attended a recognized school or college in India during the years 1915 and 1916 and should have passed the High School Examination under the Code of Regulations for European Schools in India or the degree examination of an Indian University.

2. Applications should be made in the stipulated form in the candidate's own hand-writing, and should reach the Inspector's office not later than 25th February 1918. In the case of a candidate who is out of India, his parent or guardian may submit the application.

3. Each application should be accompanied by a birth certificate, a certificate of health from a Civil Surgeon, and by testimonials of character and ability. (If original testimonials are not sent in, certified copies should be submitted.)

4. The application should be accompanied by a full statement of the candidate's parentage and family circumstances.

5. Before a male State scholar leaves India to take up his scholarship, his parent or guardian should show that he has sent to the Secretary for Indian Students in London a sum of £15 for initial expenses.

6. Further particulars may be obtained on application to the undersigned.

Application for the State Scholarship for Europeans and Eurasians to be carried in 1919.

1. Name of applicant (in full).

2. Date and place of birth of applicant (in full).

3. Whether European or Eurasian.

4. Name of father or guardian.

5. Name of mother (if father or guardian).

6. Description of father or guardian.

7. Marital status of father or guardian.

8. Whether the applicant is accompanied by—

(a) a birth certificate.

(b) a health certificate.

9. Last full statement of character and capacity submitted.

10. High school course of candidate (name of school, subject studied, classes in which studied, and years, optional subjects taken up).

11. College course of candidate (name of institution attended, classes in which studied and years, optional subjects taken up).

12. Papers or examinations passed with date and year.

13. Testimonials of any distinction obtained (scholarship, prize, etc.).

14. Remarks University where candidate proposes to enter.

15. Course of study proposed to be followed.

Personal address _____ (Signature) _____

Date _____ was a pupil in _____ (Signed) _____

Signature _____ (Signature) _____

Date _____ Proposed (Signature) _____

STATE SCHOLARSHIP TO A EUROPEAN OR ANGLO-INDIAN WOMAN, 1918.

This scholarship of the value of £100 a year will be awarded annually to a European or Anglo-Indian woman.

1. The scholarship will be granted for either educational or medical training. The term 'educational training' will be construed in a wide sense and will include the following:—

(A) Training of elementary character for the teaching profession;

(B) Training in one or more branches of domestic science;

(C) Training as teachers of modern European languages;

(D) Training as music instructors;

(E) Training as art teachers; and

(F) Training in Kindergarten methods.

2. The scholarship will be granted to a candidate who has passed the B.A. Degree examination of an Indian University. The candidate must possess medical or dental or physical fitness to undertake the course of study proposed, and must have friends or relatives in England to whom she parents or guardians would be willing to entrust her guardianship during vacation.

3. The scholarship will be granted to a candidate who has passed the B.A. Degree examination of an Indian University. The candidate must possess medical or dental or physical fitness to undertake the course of study proposed, and must have friends or relatives in England to whom she parents or guardians would be willing to entrust her guardianship during vacation.

4. The candidate to whom the scholarship is awarded will be required to be present in England within a reasonable time from the date of her selection and to remain there for three years, or if necessary for five years, unless compelled to return earlier by illness. The scholarship will be payable from the date of her reporting her arrival in England. She will be provided with a first second class passage to England and also with a free return passage if she completes the full period of residence or is compelled by sickness to return within that period.

8. Applications from candidates in the Madras Presidency who desire to be nominated for the above scholarships for educational training should reach the office of the Inspector of Training Schools, Old College, Vengaloocherry, Madras, not later than the 15th February 1919.

7. Applications should be made in the stipulated form in the candidate's own handwriting and should be accompanied by a birth certificate, a certificate of health from a Civil Surgeon, and by testimonials of character and ability.

(If original testimonials are not sent in, certified copies should be submitted.)

8. The application should be accompanied by a full statement of the candidate's earnings and family circumstances, and by a list of friends or relatives in England who would take charge of her during vacation.

9. Further particulars may be obtained on application to the undersigned.

Application for the State Scholarship for a European or Anglo-Indian woman to be awarded in 1919.

1. Name of applicant (in full).

2. Date and place of birth of applicant (in full).

3. Where European or Anglo-Indian.

4. Name of father or guardian.

5. Place of residence of father or guardian.

6. Occupations of father or guardian.

7. Monthly salary of father or guardian.

8. Whether the application is accompanied by

(a) a birth certificate.

(b) a health certificate.

9. List of testimonials of character and capacity submitted.

10. The year in which the candidate passed her English, the name of her parents and the official subject teacher of the R. A. Degree examination.

11. Particulars of any education obtained (not clerical, typing, etc.).

12. British University which candidate proposes to enter.

13. Course of study proposed to be followed.

Parent address

Date

Signature

Madras, 19th January 1919.

SCHEME OF THE TRAINING SCHOOL-LEAVING CERTIFICATE EXAMINATION, MARCH 1919.

Days	Date	Time		Subject
		From	To	
Secondary Grade.				
Thursday	11	10th March	10 a.m. to 3 p.m.	Composition and Dictation.
Do.	12	Do.	3 p.m. to 4 p.m.	General Principles of Education.
Friday	13	11th March	10 a.m. to 12 noon	History of Teaching subjects.
Do.	14	Do.	1 p.m. to 4 p.m.	Training and Book-bound work.
Saturday	15	12th March	10 a.m. to 12 noon	Education.
Advanced Grade.				
Thursday	11	10th March	10 a.m. to 12 noon	First language.
Do.	12	Do.	3 p.m. to 6 p.m.	Additional first language and arithmetic and Experimental Geometry for women.
Friday	13	11th March	10 a.m. to 12 noon	Geography.
Do.	14	Do.	3 p.m. to 6 p.m.	Training and Book-bound work.
Saturday	15	12th March	10 a.m. to 12 noon	Maths with first mathematics.
Do.	16	Do.	3 p.m. to 6 p.m.	Education.

Madras, 19th January 1919.

H. A. HART,

Acting Inspector of European and Training Schools.

GOVERNMENT TRAINING SCHOOLS, FIRST GRADE.

The Inspector of Schools, First Grade, hereby notifies for the information of the Assistant Inspectors and Sub-Inspector Inspectors and managers of aided schools, that the candidates of the elementary grade will be admitted for training in the Government training schools noted below on

Name of Institution.	Number of students available.			Date of admission.
	Right.	Lower.	Total.	
1. Government Training School, Vengaloocherry ..	24	28	52	1st July 1919.
2. Do. Do. Do. ..	48	36	84	Do.
3. Do. Do. Do. ..	24	36	60	Do.
4. Do. Do. Do. ..	24	36	60	Do.
5. Do. Do. Do. ..	24	36	60	Do.
6. Do. Do. Do. ..	24	36	60	Do.

* Training period of the students of the school (in ordinary and first grade).

2. The period of training is two years in the case of students of elementary grade—higher and lower.
3. The Inspector of Schools will make the selection on the recommendation of subordinate inspectors officers.
4. The Sub-Assistant Inspectors are requested to submit to the Assistant Inspectors applications in the prescribed form. The applications will be considered separately for each training school.
5. The names of candidates in the selected list should appear in the order of preference.
6. The Assistant Inspectors will submit for each training school along with the selected list a tentative list of candidates of not more than six to be selected in the order of precedence in the place of those who fail to join.
7. Article 174 of Madras Education Rules—age limit—should be strictly enforced in the selection of candidates.
8. Reasons for rejection should be fully given against each candidate in the rejected list.
9. In addition to personal applications, candidates whose stipends are paid by local boards will be selected in preference. The Assistant Inspectors will submit lists of such candidates—board and non-board—separately with the following additional information:—
 - (i) Amount paid in the budget for 1918-19.
 - (ii) Amount that should go of the allowance to be paid to teachers already under training.
 - (iii) Amount available for payment to teachers selected during 1918-19.
10. Teachers holding permanent or sub. permanent appointments in board or non-board schools should not be recommended except in very special circumstances for provincial stipends. They should be paid from board's resources.
11. The inspecting officers should recommend only such men as have been teachers before.
12. The inspecting officers should select only those candidates who have passed the second examination of the third form or the seventh standard and have been found fit for promotion to the next higher class for elementary higher grade and those who have passed the first primary school examination for elementary lower. Preference will be given to those whose educational statements are above those others.
13. The general education certificates of candidates should be submitted in original with the applications.
14. In the case of applications signed by inspecting officers and Principals of local boards separate conduct certificates need not be submitted.
15. The applications of candidates referred to in clause 2 should invariably be signed by the Principals of local boards.
16. The consolidated list from the Assistant Inspectors should reach this office before 15th May 1919 of the latest.

SECONDARY TRAINING CLASSES ATTACHED TO THE P. R. COLLEGE, COONAM, AND OSWALD INSTITUTION, CHENNAI.

Applications are invited from candidates who wish admission into the Secondary Training classes attached to the P. R. College, Coonam, and Oswald Institution, Chennai.

2. The Matriculation or the Upper Secondary Examination is the minimum general educational qualifications required for admission into the Secondary Training section. Persons holding such Secondary School Leaving Certificate or qualify for admission to college will also be admitted. Holders of these certificates should attach copies of their school and public examination record to their applications.

3. The period of training will be two years except in the case of those who have passed the Intermediate Examination or the late F.A. Examination of the Madras University or have taken the means of any of these examinations in a college.

4. Rate of stipend.—The ordinary rate of provincial stipend is Rs. 12 per mensem and the number of provincial stipends available in each of these training sections is twenty.

5. Candidates receiving stipends from local, municipal or private funds will also be admitted in addition to the provincial stipendaries.

6. Forms of applications for admission can be had from the undersigned. They should invariably be countersigned by the manager of a recognized institution in which the candidate has served or is to be employed after the completion of the training course.

7. The applicant should send with his application copies of his conduct certificates and produce the original of his general education certificate, when required. Heavy charges will be on production in due working days.

8. Applications should reach this office not later than 20th April 1919 and must be in printed form. Those received after that date will not be considered.

C. SANFORD,

Inspector of Schools, First Grade.

Chennai, 2nd January 1919.

RESIDENCY TRAINING SCHOOL FOR MENTRESEER, MADRAS.

Applications are invited from candidates seeking admission into the Residency Training School for Mentreseer for training in July 1919.

3. European and Anglo Indian mentreseers will be admitted into the Secondary and Elementary Departments. Indian students are accepted only if they have been educated throughout in English.

3. The rates of provincial stipend per session in the following departments shall be as follows:—

Secondary department.					
European and Anglo-Indian students	..	..	..	..	Rs. 50
Indian students	..	..	..	..	14
Elementary department.					
European and Anglo-Indian students	..	..	..	..	Rs. 25

4. A gratuity allowance not exceeding Rs. 4 per session may be given to male Hindu women who are not permanent students of Madras.

5. In addition to the provincial stipendaries, the Superintendent will be prepared to admit candidates whose stipends are paid from Local, Municipal or private funds.

6. The following term fees are paid by those who wish to enter on paying students:—

	Term of six months.
Secondary department	Rs. 30.
Elementary department	10

7. Every candidate shall forward with her application the following certificates:—

(i) A certificate of health from a Civil Surgeon certifying that the candidate is physically fit to perform efficiently the duties of a teacher.

(ii) A certificate from a competent authority to the effect that the candidate's age is not less than 16 and does not exceed 25 years; or in the case of a candidate who has been employed temporarily as a teacher in a recognized school for not less than three years, 25 years. A birth certificate is required.

(iii) A certificate of vouching from an Inspector or a Deputy Inspector of Education that candidate has satisfactory mode of vouching and that she has been vouchered within the past ten years.

(iv) A certificate of merit, signed by an Inspector, or an Assistant Inspector, or the President of a Local Board, or the Chairman of a Municipal Council, or the Manager or Principal or Headmaster of a recognized College or Secondary School.

N.B.—These officers should fully certify themselves regarding the candidate's conduct before granting the certificate.

(v) A certificate of education. The minimum requirements shall be:—

(a) For Secondary department a certificate of having passed the First in Arts examination, the Matriculation examination, the Higher examination for women, the High School examination for Europeans, the Junior Cambridge Local examination or other corresponding test, or a Secondary School Leaving Certificate.

(b) For the Elementary department, a certificate of having passed the III Form in a European or a Secondary School, the Junior Cambridge Local examination or the Middle School examination for Europeans.

8. Secondary students, on being admitted, shall enter into an agreement with Government binding themselves to teach for a period of two years in a recognized institution in the Madras Presidency and to appear for such examination as may be prescribed by the controlling authority.

9. Every student may be on probation for fifty working days of her training.

10. A student may be dismissed by the controlling authority for antisocial behavior or serious misconduct; and, if so dismissed, she may be detained until her employment as teacher. If she is a dependent student, she shall also be required to refund the whole amount drawn by her from Provincial, Local or Municipal funds.

11. Students must reside in recognized boarding houses except when residing with their parents or guardians. Students' quarters will be vacated from time to time by the Superintendent or members of staff.

12. Application for admission should reach the undersigned before 28th April 1919 and must be made on printed forms obtained from the Superintendent on application.

Provincial Training School for Women,
Egmore, Madras, 26th January 1919.

G. FLATCHER,
Inspector in charge.

ST. JOSEPH'S COLLEGE, TRICHINOPOLY.

Applications are invited for admission into the St. Joseph's College, Trichinopoly, for training in the I.C. Class from graduates in all groups, except Natural History.

3. Applications for admission should reach the undersigned not later than the 1st April 1919 and must be made on printed forms, which may be obtained from the Principal.

4. Every candidate should forward with his application copies of his school certificate and B.A. Diploma, the extracts will have to be produced when he is selected.

5. Applications should preferably be authenticated by the manager of a recognized institution.

6. Selected candidates will receive stipends at the following rates:—

	Rs.
Masters of Arts and B.A. (Honours)	.. 20
Other graduates	.. 10

7. The course of training extends from July to the end of March.

Trichinopoly, 26th January 1919.

F. BERTHAM,
Principal.



SUPPLEMENT TO PART I-B
OF
THE FORT ST. GEORGE GAZETTE.

No. 4.]

MADRAS, TUESDAY EVENING, JANUARY 28, 1920.

[PART I, 1919.]

**GOVERNMENT TECHNICAL EXAMINATIONS,
NOVEMBER 1918 AND JANUARY 1919.**

The following candidates are declared to have passed the Government Technical Examinations held in November 1918 in the subjects under which their names appear:—

A notice will be published in Part I-B of the Fort St. George Gazette in the month of March stating when and to whom applications should be made for certification.

[N.B.—Applications from unsuccessful candidates asking for information as to the cause of failure or for a re-evaluation of their answer papers will not be attended to.]

FREE-HAND OUTLINE DRAWING (ADVANCED GRADE).

Senior Class.		Senior Class.	
Register number and name of candidate.	Where examined.	Register number and name of candidate.	Where examined.
4178 Ganesan Subramanian	Madras.	4212 P. N. Srinivas Pillai	Madras.
4179 A. Srinivas Pillai	Do.	4213 A. Srinivas Pillai	Do.
4174 N. Srinivasan Pillai	Do.	4214 Srinivasan Pillai	Do.
4175 S. Srinivasan Pillai	Do.	4215 P. N. Srinivas Pillai	Do.
4176 M. Srinivas Pillai	Do.	4216 S. Srinivas Pillai	Do.
4177 K. Srinivas Pillai	Do.	4217 K. Srinivas Pillai	Do.

PAINTING (ADVANCED GRADE).

Senior Class.		Senior Class.	
Register number and name of candidate.	Where examined.	Register number and name of candidate.	Where examined.
4218 Srinivas Pillai	Madras.	4219 S. Srinivas Pillai	Madras.
4220 Srinivas Pillai	Do.	4221 K. Srinivas Pillai	Do.

JEWELLERS WORK (ELEMENTARY GRADE).

Senior Class.		Senior Class.	
Register number and name of candidate.	Where examined.	Register number and name of candidate.	Where examined.
4222 Srinivas Pillai	Madras.	4223 S. Srinivas Pillai	Madras.
4224 Srinivas Pillai	Do.	4225 K. Srinivas Pillai	Do.

JEWELLERS WORK (INTERMEDIATE GRADE).

Senior Class.		Senior Class.	
Register number and name of candidate.	Where examined.	Register number and name of candidate.	Where examined.
4226 K. Srinivas Pillai	Madras.	4227 S. Srinivas Pillai	Madras.

ENTREPRENEURSHIP—COMPOSERS WORK (ELEMENTARY GRADE).

Senior Class.		Senior Class.	
Register number and name of candidate.	Where examined.	Register number and name of candidate.	Where examined.
4228 Srinivas Pillai	Madras.	4229 S. Srinivas Pillai	Madras.
4230 Srinivas Pillai	Do.	4231 K. Srinivas Pillai	Do.

(3—500.)

INTERMEDIATE PRINTING—COMPOSITIONAL WORK (INTERMEDIATE GRADE)

First Class.		
Number is noted of	Register number and name of	Where examined.
1873.	High Valley Excelsior Hotel	Idaho.
Second Class.		
Register number and name of candidate.		Where examined.
HIGH V.	Excelsior	Idaho.
HIGH V.	Excelsior	Idaho.
HIGH V.	Excelsior	Idaho.

INTERESTED? PRINTING - PROOF-READER'S WORK (FLINCHBART GRADU)

Bureau Case.				
Register number and name of mariner.	Where examined.	Language spoken and name of interpreter.	Where assembled.	
5084 E. M. Kloppey	" "	HSP; H. H. Macdonald ..	" "	Medica.
5091 T. P. Pennington	" "	Kadish S. B. Ray ..	" "	" Do.
Register Number 5092	" "	Dn.	" "	" "
		Sgt. Alabinski Kostanyan ..	" "	" "
		" "	" "	" "

LETTERHEAD PRINTING—PROOF-READER'S WORK (INCONSISTENT GRADING)

[illegible]

EXPERIMENTAL PROBLEMS—MACHINE WORK (ELEMENTARY GRADE)

Bacteri Chann		Where examined.
log 1000 number and area of particles.		
5000 F. B. Hatcher's	1.1 1.1 1.1	Michigan
5000 W. B. Hatcher's	1.1 1.1 1.1	Idaho

TOOTHKINDLING ELEMENTARY GRADES

Foreign Class.			
Register number and name of member.	Where examined.	Register number and name of candidate.	Where examined.
1911 Veigasun Arayapana Kothali	Madras	2412 K. V. Kappaswami Sastriar	Madras
1912 P. T. Chinnayya Maish	Do.	2413 A. R. Gundusamudra Sastriar	Do.
1913 Chinnayya K. R. Chinnayya	Do.	2414 K. R. Gundusamudra Sastriar	Do.
1914 Chinnayya K. R. Chinnayya	Do.	2415 Chinnayya K. R. Chinnayya	Do.

DOI: 10.13333/j.issn.1000-6753.2017.01.003 (中图分类号: F426.42 文献标识码: A)

Members in order of rank		Finger Class		Where enrolled, if not here	
1	2	Register number and name of member	3	4	5
		1038 Thompson C. Howard	11	12	13
		Barber Class		Where made mem.	
English in order and name of member				14	
1039	1040	1041	1042	1043	1044
1045	1046	1047	1048	1049	1050
1051	1052	1053	1054	1055	1056
1057	1058	1059	1060	1061	1062
1063	1064	1065	1066	1067	1068
1069	1070	1071	1072	1073	1074
1075	1076	1077	1078	1079	1080
1081	1082	1083	1084	1085	1086
1087	1088	1089	1090	1091	1092
1093	1094	1095	1096	1097	1098
1099	1100	1101	1102	1103	1104
1105	1106	1107	1108	1109	1110
1111	1112	1113	1114	1115	1116
1117	1118	1119	1120	1121	1122
1123	1124	1125	1126	1127	1128
1129	1130	1131	1132	1133	1134
1135	1136	1137	1138	1139	1140
1141	1142	1143	1144	1145	1146
1147	1148	1149	1150	1151	1152
1153	1154	1155	1156	1157	1158
1159	1160	1161	1162	1163	1164
1165	1166	1167	1168	1169	1170
1171	1172	1173	1174	1175	1176
1177	1178	1179	1180	1181	1182
1183	1184	1185	1186	1187	1188
1189	1190	1191	1192	1193	1194
1195	1196	1197	1198	1199	1200

TOTAL WORK ELEMENTARY GRADE:

Between Clans.				
Register number and name of individual.	Whom associated.	Register number and name of associate.	Whom associated.	
100 Ralad Bonnet	Chingpang.	1149 P. Argyrourant	Triptipong.	
110 Kichyom	Do.	121 M. Kichyom	Do.	
1178 A. Thapayom	Thapayom.	148	Do.	
	Do.	1715 M. Panchom	Do.	

METAL-WIRE INTERMEDIATE PHASES

English number and kind of acrobats.		Spanish name.		If new, explain.	
881	Elephant	1	1	1	1
882	Elephant	1	1	1	1

LACTE-MAKING ELEMENTARY GRADES

[illegible]

LACE-MAKING (INTERMEDIATE GRADE).

First Class.		Register number and name of candidate.		When awarded.	
Rank.	Number in order of merit.				
1	1010 J. Polhemus	..	..	..	..
2	1011 J. J. J. J. J. J.	..	..	..	..
3	1012 J. J. J. J. J.	..	..	..	..

Second Class.

Register number and name of candidate.		When awarded.	
1013 J. J. J. J. J.

FREE-HAND OUTLINE DRAWING (INTERMEDIATE GRADE).

First Class.

Rank.	Number in order of merit.	Register number and name of candidate.	When awarded.	Rank.	Number in order of merit.	Register number and name of candidate.	When awarded.
1	1014 J. J. J. J. J.	..	..	1	1015 J. J. J. J. J.	..	..
2	1015 J. J. J. J. J.	..	..	2	1016 J. J. J. J. J.	..	..
3	1016 J. J. J. J. J.	..	..	3	1017 J. J. J. J. J.	..	..
4	1017 J. J. J. J. J.	..	..	4	1018 J. J. J. J. J.	..	..
5	1018 J. J. J. J. J.	..	..	5	1019 J. J. J. J. J.	..	..
6	1019 J. J. J. J. J.	..	..	6	1020 J. J. J. J. J.	..	..
7	1020 J. J. J. J. J.	..	..	7	1021 J. J. J. J. J.	..	..
8	1021 J. J. J. J. J.	..	..	8	1022 J. J. J. J. J.	..	..
9	1022 J. J. J. J. J.	..	..	9	1023 J. J. J. J. J.	..	..
10	1023 J. J. J. J. J.	..	..	10	1024 J. J. J. J. J.	..	..

Second Class.

1025 J. J. J. J. J.	..	..	..	1025 J. J. J. J. J.	..	..	..
1026 J. J. J. J. J.	..	..	..	1026 J. J. J. J. J.	..	..	..
1027 J. J. J. J. J.	..	..	..	1027 J. J. J. J. J.	..	..	..
1028 J. J. J. J. J.	..	..	..	1028 J. J. J. J. J.	..	..	..
1029 J. J. J. J. J.	..	..	..	1029 J. J. J. J. J.	..	..	..
1030 J. J. J. J. J.	..	..	..	1030 J. J. J. J. J.	..	..	..
1031 J. J. J. J. J.	..	..	..	1031 J. J. J. J. J.	..	..	..
1032 J. J. J. J. J.	..	..	..	1032 J. J. J. J. J.	..	..	..
1033 J. J. J. J. J.	..	..	..	1033 J. J. J. J. J.	..	..	..
1034 J. J. J. J. J.	..	..	..	1034 J. J. J. J. J.	..	..	..
1035 J. J. J. J. J.	..	..	..	1035 J. J. J. J. J.	..	..	..
1036 J. J. J. J. J.	..	..	..	1036 J. J. J. J. J.	..	..	..
1037 J. J. J. J. J.	..	..	..	1037 J. J. J. J. J.	..	..	..
1038 J. J. J. J. J.	..	..	..	1038 J. J. J. J. J.	..	..	..
1039 J. J. J. J. J.	..	..	..	1039 J. J. J. J. J.	..	..	..
1040 J. J. J. J. J.	..	..	..	1040 J. J. J. J. J.	..	..	..
1041 J. J. J. J. J.	..	..	..	1041 J. J. J. J. J.	..	..	..
1042 J. J. J. J. J.	..	..	..	1042 J. J. J. J. J.	..	..	..
1043 J. J. J. J. J.	..	..	..	1043 J. J. J. J. J.	..	..	..
1044 J. J. J. J. J.	..	..	..	1044 J. J. J. J. J.	..	..	..
1045 J. J. J. J. J.	..	..	..	1045 J. J. J. J. J.	..	..	..
1046 J. J. J. J. J.	..	..	..	1046 J. J. J. J. J.	..	..	..
1047 J. J. J. J. J.	..	..	..	1047 J. J. J. J. J.	..	..	..
1048 J. J. J. J. J.	..	..	..	1048 J. J. J. J. J.	..	..	..
1049 J. J. J. J. J.	..	..	..	1049 J. J. J. J. J.	..	..	..
1050 J. J. J. J. J.	..	..	..	1050 J. J. J. J. J.	..	..	..
1051 J. J. J. J. J.	..	..	..	1051 J. J. J. J. J.	..	..	..
1052 J. J. J. J. J.	..	..	..	1052 J. J. J. J. J.	..	..	..
1053 J. J. J. J. J.	..	..	..	1053 J. J. J. J. J.	..	..	..
1054 J. J. J. J. J.	..	..	..	1054 J. J. J. J. J.	..	..	..
1055 J. J. J. J. J.	..	..	..	1055 J. J. J. J. J.	..	..	..
1056 J. J. J. J. J.	..	..	..	1056 J. J. J. J. J.	..	..	..
1057 J. J. J. J. J.	..	..	..	1057 J. J. J. J. J.	..	..	..
1058 J. J. J. J. J.	..	..	..	1058 J. J. J. J. J.	..	..	..
1059 J. J. J. J. J.	..	..	..	1059 J. J. J. J. J.	..	..	..
1060 J. J. J. J. J.	..	..	..	1060 J. J. J. J. J.	..	..	..
1061 J. J. J. J. J.	..	..	..	1061 J. J. J. J. J.	..	..	..
1062 J. J. J. J. J.	..	..	..	1062 J. J. J. J. J.	..	..	..
1063 J. J. J. J. J.	..	..	..	1063 J. J. J. J. J.	..	..	..
1064 J. J. J. J. J.	..	..	..	1064 J. J. J. J. J.	..	..	..
1065 J. J. J. J. J.	..	..	..	1065 J. J. J. J. J.	..	..	..
1066 J. J. J. J. J.	..	..	..	1066 J. J. J. J. J.	..	..	..
1067 J. J. J. J. J.	..	..	..	1067 J. J. J. J. J.	..	..	..
1068 J. J. J. J. J.	..	..	..	1068 J. J. J. J. J.	..	..	..
1069 J. J. J. J. J.	..	..	..	1069 J. J. J. J. J.	..	..	..
1070 J. J. J. J. J.	..	..	..	1070 J. J. J. J. J.	..	..	..
1071 J. J. J. J. J.	..	..	..	1071 J. J. J. J. J.	..	..	..
1072 J. J. J. J. J.	..	..	..	1072 J. J. J. J. J.	..	..	..
1073 J. J. J. J. J.	..	..	..	1073 J. J. J. J. J.	..	..	..
1074 J. J. J. J. J.	..	..	..	1074 J. J. J. J. J.	..	..	..
1075 J. J. J. J. J.	..	..	..	1075 J. J. J. J. J.	..	..	..
1076 J. J. J. J. J.	..	..	..	1076 J. J. J. J. J.	..	..	..
1077 J. J. J. J. J.	..	..	..	1077 J. J. J. J. J.	..	..	..
1078 J. J. J. J. J.	..	..	..	1078 J. J. J. J. J.	..	..	..
1079 J. J. J. J. J.	..	..	..	1079 J. J. J. J. J.	..	..	..
1080 J. J. J. J. J.	..	..	..	1080 J. J. J. J. J.	..	..	..
1081 J. J. J. J. J.	..	..	..	1081 J. J. J. J. J.	..	..	..
1082 J. J. J. J. J.	..	..	..	1082 J. J. J. J. J.	..	..	..
1083 J. J. J. J. J.	..	..	..	1083 J. J. J. J. J.	..	..	..
1084 J. J. J. J. J.	..	..	..	1084 J. J. J. J. J.	..	..	..
1085 J. J. J. J. J.	..	..	..	1085 J. J. J. J. J.	..	..	..
1086 J. J. J. J. J.	..	..	..	1086 J. J. J. J. J.	..	..	..
1087 J. J. J. J. J.	..	..	..	1087 J. J. J. J. J.	..	..	..
1088 J. J. J. J. J.	..	..	..	1088 J. J. J. J. J.	..	..	..
1089 J. J. J. J. J.	..	..	..	1089 J. J. J. J. J.	..	..	..
1090 J. J. J. J. J.	..	..	..	1090 J. J. J. J. J.	..	..	..
1091 J. J. J. J. J.	..	..	..	1091 J. J. J. J. J.	..	..	..
1092 J. J. J. J. J.	..	..	..	1092 J. J. J. J. J.	..	..	..
1093 J. J. J. J. J.	..	..	..	1093 J. J. J. J. J.	..	..	..
1094 J. J. J. J. J.	..	..	..	1094 J. J. J. J. J.	..	..	..
1095 J. J. J. J. J.	..	..	..	1095 J. J. J. J. J.	..	..	..
1096 J. J. J. J. J.	..	..	..	1096 J. J. J. J. J.	..	..	..
1097 J. J. J. J. J.	..	..	..	1097 J. J. J. J. J.	..	..	..
1098 J. J. J. J. J.	..	..	..	1098 J. J. J. J. J.	..	..	..
1099 J. J. J. J. J.	..	..	..	1099 J. J. J. J. J.	..	..	..
1100 J. J. J. J. J.	..	..	..	1100 J. J. J. J. J.	..	..	..

REPRODUCED OUTLINE DRAWING INTERMEDIATE GRADE—

[illegible]

FACE-BAND OUTLINE DRAWING (INTERMEDIATE GRADE) _____

800-541-4444

[illegible]

本報社址：上海福州路433號 電話：2322111

Free Case.

Exhibit no. or number of record.	Exhibit number.	Name of contributor.	Where received.
234	D.	Vicente M. Reyes	Mexico

Barium Chloride

Register number and name of metallic.	Where assayed.	Register number and name of acidified.	Where assayed.
310 Soudanite Pyrite	Belgium.	3118 E. Rensselaire Sph.	Thierville.
3110 Soudanite Sph.	Do.	3119 Marc Sph.	Thierville.
3120 Soudanite Sph.	Do.	3120 Marc Sph.	Do.
3130 Soudanite Sph.	Do.	3121 Marc Sph.	Do.
3140 Soudanite Sph.	Do.	3122 Marc Sph.	Do.
3150 Soudanite Sph.	Do.	3123 Marc Sph.	Do.
3160 Soudanite Sph.	Do.	3124 Marc Sph.	Do.
3170 Soudanite Sph.	Do.	3125 Marc Sph.	Do.
3180 Soudanite Sph.	Do.	3126 Marc Sph.	Do.
3190 Soudanite Sph.	Do.	3127 Marc Sph.	Do.
3200 Soudanite Sph.	Do.	3128 Marc Sph.	Do.
3210 Soudanite Sph.	Do.	3129 Marc Sph.	Do.
3220 Soudanite Sph.	Do.	3130 Marc Sph.	Do.
3230 Soudanite Sph.	Do.	3131 Marc Sph.	Do.
3240 Soudanite Sph.	Do.	3132 Marc Sph.	Do.
3250 Soudanite Sph.	Do.	3133 Marc Sph.	Do.
3260 Soudanite Sph.	Do.	3134 Marc Sph.	Do.
3270 Soudanite Sph.	Do.	3135 Marc Sph.	Do.
3280 Soudanite Sph.	Do.	3136 Marc Sph.	Do.
3290 Soudanite Sph.	Do.	3137 Marc Sph.	Do.
3300 Soudanite Sph.	Do.	3138 Marc Sph.	Do.
3310 Soudanite Sph.	Do.	3139 Marc Sph.	Do.
3320 Soudanite Sph.	Do.	3140 Marc Sph.	Do.
3330 Soudanite Sph.	Do.	3141 Marc Sph.	Do.
3340 Soudanite Sph.	Do.	3142 Marc Sph.	Do.
3350 Soudanite Sph.	Do.	3143 Marc Sph.	Do.
3360 Soudanite Sph.	Do.	3144 Marc Sph.	Do.
3370 Soudanite Sph.	Do.	3145 Marc Sph.	Do.
3380 Soudanite Sph.	Do.	3146 Marc Sph.	Do.
3390 Soudanite Sph.	Do.	3147 Marc Sph.	Do.
3400 Soudanite Sph.	Do.	3148 Marc Sph.	Do.
3410 Soudanite Sph.	Do.	3149 Marc Sph.	Do.
3420 Soudanite Sph.	Do.	3150 Marc Sph.	Do.
3430 Soudanite Sph.	Do.	3151 Marc Sph.	Do.
3440 Soudanite Sph.	Do.	3152 Marc Sph.	Do.
3450 Soudanite Sph.	Do.	3153 Marc Sph.	Do.
3460 Soudanite Sph.	Do.	3154 Marc Sph.	Do.
3470 Soudanite Sph.	Do.	3155 Marc Sph.	Do.
3480 Soudanite Sph.	Do.	3156 Marc Sph.	Do.
3490 Soudanite Sph.	Do.	3157 Marc Sph.	Do.
3500 Soudanite Sph.	Do.	3158 Marc Sph.	Do.
3510 Soudanite Sph.	Do.	3159 Marc Sph.	Do.
3520 Soudanite Sph.	Do.	3160 Marc Sph.	Do.
3530 Soudanite Sph.	Do.	3161 Marc Sph.	Do.
3540 Soudanite Sph.	Do.	3162 Marc Sph.	Do.
3550 Soudanite Sph.	Do.	3163 Marc Sph.	Do.
3560 Soudanite Sph.	Do.	3164 Marc Sph.	Do.
3570 Soudanite Sph.	Do.	3165 Marc Sph.	Do.
3580 Soudanite Sph.	Do.	3166 Marc Sph.	Do.
3590 Soudanite Sph.	Do.	3167 Marc Sph.	Do.
3600 Soudanite Sph.	Do.	3168 Marc Sph.	Do.
3610 Soudanite Sph.	Do.	3169 Marc Sph.	Do.
3620 Soudanite Sph.	Do.	3170 Marc Sph.	Do.
3630 Soudanite Sph.	Do.	3171 Marc Sph.	Do.
3640 Soudanite Sph.	Do.	3172 Marc Sph.	Do.
3650 Soudanite Sph.	Do.	3173 Marc Sph.	Do.
3660 Soudanite Sph.	Do.	3174 Marc Sph.	Do.
3670 Soudanite Sph.	Do.	3175 Marc Sph.	Do.
3680 Soudanite Sph.	Do.	3176 Marc Sph.	Do.
3690 Soudanite Sph.	Do.	3177 Marc Sph.	Do.
3700 Soudanite Sph.	Do.	3178 Marc Sph.	Do.
3710 Soudanite Sph.	Do.	3179 Marc Sph.	Do.
3720 Soudanite Sph.	Do.	3180 Marc Sph.	Do.
3730 Soudanite Sph.	Do.	3181 Marc Sph.	Do.
3740 Soudanite Sph.	Do.	3182 Marc Sph.	Do.
3750 Soudanite Sph.	Do.	3183 Marc Sph.	Do.
3760 Soudanite Sph.	Do.	3184 Marc Sph.	Do.
3770 Soudanite Sph.	Do.	3185 Marc Sph.	Do.
3780 Soudanite Sph.	Do.	3186 Marc Sph.	Do.
3790 Soudanite Sph.	Do.	3187 Marc Sph.	Do.
3800 Soudanite Sph.	Do.	3188 Marc Sph.	Do.
3810 Soudanite Sph.	Do.	3189 Marc Sph.	Do.
3820 Soudanite Sph.	Do.	3190 Marc Sph.	Do.
3830 Soudanite Sph.	Do.	3191 Marc Sph.	Do.
3840 Soudanite Sph.	Do.	3192 Marc Sph.	Do.
3850 Soudanite Sph.	Do.	3193 Marc Sph.	Do.
3860 Soudanite Sph.	Do.	3194 Marc Sph.	Do.
3870 Soudanite Sph.	Do.	3195 Marc Sph.	Do.
3880 Soudanite Sph.	Do.	3196 Marc Sph.	Do.
3890 Soudanite Sph.	Do.	3197 Marc Sph.	Do.
3900 Soudanite Sph.	Do.	3198 Marc Sph.	Do.
3910 Soudanite Sph.	Do.	3199 Marc Sph.	Do.
3920 Soudanite Sph.	Do.	3200 Marc Sph.	Do.
3930 Soudanite Sph.	Do.	3201 Marc Sph.	Do.
3940 Soudanite Sph.	Do.	3202 Marc Sph.	Do.
3950 Soudanite Sph.			

GEOMETRICAL DRAWING (ELEMENTARY GRADE)—cont.

Register number and name of candidate.		When examined.	Register number and name of candidate.	When examined.
1718 Joseph Dethlefs ..	Do.	Do.	1812 Edgith Kalkreuth ..	Madras.
1819 A. G. H. Noyan Madali ..	Do.	Do.	1844 B. Appalarao ..	Do.
1821 Mahananda (late) Pooni ..	Do.	Do.	1851 P. S. Srinivasan ..	Do.
1827 Mahananda (late) Madali ..	Do.	Do.	1852 P. S. Srinivasan ..	Do.
1828 K. Mahananda ..	Do.	Do.	1853 W. A. Srinivasan ..	Do.
1829 K. Mahananda ..	Do.	Do.	1854 W. A. Srinivasan ..	Do.
1830 K. Mahananda ..	Do.	Do.	1855 W. A. Srinivasan ..	Do.
1831 K. Mahananda ..	Do.	Do.	1856 W. A. Srinivasan ..	Do.
1832 K. Mahananda ..	Do.	Do.	1857 W. A. Srinivasan ..	Do.
1833 K. Mahananda ..	Do.	Do.	1858 W. A. Srinivasan ..	Do.
1834 K. Mahananda ..	Do.	Do.	1859 W. A. Srinivasan ..	Do.
1835 K. Mahananda ..	Do.	Do.	1860 W. A. Srinivasan ..	Do.

GEOMETRICAL DRAWING (INTERMEDIATE GRADE)

Register number and name of candidate.		When examined.
1861 P. J. Jacob ..	Do.	Do.
1862 K. Ganga Reddy ..	Do.	Do.
1863 M. V. Srinivasan ..	Do.	Do.
1864 M. V. Srinivasan ..	Do.	Do.
1865 K. Ganga Reddy ..	Do.	Do.

Survey Class.

Register number and name of candidate.		When examined.
1866 K. Ganga Reddy ..	Do.	Do.
1867 K. Ganga Reddy ..	Do.	Do.
1868 K. Ganga Reddy ..	Do.	Do.
1869 K. Ganga Reddy ..	Do.	Do.
1870 K. Ganga Reddy ..	Do.	Do.
1871 K. Ganga Reddy ..	Do.	Do.
1872 K. Ganga Reddy ..	Do.	Do.
1873 K. Ganga Reddy ..	Do.	Do.
1874 K. Ganga Reddy ..	Do.	Do.
1875 K. Ganga Reddy ..	Do.	Do.
1876 K. Ganga Reddy ..	Do.	Do.
1877 K. Ganga Reddy ..	Do.	Do.
1878 K. Ganga Reddy ..	Do.	Do.
1879 K. Ganga Reddy ..	Do.	Do.
1880 K. Ganga Reddy ..	Do.	Do.
1881 K. Ganga Reddy ..	Do.	Do.
1882 K. Ganga Reddy ..	Do.	Do.
1883 K. Ganga Reddy ..	Do.	Do.
1884 K. Ganga Reddy ..	Do.	Do.
1885 K. Ganga Reddy ..	Do.	Do.
1886 K. Ganga Reddy ..	Do.	Do.
1887 K. Ganga Reddy ..	Do.	Do.
1888 K. Ganga Reddy ..	Do.	Do.
1889 K. Ganga Reddy ..	Do.	Do.
1890 K. Ganga Reddy ..	Do.	Do.
1891 K. Ganga Reddy ..	Do.	Do.
1892 K. Ganga Reddy ..	Do.	Do.
1893 K. Ganga Reddy ..	Do.	Do.
1894 K. Ganga Reddy ..	Do.	Do.
1895 K. Ganga Reddy ..	Do.	Do.
1896 K. Ganga Reddy ..	Do.	Do.
1897 K. Ganga Reddy ..	Do.	Do.
1898 K. Ganga Reddy ..	Do.	Do.
1899 K. Ganga Reddy ..	Do.	Do.
1900 K. Ganga Reddy ..	Do.	Do.

Office of the Census, the Clerk, Examinations,
Madras, 17th January 1912.

The following candidates are declared to have passed the Government Technical Examinations held in January 1911 in the subjects under which their names appear—

ANIMAL PATHOLOGY (INTERMEDIATE GRADE).

Register number and name of candidate.		When examined.
1901 K. Ganga Reddy ..	Do.	Do.
1902 K. Ganga Reddy ..	Do.	Do.
1903 K. Ganga Reddy ..	Do.	Do.
1904 K. Ganga Reddy ..	Do.	Do.
1905 K. Ganga Reddy ..	Do.	Do.
1906 K. Ganga Reddy ..	Do.	Do.
1907 K. Ganga Reddy ..	Do.	Do.
1908 K. Ganga Reddy ..	Do.	Do.
1909 K. Ganga Reddy ..	Do.	Do.
1910 K. Ganga Reddy ..	Do.	Do.
1911 K. Ganga Reddy ..	Do.	Do.
1912 K. Ganga Reddy ..	Do.	Do.
1913 K. Ganga Reddy ..	Do.	Do.
1914 K. Ganga Reddy ..	Do.	Do.
1915 K. Ganga Reddy ..	Do.	Do.
1916 K. Ganga Reddy ..	Do.	Do.
1917 K. Ganga Reddy ..	Do.	Do.
1918 K. Ganga Reddy ..	Do.	Do.
1919 K. Ganga Reddy ..	Do.	Do.
1920 K. Ganga Reddy ..	Do.	Do.

Survey Class.

Register number and name of candidate.		When examined.
1921 K. Ganga Reddy ..	Do.	Do.
1922 K. Ganga Reddy ..	Do.	Do.
1923 K. Ganga Reddy ..	Do.	Do.
1924 K. Ganga Reddy ..	Do.	Do.
1925 K. Ganga Reddy ..	Do.	Do.
1926 K. Ganga Reddy ..	Do.	Do.
1927 K. Ganga Reddy ..	Do.	Do.
1928 K. Ganga Reddy ..	Do.	Do.
1929 K. Ganga Reddy ..	Do.	Do.
1930 K. Ganga Reddy ..	Do.	Do.
1931 K. Ganga Reddy ..	Do.	Do.
1932 K. Ganga Reddy ..	Do.	Do.
1933 K. Ganga Reddy ..	Do.	Do.
1934 K. Ganga Reddy ..	Do.	Do.
1935 K. Ganga Reddy ..	Do.	Do.
1936 K. Ganga Reddy ..	Do.	Do.
1937 K. Ganga Reddy ..	Do.	Do.
1938 K. Ganga Reddy ..	Do.	Do.
1939 K. Ganga Reddy ..	Do.	Do.
1940 K. Ganga Reddy ..	Do.	Do.
1941 K. Ganga Reddy ..	Do.	Do.
1942 K. Ganga Reddy ..	Do.	Do.
1943 K. Ganga Reddy ..	Do.	Do.
1944 K. Ganga Reddy ..	Do.	Do.
1945 K. Ganga Reddy ..	Do.	Do.
1946 K. Ganga Reddy ..	Do.	Do.
1947 K. Ganga Reddy ..	Do.	Do.
1948 K. Ganga Reddy ..	Do.	Do.
1949 K. Ganga Reddy ..	Do.	Do.
1950 K. Ganga Reddy ..	Do.	Do.

STRONG'S (INTERMEDIATE GRADE).

		Time Given.				When presented to desk.	
Ranking in order of merit.		Examinee Class.					
Engineer number and name of candidate.		Where presented.		Examinee number and name of candidate.		Where presented.	
1	C. E. Verbeekman Apper	Do	20	E. Verbeekman Apper	Do	Do	Do
2	H. V. Verbeekman Apper	Do	21	L. S. Verbeekman Apper	Do	Do	Do
3	H. V. Verbeekman Apper	Do	22	M. Verbeekman Apper	Do	Do	Do
4	H. V. Verbeekman Apper	Do	23	N. Verbeekman Apper	Do	Do	Do
5	H. V. Verbeekman Apper	Do	24	O. Verbeekman Apper	Do	Do	Do
6	H. V. Verbeekman Apper	Do	25	P. Verbeekman Apper	Do	Do	Do
7	H. V. Verbeekman Apper	Do	26	Q. Verbeekman Apper	Do	Do	Do
8	H. V. Verbeekman Apper	Do	27	R. Verbeekman Apper	Do	Do	Do
9	H. V. Verbeekman Apper	Do	28	S. Verbeekman Apper	Do	Do	Do
10	H. V. Verbeekman Apper	Do	29	T. Verbeekman Apper	Do	Do	Do
11	H. V. Verbeekman Apper	Do	30	U. Verbeekman Apper	Do	Do	Do
12	H. V. Verbeekman Apper	Do	31	V. Verbeekman Apper	Do	Do	Do
13	H. V. Verbeekman Apper	Do	32	W. Verbeekman Apper	Do	Do	Do
14	H. V. Verbeekman Apper	Do	33	X. Verbeekman Apper	Do	Do	Do
15	H. V. Verbeekman Apper	Do	34	Y. Verbeekman Apper	Do	Do	Do
16	H. V. Verbeekman Apper	Do	35	Z. Verbeekman Apper	Do	Do	Do
17	H. V. Verbeekman Apper	Do	36	A. Verbeekman Apper	Do	Do	Do
18	H. V. Verbeekman Apper	Do	37	B. Verbeekman Apper	Do	Do	Do
19	H. V. Verbeekman Apper	Do	38	C. Verbeekman Apper	Do	Do	Do
20	H. V. Verbeekman Apper	Do	39	D. Verbeekman Apper	Do	Do	Do
21	H. V. Verbeekman Apper	Do	40	E. Verbeekman Apper	Do	Do	Do
22	H. V. Verbeekman Apper	Do	41	F. Verbeekman Apper	Do	Do	Do
23	H. V. Verbeekman Apper	Do	42	G. Verbeekman Apper	Do	Do	Do
24	H. V. Verbeekman Apper	Do	43	H. Verbeekman Apper	Do	Do	Do
25	H. V. Verbeekman Apper	Do	44	I. Verbeekman Apper	Do	Do	Do
26	H. V. Verbeekman Apper	Do	45	J. Verbeekman Apper	Do	Do	Do
27	H. V. Verbeekman Apper	Do	46	K. Verbeekman Apper	Do	Do	Do
28	H. V. Verbeekman Apper	Do	47	L. Verbeekman Apper	Do	Do	Do
29	H. V. Verbeekman Apper	Do	48	M. Verbeekman Apper	Do	Do	Do
30	H. V. Verbeekman Apper	Do	49	N. Verbeekman Apper	Do	Do	Do
31	H. V. Verbeekman Apper	Do	50	O. Verbeekman Apper	Do	Do	Do
32	H. V. Verbeekman Apper	Do	51	P. Verbeekman Apper	Do	Do	Do
33	H. V. Verbeekman Apper	Do	52	Q. Verbeekman Apper	Do	Do	Do
34	H. V. Verbeekman Apper	Do	53	R. Verbeekman Apper	Do	Do	Do
35	H. V. Verbeekman Apper	Do	54	S. Verbeekman Apper	Do	Do	Do
36	H. V. Verbeekman Apper	Do	55	T. Verbeekman Apper	Do	Do	Do
37	H. V. Verbeekman Apper	Do	56	U. Verbeekman Apper	Do	Do	Do
38	H. V. Verbeekman Apper	Do	57	V. Verbeekman Apper	Do	Do	Do
39	H. V. Verbeekman Apper	Do	58	W. Verbeekman Apper	Do	Do	Do
40	H. V. Verbeekman Apper	Do	59	X. Verbeekman Apper	Do	Do	Do
41	H. V. Verbeekman Apper	Do	60	Y. Verbeekman Apper	Do	Do	Do
42	H. V. Verbeekman Apper	Do	61	Z. Verbeekman Apper	Do	Do	Do
43	H. V. Verbeekman Apper	Do	62	A. Verbeekman Apper	Do	Do	Do
44	H. V. Verbeekman Apper	Do	63	B. Verbeekman Apper	Do	Do	Do
45	H. V. Verbeekman Apper	Do	64	C. Verbeekman Apper	Do	Do	Do
46	H. V. Verbeekman Apper	Do	65	D. Verbeekman Apper	Do	Do	Do
47	H. V. Verbeekman Apper	Do	66	E. Verbeekman Apper	Do	Do	Do
48	H. V. Verbeekman Apper	Do	67	F. Verbeekman Apper	Do	Do	Do
49	H. V. Verbeekman Apper	Do	68	G. Verbeekman Apper	Do	Do	Do
50	H. V. Verbeekman Apper	Do	69	H. Verbeekman Apper	Do	Do	Do
51	H. V. Verbeekman Apper	Do	70	I. Verbeekman Apper	Do	Do	Do
52	H. V. Verbeekman Apper	Do	71	J. Verbeekman Apper	Do	Do	Do
53	H. V. Verbeekman Apper	Do	72	K. Verbeekman Apper	Do	Do	Do
54	H. V. Verbeekman Apper	Do	73	L. Verbeekman Apper	Do	Do	Do
55	H. V. Verbeekman Apper	Do	74	M. Verbeekman Apper	Do	Do	Do
56	H. V. Verbeekman Apper	Do	75	N. Verbeekman Apper	Do	Do	Do
57	H. V. Verbeekman Apper	Do	76	O. Verbeekman Apper	Do	Do	Do
58	H. V. Verbeekman Apper	Do	77	P. Verbeekman Apper	Do	Do	Do
59	H. V. Verbeekman Apper	Do	78	Q. Verbeekman Apper	Do	Do	Do
60	H. V. Verbeekman Apper	Do	79	R. Verbeekman Apper	Do	Do	Do
61	H. V. Verbeekman Apper	Do	80	S. Verbeekman Apper	Do	Do	Do
62	H. V. Verbeekman Apper	Do	81	T. Verbeekman Apper	Do	Do	Do

(By order)

Office of the Engineer, for Over. Examinations,
Hobart, 24th January 1902.

D. J. BORDAY,
Governor.



SUPPLEMENT TO PART I-B
OF
THE FORT ST. GEORGE GAZETTE.

No. 4.]

MADEIRA, TUESDAY EVENING, JANUARY 28, 1919.

[Part 4 of 4.]

**TECHNICAL TEACHERS' CERTIFICATE EXAMINATION,
1918-1919.**

The following candidates have passed the TECHNICAL TEACHERS' CERTIFICATE EXAMINATION held in 1918-1919 at the centers shown in the list.

2. Candidates will be forwarded in due course to the heads of the institutions to which the candidates were attached at the time of the submission of their applications for admission to the examination.

Serial number of candidate.	Name of candidate.	Center of examination.	Subject.	Grade.	Class in which passed.
1	E. Deshpande Mohit	Madras	Geometrical Drawing	Advanced	Second
2	M. S. Deshpande	Do	Free-hand Outline Drawing	Do	Do
3	T. E. Deshpande	Do	Do	Intermediate	Do
4	Do	Do	Geometrical Drawing	Do	Do
5	E. Deshpande Mohit	Do	Free-hand Outline Drawing	Do	Do
6	R. Ganga Rao	Do	Do	Do	Do
7	A. Ganesan Pillai	Do	Do	Do	Do
8	M. S. Ganesan Pillai	Do	Do	Do	Do
9	Do	Do	Do	Do	Do
10	T. Ganesan Rao	Do	Do	Do	Do
11	T. Ganesan Rao	Do	Do	Do	Do
12	D. Ganesan Rao	Do	Do	Do	Do
13	D. Ganesan Rao	Do	Do	Do	Do
14	D. Ganesan Rao	Do	Do	Do	Do
15	D. Ganesan Rao	Do	Do	Do	Do
16	D. Ganesan Rao	Do	Do	Do	Do
17	D. Ganesan Rao	Do	Do	Do	Do
18	D. Ganesan Rao	Do	Do	Do	Do
19	D. Ganesan Rao	Do	Do	Do	Do
20	D. Ganesan Rao	Do	Do	Do	Do
21	D. Ganesan Rao	Do	Do	Do	Do
22	D. Ganesan Rao	Do	Do	Do	Do
23	D. Ganesan Rao	Do	Do	Do	Do
24	D. Ganesan Rao	Do	Do	Do	Do
25	D. Ganesan Rao	Do	Do	Do	Do
26	D. Ganesan Rao	Do	Do	Do	Do
27	D. Ganesan Rao	Do	Do	Do	Do
28	D. Ganesan Rao	Do	Do	Do	Do
29	D. Ganesan Rao	Do	Do	Do	Do
30	D. Ganesan Rao	Do	Do	Do	Do
31	D. Ganesan Rao	Do	Do	Do	Do
32	D. Ganesan Rao	Do	Do	Do	Do
33	D. Ganesan Rao	Do	Do	Do	Do
34	D. Ganesan Rao	Do	Do	Do	Do
35	D. Ganesan Rao	Do	Do	Do	Do
36	D. Ganesan Rao	Do	Do	Do	Do
37	D. Ganesan Rao	Do	Do	Do	Do
38	D. Ganesan Rao	Do	Do	Do	Do
39	D. Ganesan Rao	Do	Do	Do	Do
40	D. Ganesan Rao	Do	Do	Do	Do
41	D. Ganesan Rao	Do	Do	Do	Do
42	D. Ganesan Rao	Do	Do	Do	Do
43	D. Ganesan Rao	Do	Do	Do	Do
44	D. Ganesan Rao	Do	Do	Do	Do
45	D. Ganesan Rao	Do	Do	Do	Do
46	D. Ganesan Rao	Do	Do	Do	Do
47	D. Ganesan Rao	Do	Do	Do	Do
48	D. Ganesan Rao	Do	Do	Do	Do
49	D. Ganesan Rao	Do	Do	Do	Do
50	D. Ganesan Rao	Do	Do	Do	Do

Serial number of Candidate	Name of candidate.	Category of examination.	Subject.	Grade.	Class or what passed.
26	D. Ewles	Medical ..	Anatomy	Passable ..	Second.
27	D. Ewles	Do. ..	Do.	Do. ..	Do.
28	T. Emerson	Do. ..	Book-keeping ..	Advanced ..	Do.
29	A. Henderson	Do. ..	Do.	Elementary ..	Do.
30	Do.	Do. ..	Shorthand	Intermediate ..	Do.
31	W. H. Henderson ..	Do. ..	Book-keeping ..	Do. ..	Do.
32	Do.	Do. ..	Theory and Practice ..	Do. ..	First.
33	Do.	Do. ..	Commerce	Do. ..	Do.
34	D. Joseph	Do. ..	Commercial Geography ..	Do. ..	Do.
35	Do.	Do. ..	Book-keeping ..	Do. ..	Do.
36	Do.	Do. ..	Theory and Practice ..	Do. ..	Do.
37	Do.	Do. ..	Commerce	Do. ..	Do.
38	E. Henderson	Mathematics ..	Commercial Geography ..	Do. ..	Second.
39	T. Henderson	Do. ..	Commercial Geography ..	Do. ..	Do.
40	T. Henderson	Do. ..	Shorthand	Advanced ..	Do.
41	Do.	Do. ..	Theory and Practice ..	Do. ..	Do.
42	F. Henderson	Do. ..	Commerce	Do. ..	Do.
43	F. Henderson	Do. ..	Commerce	Do. ..	Do.
44	F. Henderson	Do. ..	Commerce	Do. ..	Do.
45	F. Henderson	Do. ..	Commerce	Do. ..	Do.
46	F. Henderson	Do. ..	Commerce	Do. ..	Do.
47	F. Henderson	Do. ..	Commerce	Do. ..	Do.
48	F. Henderson	Do. ..	Commerce	Do. ..	Do.
49	F. Henderson	Do. ..	Commerce	Do. ..	Do.
50	F. Henderson	Do. ..	Commerce	Do. ..	Do.
51	F. Henderson	Do. ..	Commerce	Do. ..	Do.
52	F. Henderson	Do. ..	Commerce	Do. ..	Do.
53	F. Henderson	Do. ..	Commerce	Do. ..	Do.
54	F. Henderson	Do. ..	Commerce	Do. ..	Do.
55	F. Henderson	Do. ..	Commerce	Do. ..	Do.
56	F. Henderson	Do. ..	Commerce	Do. ..	Do.
57	F. Henderson	Do. ..	Commerce	Do. ..	Do.
58	F. Henderson	Do. ..	Commerce	Do. ..	Do.
59	F. Henderson	Do. ..	Commerce	Do. ..	Do.
60	F. Henderson	Do. ..	Commerce	Do. ..	Do.
61	F. Henderson	Do. ..	Commerce	Do. ..	Do.
62	F. Henderson	Do. ..	Commerce	Do. ..	Do.
63	F. Henderson	Do. ..	Commerce	Do. ..	Do.
64	F. Henderson	Do. ..	Commerce	Do. ..	Do.
65	F. Henderson	Do. ..	Commerce	Do. ..	Do.
66	F. Henderson	Do. ..	Commerce	Do. ..	Do.
67	F. Henderson	Do. ..	Commerce	Do. ..	Do.
68	F. Henderson	Do. ..	Commerce	Do. ..	Do.
69	F. Henderson	Do. ..	Commerce	Do. ..	Do.
70	F. Henderson	Do. ..	Commerce	Do. ..	Do.
71	F. Henderson	Do. ..	Commerce	Do. ..	Do.
72	F. Henderson	Do. ..	Commerce	Do. ..	Do.
73	F. Henderson	Do. ..	Commerce	Do. ..	Do.
74	F. Henderson	Do. ..	Commerce	Do. ..	Do.
75	F. Henderson	Do. ..	Commerce	Do. ..	Do.
76	F. Henderson	Do. ..	Commerce	Do. ..	Do.
77	F. Henderson	Do. ..	Commerce	Do. ..	Do.
78	F. Henderson	Do. ..	Commerce	Do. ..	Do.
79	F. Henderson	Do. ..	Commerce	Do. ..	Do.
80	F. Henderson	Do. ..	Commerce	Do. ..	Do.
81	F. Henderson	Do. ..	Commerce	Do. ..	Do.
82	F. Henderson	Do. ..	Commerce	Do. ..	Do.
83	F. Henderson	Do. ..	Commerce	Do. ..	Do.
84	F. Henderson	Do. ..	Commerce	Do. ..	Do.
85	F. Henderson	Do. ..	Commerce	Do. ..	Do.
86	F. Henderson	Do. ..	Commerce	Do. ..	Do.
87	F. Henderson	Do. ..	Commerce	Do. ..	Do.
88	F. Henderson	Do. ..	Commerce	Do. ..	Do.
89	F. Henderson	Do. ..	Commerce	Do. ..	Do.
90	F. Henderson	Do. ..	Commerce	Do. ..	Do.
91	F. Henderson	Do. ..	Commerce	Do. ..	Do.
92	F. Henderson	Do. ..	Commerce	Do. ..	Do.
93	F. Henderson	Do. ..	Commerce	Do. ..	Do.
94	F. Henderson	Do. ..	Commerce	Do. ..	Do.
95	F. Henderson	Do. ..	Commerce	Do. ..	Do.
96	F. Henderson	Do. ..	Commerce	Do. ..	Do.
97	F. Henderson	Do. ..	Commerce	Do. ..	Do.
98	F. Henderson	Do. ..	Commerce	Do. ..	Do.
99	F. Henderson	Do. ..	Commerce	Do. ..	Do.
100	F. Henderson	Do. ..	Commerce	Do. ..	Do.

FAILURE LIST.

The following is the list of candidates who failed in the Toronto Tradesmen's Certificate Examination held in 1908-1909 or who were absent from it.

1. Inquiries from candidates as to the status of their failure will not be attended to.

Serial number of Candidate	Name of candidate.	Category of examination.	Subject.	Grade.
1	T. H. Henderson	Medical ..	First-class Office ..	Advanced.
2	T. Henderson	Do. ..	Do.	Intermediate.
3	T. Henderson	Do. ..	Do.	Do.
4	T. Henderson	Do. ..	Do.	Do.
5	T. Henderson	Do. ..	Do.	Do.
6	T. Henderson	Do. ..	Do.	Do.
7	T. Henderson	Do. ..	Do.	Do.
8	T. Henderson	Do. ..	Do.	Do.
9	T. Henderson	Do. ..	Do.	Do.
10	T. Henderson	Do. ..	Do.	Do.
11	T. Henderson	Do. ..	Do.	Do.
12	T. Henderson	Do. ..	Do.	Do.
13	T. Henderson	Do. ..	Do.	Do.
14	T. Henderson	Do. ..	Do.	Do.
15	T. Henderson	Do. ..	Do.	Do.
16	T. Henderson	Do. ..	Do.	Do.
17	T. Henderson	Do. ..	Do.	Do.
18	T. Henderson	Do. ..	Do.	Do.
19	T. Henderson	Do. ..	Do.	Do.
20	T. Henderson	Do. ..	Do.	Do.
21	T. Henderson	Do. ..	Do.	Do.
22	T. Henderson	Do. ..	Do.	Do.
23	T. Henderson	Do. ..	Do.	Do.
24	T. Henderson	Do. ..	Do.	Do.
25	T. Henderson	Do. ..	Do.	Do.
26	T. Henderson	Do. ..	Do.	Do.
27	T. Henderson	Do. ..	Do.	Do.
28	T. Henderson	Do. ..	Do.	Do.
29	T. Henderson	Do. ..	Do.	Do.
30	T. Henderson	Do. ..	Do.	Do.
31	T. Henderson	Do. ..	Do.	Do.
32	T. Henderson	Do. ..	Do.	Do.
33	T. Henderson	Do. ..	Do.	Do.
34	T. Henderson	Do. ..	Do.	Do.
35	T. Henderson	Do. ..	Do.	Do.
36	T. Henderson	Do. ..	Do.	Do.
37	T. Henderson	Do. ..	Do.	Do.
38	T. Henderson	Do. ..	Do.	Do.
39	T. Henderson	Do. ..	Do.	Do.
40	T. Henderson	Do. ..	Do.	Do.
41	T. Henderson	Do. ..	Do.	Do.
42	T. Henderson	Do. ..	Do.	Do.
43	T. Henderson	Do. ..	Do.	Do.
44	T. Henderson	Do. ..	Do.	Do.
45	T. Henderson	Do. ..	Do.	Do.
46	T. Henderson	Do. ..	Do.	Do.
47	T. Henderson	Do. ..	Do.	Do.
48	T. Henderson	Do. ..	Do.	Do.
49	T. Henderson	Do. ..	Do.	Do.
50	T. Henderson	Do. ..	Do.	Do.
51	T. Henderson	Do. ..	Do.	Do.
52	T. Henderson	Do. ..	Do.	Do.
53	T. Henderson	Do. ..	Do.	Do.
54	T. Henderson	Do. ..	Do.	Do.
55	T. Henderson	Do. ..	Do.	Do.
56	T. Henderson	Do. ..	Do.	Do.
57	T. Henderson	Do. ..	Do.	Do.
58	T. Henderson	Do. ..	Do.	Do.
59	T. Henderson	Do. ..	Do.	Do.
60	T. Henderson	Do. ..	Do.	Do.
61	T. Henderson	Do. ..	Do.	Do.
62	T. Henderson	Do. ..	Do.	Do.
63	T. Henderson	Do. ..	Do.	Do.
64	T. Henderson	Do. ..	Do.	Do.
65	T. Henderson	Do. ..	Do.	Do.
66	T. Henderson	Do. ..	Do.	Do.
67	T. Henderson	Do. ..	Do.	Do.
68	T. Henderson	Do. ..	Do.	Do.
69	T. Henderson	Do. ..	Do.	Do.
70	T. Henderson	Do. ..	Do.	Do.
71	T. Henderson	Do. ..	Do.	Do.
72	T. Henderson	Do. ..	Do.	Do.
73	T. Henderson	Do. ..	Do.	Do.
74	T. Henderson	Do. ..	Do.	Do.
75	T. Henderson	Do. ..	Do.	Do.
76	T. Henderson	Do. ..	Do.	Do.
77	T. Henderson	Do. ..	Do.	Do.
78	T. Henderson	Do. ..	Do.	Do.
79	T. Henderson	Do. ..	Do.	Do.
80	T. Henderson	Do. ..	Do.	Do.
81	T. Henderson	Do. ..	Do.	Do.
82	T. Henderson	Do. ..	Do.	Do.
83	T. Henderson	Do. ..	Do.	Do.
84	T. Henderson	Do. ..	Do.	Do.
85	T. Henderson	Do. ..	Do.	Do.
86	T. Henderson	Do. ..	Do.	Do.
87	T. Henderson	Do. ..	Do.	Do.
88	T. Henderson	Do. ..	Do.	Do.
89	T. Henderson	Do. ..	Do.	Do.
90	T. Henderson	Do. ..	Do.	Do.
91	T. Henderson	Do. ..	Do.	Do.
92	T. Henderson	Do. ..	Do.	Do.
93	T. Henderson	Do. ..	Do.	Do.
94	T. Henderson	Do. ..	Do.	Do.
95	T. Henderson	Do. ..	Do.	Do.
96	T. Henderson	Do. ..	Do.	Do.
97	T. Henderson	Do. ..	Do.	Do.
98	T. Henderson	Do. ..	Do.	Do.
99	T. Henderson	Do. ..	Do.	Do.
100	T. Henderson	Do. ..	Do.	Do.

Serial number	Signature	Name of candidate	Course of instruction	Subject	Grade
12	40	V. B. Subramanyam Aggar	..	..	..
13	41	S. Subramanyam Aggar	..	..	..
14	42
15	43
16	44
17	45
18	46
19	47
20	48
21	49
22	50
23	51
24	52
25	53
26	54
27	55
28	56
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31	59
32	60
33	61
34	62
35	63
36	64
37	65
38	66
39	67
40	68
41	69
42	70
43	71
44	72
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49	77
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52	80
53	81
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60	88
61	89
62	90
63	91
64	92
65	93
66	94
67	95
68	96
69	97
70	98
71	99
72	100
73	101
74	102
75	103	..	..	..	..
76	104	..	..	..	..
77	105	..	..	..	..
78	106	..	..	..	..
79	107	..	..	..	..
80	108	..	..	..	..
81	109	..	..	..	..
82	110	..	..	..	..
83	111
84	112
85	113
86	114
87	115
88	116
89	117
90	118
91	119
92	120
93	121
94	122
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99	127
100	128

Madras, 13th January 1918.

H. A. HANT,
Acting Inspector of European and Training Schools.

No. 9. *Appointment and Posting*.—M.R. Ry. Ayyappaiah Govindaswami Karthasani Raja Aravali, B.A., M.A., First-grade pleader (posting at Calicut), is appointed to act as District Munsif, fourth grade, and is posted to Ponnani. To join immediately.

No. 10. *Appointment and Posting*.—M.R. Ry. Nuthakrishnan Sivaswami Arayya Aravali, B.A., M.A., Advocate, High Court, Madras, is appointed to act as District Munsif, fourth grade, and is posted to Anantapur. To join immediately.

No. 11. *Transfer*.—The following transfer of a District Munsif has been ordered by the High Court:—

M.R. Ry. Sairavasa Rangaswami Appayya Aravali, from Anantapur to Chittoor. To join immediately.

No. 12. *Transfer*.—The following transfer of a District Munsif has been ordered by the High Court:—

M.R. Ry. Chintal Abanika Acharya Aravali, from Shijala to Kozur (instead of to Arayalur as notified in High Court notification No. 40, dated the 3rd December 1918, published on page 1613, Part II of the Port St. George Gazette, dated the 10th December 1918). To join on the expiry of his leave.

High Court, Madras,
22nd January 1919.

No. 13. *Appointment and Posting*.—M.R. Ry. Thevarasani Raghavaswami Sivaswami Aravali, B.A., M.A., High Court Valid (posting at Sikkim), is appointed to act as District Munsif, fourth grade, and is posted to Cuddalore. To join immediately.

High Court, Madras,
22nd January 1919.

C. G. HACEAT,
Secretary.

BOARD OF REVENUE.

LAND REVENUE.

Extension of Leave.—The privilege leave for Chota dura which was granted to M.R. Ry. M. S. Sadasivam Arayya Aravali, District Forest Officer, North Cuddapah, in notification published at page 1560 of Part II of the Port St. George Gazette, dated 17th December 1918, will be extended by one week.

Appointment.—M.R. Ry. A. Nageswami Rao Aravali, District Forest Officer, West Cuddapah, will continue to be in additional charge of the North Cuddapah division during the period of extension. Board of Revenue (Land Revenue), Madras, 26th January 1919.

Leave.—The Board has granted privilege leave for two weeks from 17th February 1919 to M.R. Ry. D. Lakshminarasimha Rao Pachaiyappa, Deputy Collector, Sivaswami, Cuddapah district, with permission to ports to it the holiday on the 18th day (Sunday).

Board of Revenue (Land Revenue),
Madras, 26th January 1919.

Extension of Leave.—The privilege leave which was granted to Mr. D. A. Ramayya (Extra Assistant Commissioner of Forests) in the notification at page 1560 of Part II of the Port St. George Gazette, dated 10th December 1918, is extended by eight days.

Board of Revenue (Land Revenue),
Madras, 26th January 1919.

H. R. PATIL,
Secretary.

NAVY, ARMY AND ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

Transfer.—M.R. Ry. Sureshwar Arayya Rangaswami Arayya Aravali, sub. jro. M.A., Inspector, on leave from leave, to the North Trichinopoly Circle.

M.R. Ry. Venkaya Sivaswami Pillai, Tirumala Pillai Aravali, Inspector, from the North Trichinopoly to the Southern Division Circle, and M.R. Ry. Sarva Sivaswami Raghava, Inspector, on other duty. To join respectively on relief.

Board of Revenue (Revenue Revenue),
Madras, 26th January 1919.

J. GRAHAM,
Secretary.

FOREST.

Leave.—G. Venkataswami Nageswami, Ranger, sixth grade, West Taluk division, is granted two months' privilege leave from date of relief.

Salon, 26th January 1919.

H. A. LATHAM,
Commissioner of Forests, Madras Circle.

Appointment and Posting.—B. Krishnaswami Rao, Deputy Ranger, first grade, North Malabar, is appointed to act as Ranger, sixth grade, and posted to Uppinangudi range, South Marayana district.

Commissioner, 26th January 1919.

G. D. MURTHY,
Commissioner of Forests, Eastern Circle.

PUBLIC WORKS.

Privileges and Extension—

(With effect from 26th December 1918, and Commander John Henry Thomas, B.A., Engineer, sixth grade, on military duty.)

M.R. Ry. M. S. Sivaswami Rao, from Superintendent, second grade, temporary rank, 1st Superintendent, first grade, in temporary rank.

M.R. Ry. T. Y. Sadasivam Arayya, from Overseer, first grade, temporary rank (appointed), to Overseer, first grade, permanently permanent (appointed).

M.R.R. R. Ramachandra Ayyar, from Oversee, first grade, temporary rank, to Oversee, first grade, previously permanent.

M.R.R. V. Kappuram Ayyar, from Oversee, second grade, to Oversee, first grade, temporary rank.

M.R.R. S. Venkataswami Ayyar, from Oversee, second grade, temporary rank, to Oversee, second grade, previously permanent.

(With effect from 15th November 1922, viz M.R.R. Sivali Ayyar Sivali Ayyar, Supervisor, first grade, permanent, retired.)

Staff Sergeant Donald Huxley, from Oversee, first grade, permanent, and Supervisor, first grade, temporary rank (succeeded), to Supervisor, second grade, previously permanent and Supervisor, first grade, temporary rank (succeeded).

Staff Sergeant Frederick Percival Hoyle, from Oversee, first grade, permanent, and Supervisor, second grade, temporary rank (succeeded), to Supervisor, second grade, previously permanent (succeeded).

Staff Sergeant Henry Griffiths, from Oversee, first grade, permanent, and Supervisor, first grade, temporary rank (succeeded), to Supervisor, second grade, previously permanent and Supervisor, first grade, temporary rank (succeeded).

M.R.R. A. Kappuram Ayyar, from Oversee, first grade, permanent, to Supervisor, second grade, previously permanent.

M.R.R. P. S. Venkataswami Ayyar, from Oversee, first grade, permanent, to Supervisor, second grade, temporary rank.

M.R.R. C. Krishna Ayyar, from Oversee, first grade, previously permanent, to Oversee, first grade, permanent.

M.R.R. V. Ramachandra Ayyar, from Oversee, first grade, temporary rank, to Oversee, first grade, previously permanent.

M.R.R. K. Krishnaswami Ayyar, from Oversee, second grade, previously permanent, to Oversee, second grade, permanent.

M.R.R. R. Srinivas Ayyar, from Oversee, second grade, temporary rank, to Oversee, second grade, previously permanent.

M.R.R. S. Venkataswami Ayyar, from Oversee, second grade, previously permanent, to Oversee, third grade, permanent, and Oversee, second grade, previously permanent.

(With effect from 15th November 1922, viz M.R.R. Sivali Ayyar Sivali Ayyar, Supervisor, second grade, permanent, retired.)

M.R.R. G. Srinivas Ayyar, from Oversee, second grade, previously permanent, to Oversee, second grade, permanent.

M.R.R. K. Anand Rao, from Oversee, second grade, temporary rank, to Oversee, second grade, previously permanent.

M.R.R. K. Srinivas Ayyar, from Oversee, second grade, previously permanent, to Oversee, third grade, permanent, and Oversee, second grade, previously permanent.

(With effect from the 15th November 1922, viz M.R.R. S. C. Srinivasan, Oversee, second grade, permanent, deceased.)

M.R.R. S. Vaidyanatha Ayyar, from Oversee, second grade, previously permanent, to Oversee, second grade, permanent.

M.R.R. R. Srinivasan Ayyar, from Oversee, second grade, temporary rank, to Oversee, second grade, previously permanent.

M.R.R. K. Anand Rao, from Oversee, second grade, previously permanent, to Oversee, third grade, permanent, and Oversee, second grade, previously permanent.

(With effect from the 15th December 1922, against an existing vacancy.)

M.R.R. C. K. Srinivas Rao, from Oversee, third grade, previously permanent, to Oversee, second grade, temporary rank.

(With effect from the 15th December 1922, in consequence of the return to duty of M.R.R. Mahadasarapuram Krishna Ayyar Sivali Ayyar, Oversee, first grade, permanent, from medical leave.)

M.R.R. Mahadasarapuram Krishna Ayyar Sivali Ayyar, from Oversee, first grade, permanent, to Supervisor, second grade, temporary rank.

M.R.R. P. S. Venkataswami Ayyar, from Supervisor, second grade, temporary rank, to Oversee, second grade, permanent.

M.R.R. V. Kappuram Ayyar, from Oversee, first grade, temporary rank, to Oversee, second grade, permanent.

Madras, 19th January 1923.

Leave—Under sections 231, 240 and 252 (i), Civil Service Regulations, M.R.R. P. K. Srinivasan Ayyar, temporary Upper Subordinate on Rs. 55 per month, is granted with effect from 15th October 1922 conditional leave for two months and twenty-one days, viz. privilege leave for one month and twenty-one days and leave on medical certificate for the remaining period. The certificate of the medical officer is to be submitted to the Surgeon General. This certificate is published in Part II of the Port St. George Gazette, dated 15th November 1922.

Madras, 20th January 1923.

Posting and Transfer.—M.R.R. V. V. Siva Ayyar, Oversee, first grade, temporary, will, on retirement from the military duty, be attached to the office of the Chief Engineer, Public Works Department, in the first instance and then transferred to the 2 Circle.

Transfer.—M.R. Ry. A. K. Ramaswamy Ayyar, Oversee, first grade, temporary, from the Kinta Eastern division, II Circle, to the III Circle.
Malacca, 26th January 1919.

Transfer.—(2) M.R. Ry. T. V. Sadas Ayyar, Oversee, first grade, previously transferred, is transferred to the V Circle from the Chief Engineer's office, Malacca, to which he was attached on the first instance, on removal from military duty. (3) A transfer to the I Circle ordered in notification No. 615-C, dated 19th January 1919, is hereby cancelled.

(3) M.R. Ry. T. K. Guruside Manna, temporary Upper Subordinate on Rs. 100, from the North Peninsular division, V Circle, to the I Circle. This transfer carries with it sanction to his leave of absence.

Malacca, 26th January 1919.

W. J. J. ROWLEY,
Chief Engineer, F.M.S. (General and Navigation).

Leave.—Mr. Charles Frederick Willibrod O'Brien, Second Inspector of Steam-trolling and Price-means, Malacca, is granted, under article 280 of the Civil Service Regulations, privilege leave for three weeks from 19th December 1918 to 16th January 1919 (inclusive), the date of his despatch. The holiday on the 17th of December 1918 is granted to this leave.

Malacca, 26th January 1919.

J. M. LUCEY,
Secty. Insp. in Government.

Transfer.—(1) M.R. Ry. N. Krishnamoorti, temporary Upper Subordinate on Rs. 100, posted to this Circle in Chief Engineer's Memorandum No. 269-C, dated 11th January 1919, is reported to the Northern division.

(2) M.R. Ry. V. S. Subrahmanyam, temporary Upper Subordinate on Rs. 80, posted to this Circle in Chief Engineer's Memorandum No. 216-C, dated 11th January 1919, is reported to the Vengaloor division.

(3) M.R. Ry. T. Subrahmanyam, temporary Upper Subordinate on Rs. 80, posted to this Circle in Chief Engineer's Memorandum No. 266-C, dated 11th January 1919, is reported to the Godevati Northern division.

(4) M.R. Ry. M. Thyagaraja, temporary Upper Subordinate on Rs. 60, posted to this Circle in Chief Engineer's Memorandum No. 207-C, dated 11th January 1919, is reported to the Godevati Northern division.

(5) M.R. Ry. P. Venkataswami Nayudu, temporary Upper Subordinate on Rs. 40, posted to this Circle in Chief Engineer's Memorandum No. 264-C, dated 11th January 1919, is reported to the Godevati Northern division.

(6) M.R. Ry. K. Ramaswami Ayyar, temporary Upper Subordinate on Rs. 100, posted to this Circle in Chief Engineer's Memorandum No. 269-C, dated 11th January 1919, is reported to the Kengul division.

Transfer.—(1) M.R. Ry. G. V. Balha Rao, temporary Upper Subordinate on Rs. 75, from the Bangalore to the Godevati Cannanore division.

(2) M.R. Ry. K. Sundararam Ayyangar, temporary Upper Subordinate on Rs. 75, from the Vengaloor to the Kengul division.

(3) M.R. Ry. T. Balakrishna Pantulu, temporary Upper Subordinate on Rs. 100, from the Godevati Eastern to the Godevati Northern division.

(4) M.R. Ry. S. Bhagavathiah, Oversee, second grade, temporary, from the Godevati Eastern to the Godevati Northern division.

(5) M.R. Ry. V. Ramaswami Ayyar, Oversee, first grade, temporary, on return from leave, from the Godevati Northern division to the Godevati Eastern division.

Posting and Transfer.—(1) M.R. Ry. S. Dasappa Ayyar Asargal, Assistant Engineer in charge of Northern subdivision of the Godevati Eastern division, on return from leave, is posted to the Godevati Northern division for charge of the Venkataswami sub-division.

(2) M.R. Ry. V. V. Sathyanthi Asargal, temporary Sub-Engineer in charge of landworks and supply sub-division, on return from leave, is posted to the Godevati Northern division for charge of the Kamaswami sub-division.

(3) M.R. Ry. V. Ramaswami Pantulu, Supervisor, first grade, temporary, Godevati Eastern division, is transferred to the Godevati Northern division for charge of the Venkataswami Lower, Walah, 19th January 1919.

Leave.—M.R. Ry. V. S. Sivasubramanian Ayyar Asargal, temporary Sub-Engineer in charge of the Kallagudi West division of the Godevati division, is granted privilege leave for one month and three days, with effect from the 4th November 1918. He is permitted to avail of and end November 1918 (which are public holidays) to the above leave.

Walah, 19th January 1919.

M. B. KILAKKAT,
Superintending Engineer, I Circle.

Transfer.—M.R. Ry. T. V. Sivasubramanian Rao, temporary Upper Subordinate on Rs. 120, is transferred from the Kinta Eastern division to the Superintending Engineer's office as a temporary assistant.

M.R. Ry. D. Panagappa, temporary Upper Subordinate on Rs. 100, is transferred from the Kinta Central division to the Kinta Eastern division. This carries his posting to the Superintending Engineer's office.

These transfers carry with them sanction to travelling allowance and month pay.

Bavada, 19th January 1919.

J. B. LUTMAN,
Superintending Engineer, II Circle.

Transfer.—M.R. Ry. P. K. Vasuvaran Ayar, Assistant, second grade, previously promoted, and Supervisor, first grade, temporary rank, from the Kurnool division to the Howrah division of the office of the Superintending Engineer, III Circle, Bellary. To join on the expiry of his privilege leave.

Bellary, 20th January 1918.

Exemption of leave.—M.R. Ry. P. K. Vasuvaran Ayar, Assistant, second grade, previously promoted, and Supervisor, first grade, Kurnool division, 34, and article 161 of the Civil Service Regulations, granted privilege leave for one month in extension of the leave for two months from the 27th December 1918 granted to him in this office and station, dated the 18th December 1918.

Bellary, 24th January 1918.

I. D. VENKATARAMA AYYAR,
Superintending Engineer, III Circle.

Transfer.—M.R. Ry. A. V. Rajagopal Mudaliyar, Supervisor, second grade, from the Circle office, to the South Presidency division. To join forthwith.

Madras, 21st January 1918.

W. HUTTON,
Superintending Engineer, I Circle.

Transfer.—M.R. Ry. S. Rameswami Ayyar, Assistant, Supervisor, first grade, and temporary Sub-Engineer in charge of the Saccarati subdivision, Travancore division, is transferred to the Trichinopoly division in charge of the Coovetty State Conservancy Survey.

M.R. Ry. P. K. Vasuvaran Ayyar, Supervisor, first grade, temporary, is transferred from the Tank Madaniam Scheme division to the Travancore division, for charge of the Saccarati subdivision.

Trichinopoly, 18th January 1918.

Leave.—In partial satisfaction of this office notification No. 7914 G, dated 10th November 1918, M.R. Ry. R. Srinivas Ayyangar, Overman, second grade, temporary, is granted, under article 161, Civil Service Regulations, privilege leave on medical certificate for three months with effect from the 1st January 1918 with permission to join the Travancore and other Government holidays from 31st December 1918 to 2nd January 1919, both days inclusive.

Trichinopoly, 18th January 1918.

W. G. MOOREWORTH,
Superintending Engineer, VI Circle.

Transfer.—M.R. Ry. U. Nandingsa Rao, temporary Upper Subordinate on Rs. 40, is transferred from the Coovetty to the Tank Madaniam Scheme division, VII Circle. To join on the expiry of his privilege leave. The transfer carries with it sanction to travel pay.

Madras, 21st January 1918.

Posting.—M.R. Ry. A. Ramu Ayyar, Assistant, Sub-Engineer, posted to this circle in Chief Engineer's Headquarters No. 22-C, dated 20th January 1918, is re-posted to the same subdivision, North coast division. (His posting to the Tank Madaniam division, published in the Port St. George Gazette, dated 21st January 1918, is cancelled).

Madras, 24th January 1918.

A. V. RAMALINGA AYYAR,
Superintending Engineer, VII Circle.

AGRICULTURE.

Posting.—M.R. Ry. P. M. Ramu Ayyar, Supervisor, second grade, on having over charge of the Chittavandiyapuram plant to Supervisor, third grade, as ordered in this office R.O.C. No. 3016-G1, dated 21st August 1918, is posted to be Supervisor, I Circle, W. circle.

Madras, 21st January 1918.

Leave.—R. V. Krishnaswami Ayyar, Surveyor, Agricultural Engineering section, is granted privilege leave on medical certificate for one month from 7th January 1918.

Madras, 23rd January 1918.

G. A. D. STEWART,
Director of Agriculture.

MEDICAL.

Service shed.—Mr. E. Ramalinga, M.B.B.S., on return from military duty, re-constituted as a temporary Civil Assistant Surgeon in the department on Rs. 200 per annum, plus allowances attached to the appointment, is placed at the disposal of the President, District Board, Kuttan, vice Civil Assistant Surgeon C. S. Ganesapathi Ayyar, M.B.B.S., transferred.

Madras, 23rd January 1918.

A. C. FORAM, Major, I.M.S.,
Personal Assistant to the Surgeon-General.

GENERAL NOTIFICATIONS.

PATENTS.

The following printed specifications of applications for patents, which have been accepted under section 5 of the Indian Patents and Designs Act of 1911, have been published and can be inspected free of charge at the Madras Record Office, Egmore. Copies of these specifications may be procured at the Patent Office, 1, Connel House Street, Calcutta, at the price of eight annas per copy.

DRAFT ELECTIONAL ROLLS

Under rule 4 (3) of schedule III, rule 4 (2) of schedule IV, rule 7 (6) of schedule V and rule 8 (2) of schedule VI annexed to the Regulations for the nomination and election of the additional members of the Legislative Council of the Governor of Port St. George, and under rule 4 (3) of schedule VI and XII annexed to the Regulations for the nomination and election of additional members of the Legislative Council of the Governor-General, it is hereby notified that objections relating to entries in or omissions from the draft electoral rolls concerning the Madras District, published in the *Port St. George Gazette*, dated 10th December 1918, and in the *Madras District Gazette Supplement*, dated 16th December 1918, will be heard on the 17th day of February 1919, at Madras.

Madras, 17th January 1919.

G. F. PARSONS,
Collector.

Under clause 3 of rule 4 of schedule III, rule 4 of schedule IV, rule 7 of schedule V and rule 8 of schedule VI appended to the Regulations for the nomination and election of additional members of the Legislative Council of the Governor of Port St. George and clause 3 of rule 4 of schedule VI and XII appended to the Regulations for the nomination and election of members of the Legislative Council of the Governor-General of India, notice is hereby given that any objection to the entries in or omissions from the draft electoral rolls published in the *Port St. George Gazette* of the 10th December 1918 and in the *Special Supplement to the Madras District Gazette* of the same date for as they relate to the district will be heard by the Collector at Chingleput on the 16th day of February 1919 at 2 p.m. at the Collector's bungalow.

Chingleput, 2nd January 1919.

H. T. BRILLY,
Collector.

It is hereby notified that objections to the lists of addressees, omissions and alterations to the final electoral rolls of 1918 relating to the Chingleput district proposed under Provisional Sections III in VI and Imperial Sections VI and XII of the Regulations for the nomination and election of Additional Members of the Legislative Council of the Governor of Port St. George and of the Governor-General, respectively, and published in the *Port St. George Gazette*, dated the 10th December 1918, and in the *Special Supplement to the Madras District Gazette* of the 16th December 1918, will be heard by the Collector at Chingleput at 2 p.m. on Wednesday the 20th February 1919.

Chingleput, 21st January 1919.

J. F. BRIVANT,
Collector.

TREASURE NOTES.

It is hereby notified under section 5 of Act VI of 1875 that the aforementioned treasure notes were found on or about 10th August 1918 by one Kanchamma in the compound wall of the backyard of her house in the village of Vellur in the Comptown taluk of the Chingleput district:—

Description.	Value.
Six broken pieces of gold rings	Rs. 50

3. All persons claiming the said treasure or any part thereof are hereby required to appear personally or by agent before the Collector of Chingleput, Madras, at his office on Monday the 21st April 1919 when their claims will be inquired into and determined according to law.

Chingleput Collector's Office,
28th October 1918.

J. F. BRIVANT,
Collector.

Notice is hereby given, under section 5 of the Indian Treasure Trove Act VI of 1875, that the aforementioned treasure notes were found on the 13th July 1918 in A.P. No. 173 of the Chingleput taluk, Nellore sub-division, belonging to one Golla Subbarayudu alias Gungana Veeramacharyay, by one Gollu Subbarayudu while digging earth on behalf of Venkateswara Swamy:—

Details of the find.	Weight.	Estimated value.
(1) One gold ring with two broken and handied gold beads of the shape of fishes.	Two and three-quarter rannas and three prangams.	Rs. 75
(2) A gold bangle double edged with two green and one red stones.	Two and quarter rannas and two prangams with its inside.	85

All persons claiming the said treasure or any portion thereof are requested to appear in person or by a duly authorized agent before the Collector of Nellore at his office in Nellore on the 1st August 1919 in view of their claims being inquired into and disposed of according to law.

Nellore Collector's Office,
21st December 1918.
— 115

S. M. V. USMAN,
Deputy Collector.

Under section 5 of the Indian Treasure Trove Act, 1873, notice is hereby given that on the 3rd day of August 1918, a treasure consisting of the articles mentioned below and valued at Rs. 13-11-8 was found when digging the soil in the Parkhouse belonging to the municipality, in the Middleham street, Vardagadd, District of Tanjore. All persons claiming the said treasure as any part thereof are hereby required to appear before the Collector of Tanjore either personally or by an agent duly authorized by law on the 3rd March 1919 at the office at Madurai in order that the matter may be inquired into and determined according to law.

Description	Approximate value.	Description	Approximate value.
	Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.
1. One gold ring set with two rubies.	10 0 0	8. Silver button (one)	0 5 0
2. One gold band	8 12 8	9. One pearl	0 5 0
3. One gold earring	8 8 0	10. One set ornaments, seven	0 1 0
4. One plain gold band	8 12 8	11. One ring, five	0 1 0
5. One gold ring	0 8 8	12. One set ornaments, five	0 1 0
6. One silver ring worn on the second toe of the leg.	0 4 0	13. Broken silver rings, one	0 2 0
7. Two silver rings worn on the second toe of the leg.	0 4 0	14. Copper coins	0 2 0
8. One set ornament in the shape of a fish.	0 2 0		
		Total	12 11 8

Forward Collector's Office,
12th October 1918.

Under section 5 of the Indian Treasure Trove Act, notice is hereby given that, in the month of January 1918, a treasure consisting of the 17 had in an old grave of which was found in a hole under the foot of a tree on the Kerpattanam road, Hosur taluk, Madurai district. All persons claiming the said treasure as any part thereof are hereby required to appear before the Collector of Madurai either personally or by an agent duly authorized by law on the 7th April 1919 at his office at Madurai in order that the matter may be inquired into and determined according to law.

Description	Value.	Description	Value.
	Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.
Whole silver	88 0 0	Cash	5 4
Three 4 rupee coins	1 8		
Four 2 rupee coins	2 0	Total	70 4
Two 1 rupee coins	0 4		
One 10 Rs. treasury note	10 0		

Forward Collector's Office,
18th November 1918.

A. S. G. MONTAGUE,
Collector.

It is hereby notified, under section 5 of Act VI of 1912, that the undesignated treasure was found by (1) a boy Manojayam and (2) a girl Sathai of Melakkannampalam, Namakkal taluk, on 18th February 1918, while searching soil and grassy slope in S.P. No. 71-A (between ponds) of the village.

Serial number and name of the article.	Weight of the article.	Value.	Serial number and name of the article.	Weight of the article.	Value.
	Grams.	Rs. A. P.		Grams.	Rs. A. P.
1. Beating made of gold wire (bead)	3	112 8 12 0	14. Bead consisting of gold wire	42	72 12 0
2. Beating made of gold wire (bead)	3	8 8 0	15. Beating made of red stone.	1	8 2 0
3. Beating (gold) with wire	3	1 4 0	16. Small ring (gold) set (capped)	38	1 1 0
4. Beating (gold) with wire	3	18 12 0	17. Small ring (gold) set (capped)	38	1 1 0
5. Beating (gold) with wire	3	8 8 0	18. Small ring (gold) set (capped)	38	1 1 0
6. Beating (gold) with wire	3	8 8 0	19. Small ring (gold) set (capped)	38	1 1 0
7. Beating (gold) with wire	3	8 8 0	20. Small ring (gold) set (capped)	38	1 1 0
8. Beating (gold) with wire	3	8 8 0	21. Small ring (gold) set (capped)	38	1 1 0
9. Beating (gold) with wire	3	8 8 0	22. Small ring (gold) set (capped)	38	1 1 0
10. Beating (gold) with wire	3	8 8 0	23. Small ring (gold) set (capped)	38	1 1 0
11. Beating (gold) with wire	3	8 8 0	24. Small ring (gold) set (capped)	38	1 1 0
12. Beating (gold) with wire	3	8 8 0	25. Small ring (gold) set (capped)	38	1 1 0
13. Beating (gold) with wire	3	8 8 0	26. Small ring (gold) set (capped)	38	1 1 0

All persons claiming the said treasure as any part thereof are hereby required to appear personally or by agent before the Collector of Tanjore at his office on Thursday the 14th March 1919 in order that the matter may be inquired into and determined according to law.

Tanjore Collector's Office,
11th November 1918.

J. R. MURUGESAN,
Collector.

Statement showing PLASTER ORDERS AND DEBITS to each Bureau of the Marine Forestry from August 1910 to 1913, January 1913.
(D to Pacific) (S to Bureau)

[illegible]

Statement showing Frances Perkins and Deane in such selected places in the Madras Presidency for week ending 23rd January 1919 as compared with two previous weeks.

[illegible]

Madras, 27th January 1966.

W. A. DUFFY, Mayor, I.M.S.,
Sanitary Commissioner for the Government of Madras

JUDICIAL NOTIFICATIONS

PROCLAMATION

[illegible]

And also that at the same time and place will be hidden a Saviour of Adultery for the trial of all nations and offences done or committed on the High Seas.

And I hereby require witnesses to all persons held to present and give evidence at the above Sessions or to anyone concerned therein to attend at the time and place above-mentioned and not to default without leave.

Updated this 12th day of December 1818.

W. A. BEADONVILLE,
Chief of Station

INVESTITUR OF POWER 83

Under section 108(1) of the Code of Civil Procedure (Act V of 1908), as amended by the Decree-making Act, 1944 (IV of 1944), the High Court is pleased to direct that the undersigned officers shall, in cases in which an appeal is allowed, take down the evidence with their own hand in the English language.—

14. M. R. V. Costa, *Chimica e Tecnologia del Petrolio*, Ediz. Minelli di Anversa.

20th January 1970

M.N.Ry. Kana Purnashakti, Postale Gure, District Murad of Chinsale.

2001 January 1-10.

M. K. M. P. Davi Varma Raja Aungmy, Additional District Munsif, Tellicherry.

Filed January 29, 1919.
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M.R. My Valammam Maachyan Appangar Arangal, Third Temporary Subordinate Judge,
Gudur.

High Coast, Malina,
21st January 1949.

G. S. RAMACHANDRA AYYAR,
Assistant Registrar, Mysore City

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT MADRAS.

(IN INSOLVENCY)

Notice is hereby given that orders have been made by this Court adjudging the persons hereunder mentioned insolvent and vesting the estates and effects of the said insolvents in the Official Assignee of this Court and all persons indebted to the said insolvents, or who have any of their estates and effects, are hereby required forthwith to pay or deliver the same to the said Official Assignee—

Number of petition.	Date of presentation.	Name, address and description of insolvent.	Date of adjudication.	Date of public examination.
222 of 1913.	10th December 1913.	T. V. Ramaswamy, Clerk, residing at No. 61, Rameswari Street, Madras.	11th Decem-ber 1913.	11th February 1914.
225 of 1913.	20th December 1913.	T. S. Subramanyam Ayyar, residing at No. 14, Park Street, Madras.	19th Decem-ber 1913.	19th February 1914.
4 of 1914.	10th January 1914.	P. V. Venkataswami Chetty, P. V. V. Thevar Chetty, P. V. Chokkappa Chetty and P. Thevar Chetty, residing at No. 10, Madras Street, Madras.	9th January 1914.	12th February 1914.

High Court, Madras,
22nd January 1914.

J. B. ATKINSON,
Deputy Registrar.

INSOLVENCY PETITIONS.

No. 17 of 1913 IN THE COURT OF THE HONOURABLE JUDGE, DISTRICT.

Panaseri Subbaraya Petitioner.
O. Venkataswami and others Creditors.

Notice is hereby given, under section 18, clause (17) of Act III of 1907, that the abovesigned petitioner was adjudged insolvent by an order of this Court, dated the 11th day of January 1914. The creditors should prove their claims before the Official Receiver at Madras.

A. S. KRISHNASWAMI AYYAR,

Deputy District Judge.

Madras, 22nd January 1914.

No. 11 of 1913 IN THE COURT OF THE HONOURABLE JUDGE, MADRAS AGENT.

Sankaraya Nadai, son of Arayannal Mayilswamy, Vehicle owner, trader and cultivator, residing at Kuttanadai, Aray nagar Petitioner.

Notice is hereby given, under section 18 (5) of Act III of 1907, that the abovesigned petitioner has applied to this Court for being declared an insolvent and that his petition stands posted to the 25th day of February 1914. Any creditor wishing to oppose the same may do so either in person or by valid at 11 a.m. on 25th and date.

F. A. ROCKE,

District Judge.

Chennai, 25th January 1914.

No. 2 of 1913 IN THE COURT OF THE DISTRICT JUDGE, SOUTH MALABAR.

Mulla Abdul Kader son, Yousaf of Changanassery and Petitioner.
Yousaf, Changanassery Creditors.

Notice is hereby given that the petitioner has applied to this Court that he may be adjudged insolvent and that his petition is posted for hearing on the 25th day of February 1914.

No. 4 of 1913 IN THE COURT OF THE DISTRICT JUDGE, SOUTH MALABAR.

Mulla Abdul Kader son, Yousaf, Changanassery, residing in Kanganassery, Big Bazaar, Palghat Petitioner.
Kanganassery Creditors.

Notice is hereby given that the petitioner has applied to this Court that the abovesigned petitioner may be adjudged insolvent and that his petition is posted for hearing on the 25th day of February 1914.

Calicut, 21st January 1914.

G. H. E. JACKSON,
District Judge.

No. 1 of 1913 IN THE COURT OF THE HONOURABLE JUDGE, THIRUVARUR.

Mayilswami Thevar and another Petitioner (Debtors).
Pattabhi Subramanyam Thevar and twenty one others Creditors.

Notice is hereby given, under clause 2 of section 13 of Act III of 1907, that Pattabhi Subramanyam Thevar, son of Mayilswami Thevar, residing at Chidambaram, South Kankacherry, Kankacherry, and Abdul Subramanyam Thevar, son of Pattabhi Subramanyam Thevar, residing at Chidambaram, South Kankacherry, Kankacherry, have applied to this Court for being declared insolvent, and that their application is posted for hearing on the 25th day of March 1914.

Any creditor wishing to oppose the said application may appear before this Court, either in person or by valid at the said date.

Thiruvavur, 22nd January 1914.

M. FURUSUD DIN,
District Judge.

No. 4 of 1912 IN THE COURT OF THE DISTRICT MAGISTRATE, TRINCOMALEE.

Chinnappa Mudali, son of Raja Mudali of Thampal, Trincomalee, Petitioner.
 Respondent (Defendant).
 Petitioner (Defendant).

Notice is hereby given, under section 13 (7) of Act III of 1907, that the above petition by Chinnappa Mudali for being declared insolvent is put in 25th day of February 1912 for being adjourned to the 1st day of March 1912, by delivering or sending by post a registered letter to the undersigned an affidavit in Form No. III of the Madras Provincial Insolvency Rules, 1908.

K. S. RAJESIMMARASUTYAR.

District Magistrate.

Trincomalee, 25th January 1912.

No. 25 of 1912 IN THE COURT OF THE PRINCIPAL DISTRICT MAGISTRATE, TRINCOMALEE.

Kannappa Chinnappa Appayya and another, Petitioner (Defendant).
 Respondent (Defendant).
 Petitioner (Defendant).

Notice is hereby given, under section 13 (7) of Act III of 1907, that the above petition by Kannappa Chinnappa Appayya and another for being declared insolvent is put in 25th day of February 1912 for being adjourned to the 1st day of March 1912, by delivering or sending by post a registered letter to the undersigned an affidavit in Form No. III of the Madras Provincial Insolvency Rules, 1908.

M. NARAYANAM PANTUJ.

Principal District Magistrate.

Trincomalee, 25th January 1912.

No. 35 of 1912 IN THE COURT OF THE OFFICIAL RECEIVER, COLOMBO.

Kannappa Chinnappa Appayya and another, Petitioner (Defendant).

Notice is hereby given under section 13 (7) of Act III of 1907 that the above petition by Kannappa Chinnappa Appayya and another for being declared insolvent is put in 25th day of February 1912 for being adjourned to the 1st day of March 1912, by delivering or sending by post a registered letter to the undersigned an affidavit in Form No. III of the Madras Provincial Insolvency Rules, 1908.

A. V. RAJESIMMARASUTYAR.

Official Receiver.

Colombo, 25th January 1912.

No. 12 of 1912 (No. 1 of 1912 OF THE SIDE OF THE DISTRICT COURT, COLOMBO) IN THE COURT OF THE OFFICIAL RECEIVER, COLOMBO.

Kannappa Chinnappa Appayya and another, Petitioner (Defendant).
 Respondent (Defendant).
 Petitioner (Defendant).

Notice is hereby given, under section 13, clause (7) of Act III of 1907, that the above petition by Kannappa Chinnappa Appayya and another for being declared insolvent is put in 25th day of February 1912 for being adjourned to the 1st day of March 1912, by delivering or sending by post a registered letter to the undersigned an affidavit in Form No. III of the Madras Provincial Insolvency Rules, 1908.

No. 41 of 1912 (No. 24 of 1912 OF THE SIDE OF THE DISTRICT COURT, COLOMBO) IN THE COURT OF THE OFFICIAL RECEIVER, COLOMBO.

Kannappa Chinnappa Appayya, son of Kannappa, residing at Colombo, Petitioner (Defendant).
 Respondent (Defendant).
 Petitioner (Defendant).

Notice is hereby given, under section 13, clause (7) of Act III of 1907, that the above petition by Kannappa Chinnappa Appayya for being declared insolvent is put in 25th day of February 1912 for being adjourned to the 1st day of March 1912, by delivering or sending by post a registered letter to the undersigned an affidavit in Form No. III of the Madras Provincial Insolvency Rules, 1908.

No. 86 of 1912 (No. 84 of 1912 OF THE SIDE OF THE DISTRICT COURT, COLOMBO) IN THE COURT OF THE OFFICIAL RECEIVER, COLOMBO.

Kannappa Chinnappa Appayya, son of Kannappa, residing at Colombo, Petitioner (Defendant).
 Respondent (Defendant).
 Petitioner (Defendant).

Notice is hereby given, under section 13, clause (7) of Act III of 1907, that the above petition by Kannappa Chinnappa Appayya for being declared insolvent is put in 25th day of February 1912 for being adjourned to the 1st day of March 1912, by delivering or sending by post a registered letter to the undersigned an affidavit in Form No. III of the Madras Provincial Insolvency Rules, 1908.

M. W. FILLERY.

Official Receiver.

Colombo, 25th January 1912.

No. 51 of 1912 (No. 52 of 1912 OF THE SIDE OF THE DISTRICT COURT, COLOMBO) IN THE COURT OF THE OFFICIAL RECEIVER, COLOMBO.

Kannappa Chinnappa Appayya and another, Petitioner (Defendant).
 Respondent (Defendant).
 Petitioner (Defendant).

Notice is hereby given that by an order of this Court, dated 25th January 1912, the above petition by Kannappa Chinnappa Appayya and another for being declared insolvent is put in 25th day of February 1912 for being adjourned to the 1st day of March 1912, by delivering or sending by post a registered letter to the undersigned an affidavit in Form No. III of the Madras Provincial Insolvency Rules, 1908.

No. 58 of 1912 IN THE COURT OF THE OFFICIAL RECEIVER, COLOMBO.

In the matter of the insolvency of Kannappa Chinnappa Appayya and another.

Whereas a final dividend is to be distributed in the above case all creditors should prove their debts on or before 15th February 1912. The names of creditors failing to prove their debts will not be recognized.

PUBLIC WORKS NOTIFICATIONS.

UNCLAIMED SUMS.

It is hereby notified that a sum of Rs. 10 received from one Poonamjee Choon Yachrajee of Changanell, Bhatnagar taluk, in January 1918 on account of deposit for a temporary pipe given to him by the Sanitation Officer No. 2, Uddi, for the regulation of the fields in Kachher, which was subsequently removed under the order of the Executive Engineer as unnecessary, is outstanding in the books of this office and that, if the amount is not claimed from the undersigned within three months from the date of this notification, the same will be credited to Government.

Chattop, 10th January 1919.

V. ATTANURAI,
Executive Engineer, District Water Division.

Notice is hereby given that a sum of five annas being wages due to one Abdul Khar, son of Abdul Nadir, for having worked in the Government Kichhi-tila on 27th September 1918 is still outstanding in the account of this office. If no claim is presented within one month from the date of this notification, the amount will be credited to Government.

Chopank, 12nd January 1919.

J. J. O'REILLY,
Executive Engineer, South Boundary Division.

REVENUE NOTIFICATIONS.

PROSPECTING LICENCES.

The persons named below have been granted certificates of approval under the existing rules:—

Name of applicant.	Date of order granting the certificate.	Area over which the prospecting licence is granted.
M.Raj. E. Narayana Prabhu of Palani	26 January 1919	Madras Presidency.
Messrs. F. F. Christie & Co.	Do.	Do.
Madras, 19th January 1919.		
M.Raj. Subramaniya Srinivasulu	26 January 1919	Madras Presidency.
Board of Revenue (Land Revenue)		H. B. PATE,
Madras, 15th January 1919.		Secretary.

NOTIFICATIONS.

No. 1.—Under rule XXVIII of the Opium rules notified in Government Notification No. 3, dated 26 July 1918, published on pages 728-731 of the Port St. George Gazette, dated 18th July 1918, Part I, the Board of Revenue prescribes the following rules for the issue of opium from Chikil each day from 1st April 1919:—

For a full dose cake ..	.. .. .	30.
For a half dose cake ..	.. .. .	25.

Notification No. 1, dated 18th January 1919, will cease to be in force from 1st April 1919.

Board of Revenue (Separate Revenue),
Madras, 24th January 1919.

No. 2.—In virtue of the power delegated under clause XIII (F) of Government Notification No. 485, dated 12th July 1918, published on pages 1203 and 1204 of the Port St. George Gazette, dated 26th September 1918, Part I, and in pursuance of all previous notifications on the subject, the Commissioners of Salt, Alibori and separate Revenue hereby direct that, from 1st April 1919, the minimum price below which country liquor shall not be sold in the undermentioned towns shall be as follows:—

Town.	Country Spirits.	Price.
Low-duty areas of the South Arcot District	..	Twelve pice per $\frac{1}{2}$ dram of 40° a.p. strength.
	..	Do.
The town-tax areas of the Presidency	..	Four annas per gallon or one pice per dram.
Board of Revenue (Separate Revenue),		
Madras, 24th January 1919.		

In pursuance of the powers conferred by section 116 of the Sea Customs Act (VIII of 1908), the Chief Customs authority is pleased to prescribe the following scale of rates within which the

by him will be forfeited and the shop will be put up again immediately on the above conditions or otherwise disposed of by the Collector and the delinquent will be debarred from bidding again for the same or for any other shop.

2. Licensed licensees will be allowed to open their shops only in unobjectionable sites within the limits specified above, and at a distance of not less than 150 yards from one another.

3. Licensed licensees will be required to furnish the Inspector, Madras Town Circle, with a bond of the value of the particular license granted by them, within one day from the date of sale and immediately on the approval of the same by the Madras Licensing Board for the City of Madras to execute the necessary agreements where necessary.

4. Licensed licensees of whom advance the Collector is not satisfied, will be subjected to an auction either year up an addition of deposit of two months' levy or produce a security or service to the satisfaction of the Collector and get the necessary security bonds executed and registered, failing which the issue of their licenses will be withheld.

5. Temporary licenses will not be issued except in special cases, and in no case where the issue of the annual license is delayed through the failure of the licensee to comply with the conditions set forth above.

6. As regards the payment of shop rent the following rules will be observed:—

(a) The rent should be paid not later than the 15th of each month.

(b) For payments made after the 15th, interest at 5 per cent per annum will be charged from the 16th until a sum of Rs. 1 for each shop will be levied.

(c) If license is not paid the 15th of the month will render the shop liable to be sealed at the risk of the licensee.

Madras Collector's Office,
24th January 1918.

A. R. L. TOTTENHAM,
Collector.

MILITARY NOTIFICATIONS.

REPORT OF DESERTIONS.

Report of a deserter or absence without leave from the 18th Corps of Infantry, 1st Division.

Rehman, East Yorkshire Regiment, dated at Lucknow, 24th day of January 1918.

Name, rank and age, 15945, Private Rehman, 2; age, 35 years; height, 5 feet 5 inches; color of complexion, freckly; hair, dark brown; eyes, grey; trade, labourer; date of enlistment, 24th January 1917 for 5 years; date of desertion or absence, 15th January 1918; place of desertion or absence, Lucknow; marks, swelling on forehead over left eye; over three years' service.

[Signature]

Commanding 1st Division Infantry, East Yorkshire Regiment.

Report of an absence without leave from No. 5, Mountain Battery, R.O.A., dated at Peshawar, 24th day of January 1918.

Name, rank and age, 172012, Gunner Ghanshi, J.; age, 37 years; height, 5 feet 6 inches; color of complexion, dark; hair, dark; eyes, brown; trade, labourer; date of enlistment, 24th August 1910; date of desertion or absence, 15th January 1918; place of desertion or absence, Peshawar; marks, dressed in English khaki; stamps slightly; under 1 year 6 months' service.

W. H. HUNT, Major, R.O.A.,
Commanding No. 5, Mountain Battery, R.O.A.

POST OFFICE NOTIFICATION.

The following extract of a notification from the Office of A.D.O., dated Calcutta, 24th January 1918, is republished:—

POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS.

POST OFFICE.

Calcutta, 24th January 1918.

No. 140-Ap.—Mr. M. R. Madhava Das, Deputy Postmaster, Madras, pay Rs. 400—500, is granted privilege leave on a special case for one month with effect from the 15th October 1917.

The following officiating appointments are made during his absence on privilege leave:—

Mr. Subba Rao Narayana Rao, First Assistant Postmaster, Madras, pay Rs. 334—018, is appointed Deputy Postmaster, Madras.

Mr. C. Subramanya Madhava, Second Assistant Postmaster, Madras, pay Rs. 208—307, is appointed First Assistant Postmaster, Madras.

Madras 21st January 1918.

J. MONTAGUE,
Off. Postmaster-General.

OFFICIAL ADVERTISEMENTS.

SALE OF CHANK SHELLS, RAMNAD DISTRICT.

Tenders are invited for the purchase of the whole of the stock of chank shells fished from the Ramnad chank beds during the three years 1919-1920, 1920-1921 and 1921-1922, commencing on 1st July 1919 and ending 30th June 1922.

1. The shells fall into five separate classes, viz.:-

(1) Ramnadensis quality, comprising all those fished off the Palk Bay coast of Ramnad district and from the north side of Adam's Bridge.

(2) Kishorensis quality, including all shells fished off the Ramnad coast bordering upon the Gulf of Bengal.

(3) Tripulakall quality, consisting of all "pandi" shells fished in Palk Bay between North Vedalai in the south and the boundary between the Ramnad and Tanjore districts in the north.

(4) "Jedhi" shells fished off Pilematan and North Vedalai. These are similar to Ramnadensis quality and fully equal thereto.

(5) Undersized and worked from all the above four qualities, the undersized being those under 24 inch diameter as measured by a gauge having a circular opening of this size.

Bids Commence.

1. Tenders must specify five separate rates at which tenders are prepared to purchase the five different classes respectively. Each rate must be for 1,000 shells.

2. Each tender must be accompanied by a deposit of (Rs. 1,000) rupees (one thousand in cash or treasury notes), and will be received till 12 o'clock (noon) of Wednesday 20th February 1919. The deposit of successful tenders will be returned to them after the final acceptance of the successful tender.

3. Tenders (which must be sealed and superscribed "Tender for Ramnad Chanks") must be addressed to the "Director of Fisheries, Tanjore", who will open them and who reserves to himself the right to reject any or all without assigning any reason for so doing.

4. The successful tenderer must be prepared to accept delivery of any quantity of shells not exceeding ten lakhs in number at any one season.

5. Delivery.—The shells shall be delivered at Ramnad and at Pambai in the case of such fishing season, which will be duly intimated by the Director.

6. Additional deposit.—The successful tenderer in each lot to the Government Treasury an additional deposit of rupees three thousand (Rs. 3,000) in cash or deposit with the undersigned an equivalent amount to guarantee the Government of India rupees within one week of the signature to him of the acceptance of his tender as guarantee for the due fulfillment of the contract. The total deposit of rupees four thousand (Rs. 4,000) will be returned after due fulfillment of all conditions at the end of the contract term.

7. Payment.—The full value of each respective lot of shells must be marketed into the Government Treasury prior to taking delivery thereof.

8. If the successful tenderer fails to pay the additional deposit of rupees three thousand (Rs. 3,000) within the prescribed period of seven days, or fails to pay the full value of the shells within thirty days after notification from the Director of Fisheries to him that the fishing season is closed, the shell will be resold at his risk and his deposit or deposits forfeited to Government, and in case of loss Government shall be entitled to recover the same by process of law from the delinquent contractor.

9. Interest.—As paid for, to be recovered from the purchaser within thirty days of the payment made in respect thereof. Short at the rate of Rs. 2 per day will be charged for any further period until cleared or, until 30th September, whichever may be earlier. If not cleared by 30th September rental of five rupees per day will be charged thereafter for each month and two rupees per day for any subsequent period.

10. No remission of shortages will be entertained, the purchaser to accept the figures delivered by the Director of Fisheries. No allowance will be made for undressed, worked or defective shells whatsoever except they may be forced in. The purchase of the shells shall be at the sole cost of the purchaser and the Government accept no responsibility as regards the failure of any of the shells to come up to the specification. Tenders must state that they understand and accept these conditions. No writing of the shells will be made other than the (a) following, (b) undressed and (c) worked.

11. The successful tenderer must be prepared to execute a formal contract embodying the terms above detailed, within one month from the date of the acceptance of his tender.

12. Further particulars will be supplied upon application to the undersigned.

LEASE OF TANJORE CHANK FISHERY.

Tenders will be received by the undersigned at his office at Tanjore till 11 o'clock (noon) on Wednesday, the 20th February 1919, in order to lease the Government chank fishery situated off the coast of the Tanjore district for a period of three years from 1st March 1919.

1. Tenders (which must be sealed) should be addressed to the "Director of Fisheries, Tanjore", and should be superscribed "Tender for lease of Tanjore Chank Fishery".

2. The undersigned reserves to himself the right of rejecting all or any of the tenders without assigning any reason for so doing.

3. Each tender should be accompanied by a deposit of rupees five hundred (Rs. 500) in cash or treasury notes which will be returned immediately to the tenderer whose tender are not accepted.

4. As soon as the acceptance of the tender is notified, the successful tenderer will be required to deposit within one week from the date of the signature of acceptance, a further sum of rupees one thousand five hundred (Rs. 1,500). The total deposit of rupees two thousand (Rs. 2,000) will be held as security for the due fulfillment of the contract and will be returned only when the contract is satisfactorily completed.

8. The full amount of rental (which shall be in cash) for each year shall be remitted into the Government Treasury on or before 1st March of each year except in the first year when an extension till 1st March 1919 will be allowed.

9. Each boat year shall extend from 1st March (if the last day be February of the succeeding year) to the first year shall therefore commence on 1st March 1918.

10. Failure to comply with conditions 8 and 9 shall result in forfeiture of earnest money, cancellation of the contract and issue of the boats at the defaulting boatman's risk.

11. The accepted boatman will also be required to sign an agreement in the proper form embodying the above conditions for the fulfilment of the contract, within one month from the date of the completion of his tender.

12. The contract must not be sold.

13. Further particulars may be obtained from the undersigned on application.

SALE OF Ceylon CHANE SHELLS.

Tenders are invited for the purchase of the undermentioned chane shells, the whole of which are the produce of the Lagoon chane beds and are in store at Tellico, viz:—

								SHAPES.
Faded	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11,204
Unfaded	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6,284
Worn	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,238

These shells have been fished at Moosapatti, Thosar Tern, Talawa, and Kalanadi, in the Lagoon of Ceylon.

Tenders must be at one rate per 1,000 for faded shells and at a separate rate per 1,000 for unfaded and worn.

2. Each tender must be accompanied by a deposit of rupees three hundred (Rs. 300) and will be retained up to 12 o'clock (noon) of Wednesday the 27th February 1918.

3. Tenders (which must be sealed) must be addressed to the Director of Fisheries, Tellico, who will open them and also reserve to himself the right to reject any or all without assigning any reason for so doing.

4. Prior to the date mentioned for the sale, tender will be given to the tendering purchaser to inspect the shells in the godown and their condition is particularly noted to him.

5. No resending or replacement of the shells will be permitted and each lot must be accepted as it lies in the godown. No complaint of shortage will be entertained, the purchaser accepting the figures as given above. No allowance will be made for the unfaded, worn or defective shells wherever kept they may be found in. The purchase of the shells shall be at the sole risk of the purchaser and the Government accept no responsibility as regards the failure of any of the shells to come up to the specification. Tenderers must also state that they understand and accept these conditions.

6. In the case of the party whose tender may be accepted, the deposit accompanying the tender will be retained for the due fulfilment of the contract and will be returned only when the contract is completed satisfactorily.

7. The full value of the shells purchased shall be remitted into Government Treasury within one week of the completion of the tender of the completion of the tender.

8. If the successful tenderer fails to pay the full value of the shells within the specified period of seven days, the shells will be sold at his risk and expense, and his deposit shall also be forfeited.

9. The shells as paid for to be returned from the godown within fifteen days of the payment made in respect thereof. The chane godown may be occupied free of rent for the first fifteen days, one rupee (Rs. 1) per day will be charged for the second fifteen days and rupees two (Rs. 2) per day for any further period afterwards.

10. Further information will be supplied upon application to the undersigned.

For and Clerk Fisheries Office, Tellico,
2nd December 1917.

J. HOGGILL,
Off, Director of Fisheries.

SALE BY AUCTION.

Notice is given that shell-godowns comprising the following blocks in the Outer Lagoon of the Lagoon must be sold in public auction by the Revenue Divisional Officer, Galle, at the Public Office, Galle, on Monday the 11th February 1918:—

Block	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	Sum.
Do.	48-00
Do.	24-00
Do.	70-42
						Total	142-42
Block II	5,687-72
Do. III	5,687-72
Do. IV	1,633-98
Do. V	8,378-97
Block VI	82-04
Do.	72-00
Do.	818-00
						Total	821-08

Sellers Collector's Office,
20th January 1918.

F. M. V. USMAN,
Selling Officer.

TENDERS FOR SUPPLY OF ARTICLES OF DIET AND HOSPITAL SUPPLIES.

Notice is hereby given that sealed tenders to suppliers will be received up to 10 o'clock (morning) on Friday, the 25th February 1919 by the Senior Medical Officer, General Hospital, for the supply of the following articles:—

*Art. 1.—Bread, and Rice, etc., (Bread and Rice).—*Consists of articles to be delivered for in quantities as required. Payment will be made on monthly bills. Supplies to continue from 1st April 1919 to 30th September 1919.

*Art. 2.—Produce.—*Consists of perishable articles of daily supply (supply to continue from 1st April 1919 to 31st March 1920). An order for each day's requirement will be given to the supplier. Payment will be made on monthly bills.

*Art. 3.—Meat, Fish, etc., (Meat, Fish, etc., and Eggs).—*Consists of articles to be delivered for in quantities as required. Payment will be made on monthly bills. Supplies to continue from 1st April 1919 to 31st March 1920.

3. The articles required are detailed in the classified schedule appended, and information as to samples, etc., may be had on personal application at the Hospital.

4. A separate tender must be sent in for each article. It must be accompanied with samples of diet articles except those of (c) prepared meals.

5. Tenders will be opened by the Senior Medical Officer at the General Hospital at the appointed time in the presence of three witnesses who may choose to attend.

6. Tenders to be accompanied in the manner described in paragraph 5 and on the cover the words "Tenders for hospital supplies" written. Each tender must contain not only the rates, but the total value of each item of supply entered in a separate column, the items in which must be filled up showing the aggregate value of each article.

7. Each tender must be accompanied by a deposit (in Government promissory notes or Bank of India notes) in cash or in the amount stated against each article. When several articles are tendered for, the tender will be rejected, and will only tender be received after the time fixed for the opening of tenders. If such tender is received, the deposit will be returned to the tenderer immediately and to the others as soon as they have lodged the security mentioned in paragraph 8.

8. No person making a tender shall be allowed to withdraw his tender for the space of thirty days from the date thereof, and in the event of his so doing his deposit shall be forfeited to Government.

9. The successful tenderer must, within three days from date of receiving intimation that his tender has been accepted, lodge security, viz., 10 per cent on the total value of the articles, failing which his deposit will be forfeited to Government.

10. No advance of such will be made to the contractor.

11. Bills presented after delivery of the articles will be passed by the Deputy Assistant General for payment and always issued on the Madras Bank.

12. A fine, not exceeding 10 per cent of deposit money, will be levied for any infringement of the stipulations of the bond, and if frequently repeated, the contract will be cancelled and the security forfeited to Government.

13. The contract must not be varied. The contractor's security will be returned to him immediately on completion of his contract.

14. The Senior Medical Officer reserves to himself the right to decline or accept the tender for any one or more of the articles tendered for by the successful tenderer without accepting any reason for so doing.

15. The Senior Medical Officer also reserves to himself the right of rejecting tenders without assigning any reason for so doing.

16. The successful contractor will be required to pay the value of the proper stamp duty on the contract.

17. Government promissory notes lodged as earnest money or security deposit for a period of twelve months or less shall not be returned to the tenderer after the said period is the case of the deposit. The Government will appropriate or expend the same as per G.O. No. 1039, dated 1st March 1916, authority to this effect being duly entered in the contract or other document submitted by the depositor.

18. With reference to the stipulations contained in the preceding paragraph, No. 16, the tenderer should attach a certificate to his submission or schedule to the following effect:—

"I, the tenderer, agree to have the earnest-money of the Government promissory notes of Bank of India deposited to Government in case of my failure to do so within the contract."

19. No article shall be supplied to the Hospital except on authority signed by the Senior Medical Officer or by some responsible person authorized by him in writing to do so.

20. Printed forms of tenders can be had on application at the General Hospital, Madras.

21. If samples submitted are approved and tender accepted, the samples returned will be considered as part of the supply. If rejected, the samples will be returned. Tenderers are distinctly notified that, if the tender is accepted, the balance of the articles or articles required must be in every way equal to the approved sample. The Senior Medical Officer does not bind himself to receive the full number or quantity noted on the schedule.

22. The number or quantity entered in the form of tender is the probable minimum number or quantity which the Senior Medical Officer and others require to be supplied, but the contractor will be under an obligation to supply such larger number or increased quantity as the Senior Medical Officer may require him to supply. The Senior Medical Officer does not bind himself to receive the full number or quantity noted on the schedule.

Article.	Estimated surplus.	Quantity noted in this group (represent more or less than in order supply.)	Estimated surplus (more or less than in order supply.)	Estimated surplus (more or less than in order supply.)	Remarks.
Am. wool	114	5
Am. wool, 1st sort (the better)	50	10
Am. wool, 2nd sort (the better)	100	10
Am. wool, 3rd sort (the better)	100	10
Am. wool, 4th sort (the better)	100	10
Am. wool, 5th sort (the better)	100	10
Am. wool, 6th sort (the better)	100	10
Am. wool, 7th sort (the better)	100	10
Am. wool, 8th sort (the better)	100	10
Am. wool, 9th sort (the better)	100	10
Am. wool, 10th sort (the better)	100	10
Am. wool, 11th sort (the better)	100	10
Am. wool, 12th sort (the better)	100	10
Am. wool, 13th sort (the better)	100	10
Am. wool, 14th sort (the better)	100	10
Am. wool, 15th sort (the better)	100	10
Am. wool, 16th sort (the better)	100	10
Am. wool, 17th sort (the better)	100	10
Am. wool, 18th sort (the better)	100	10
Am. wool, 19th sort (the better)	100	10
Am. wool, 20th sort (the better)	100	10
Am. wool, 21st sort (the better)	100	10
Am. wool, 22nd sort (the better)	100	10
Am. wool, 23rd sort (the better)	100	10
Am. wool, 24th sort (the better)	100	10
Am. wool, 25th sort (the better)	100	10
Am. wool, 26th sort (the better)	100	10
Am. wool, 27th sort (the better)	100	10
Am. wool, 28th sort (the better)	100	10
Am. wool, 29th sort (the better)	100	10
Am. wool, 30th sort (the better)	100	10
Am. wool, 31st sort (the better)	100	10
Am. wool, 32nd sort (the better)	100	10
Am. wool, 33rd sort (the better)	100	10
Am. wool, 34th sort (the better)	100	10
Am. wool, 35th sort (the better)	100	10
Am. wool, 36th sort (the better)	100	10
Am. wool, 37th sort (the better)	100	10
Am. wool, 38th sort (the better)	100	10
Am. wool, 39th sort (the better)	100	10
Am. wool, 40th sort (the better)	100	10
Am. wool, 41st sort (the better)	100	10
Am. wool, 42nd sort (the better)	100	10
Am. wool, 43rd sort (the better)	100	10
Am. wool, 44th sort (the better)	100	10
Am. wool, 45th sort (the better)	100	10
Am. wool, 46th sort (the better)	100	10
Am. wool, 47th sort (the better)	100	10
Am. wool, 48th sort (the better)	100	10
Am. wool, 49th sort (the better)	100	10
Am. wool, 50th sort (the better)	100	10
Am. wool, 51st sort (the better)	100	10
Am. wool, 52nd sort (the better)	100	10
Am. wool, 53rd sort (the better)	100	10
Am. wool, 54th sort (the better)	100	10
Am. wool, 55th sort (the better)	100	10
Am. wool, 56th sort (the better)	100	10
Am. wool, 57th sort (the better)	100	10
Am. wool, 58th sort (the better)	100	10
Am. wool, 59th sort (the better)	100	10
Am. wool, 60th sort (the better)	100	10
Am. wool, 61st sort (the better)	100	10
Am. wool, 62nd sort (the better)	100	10
Am. wool, 63rd sort (the better)	100	10
Am. wool, 64th sort (the better)	100	10
Am. wool, 65th sort (the better)	100	10
Am. wool, 66th sort (the better)	100	10
Am. wool, 67th sort (the better)	100	10
Am. wool, 68th sort (the better)	100	10
Am. wool, 69th sort (the better)	100	10
Am. wool, 70th sort (the better)	100	10
Am. wool, 71st sort (the better)	100	

Article.	Produce Millions of pounds of weight received.	Amount deposited.	Remarks.
<i>But and Pork but, fresh.</i> (Shut later note) in this group equivalent to 100 lbs. of one kind or variety of sample—week. (Indicate on page 100)			
For food only (shut)	20	20	
For food, 100 lbs.	10	10	
For food, 200 lbs.	10	10	
For food, 300 lbs.	10	10	
For food, 400 lbs.	10	10	
For food, 500 lbs.	10	10	
For food, 600 lbs.	10	10	
For food, 700 lbs.	10	10	
For food, 800 lbs.	10	10	
For food, 900 lbs.	10	10	
For food, 1000 lbs.	10	10	
For food, 1100 lbs.	10	10	
For food, 1200 lbs.	10	10	
For food, 1300 lbs.	10	10	
For food, 1400 lbs.	10	10	
For food, 1500 lbs.	10	10	
For food, 1600 lbs.	10	10	
For food, 1700 lbs.	10	10	
For food, 1800 lbs.	10	10	
For food, 1900 lbs.	10	10	
For food, 2000 lbs.	10	10	
For food, 2100 lbs.	10	10	
For food, 2200 lbs.	10	10	
For food, 2300 lbs.	10	10	
For food, 2400 lbs.	10	10	
For food, 2500 lbs.	10	10	
For food, 2600 lbs.	10	10	
For food, 2700 lbs.	10	10	
For food, 2800 lbs.	10	10	
For food, 2900 lbs.	10	10	
For food, 3000 lbs.	10	10	
For food, 3100 lbs.	10	10	
For food, 3200 lbs.	10	10	
For food, 3300 lbs.	10	10	
For food, 3400 lbs.	10	10	
For food, 3500 lbs.	10	10	
For food, 3600 lbs.	10	10	
For food, 3700 lbs.	10	10	
For food, 3800 lbs.	10	10	
For food, 3900 lbs.	10	10	
For food, 4000 lbs.	10	10	
For food, 4100 lbs.	10	10	
For food, 4200 lbs.	10	10	
For food, 4300 lbs.	10	10	
For food, 4400 lbs.	10	10	
For food, 4500 lbs.	10	10	
For food, 4600 lbs.	10	10	
For food, 4700 lbs.	10	10	
For food, 4800 lbs.	10	10	
For food, 4900 lbs.	10	10	
For food, 5000 lbs.	10	10	
For food, 5100 lbs.	10	10	
For food, 5200 lbs.	10	10	
For food, 5300 lbs.	10	10	
For food, 5400 lbs.	10	10	
For food, 5500 lbs.	10	10	
For food, 5600 lbs.	10	10	
For food, 5700 lbs.	10	10	
For food, 5800 lbs.	10	10	
For food, 5900 lbs.	10	10	
For food, 6000 lbs.	10	10	
For food, 6100 lbs.	10	10	
For food, 6200 lbs.	10	10	
For food, 6300 lbs.	10	10	
For food, 6400 lbs.	10	10	
For food, 6500 lbs.	10	10	
For food, 6600 lbs.	10	10	
For food, 6700 lbs.	10	10	
For food, 6800 lbs.	10	10	
For food, 6900 lbs.	10	10	
For food, 7000 lbs.	10	10	
For food, 7100 lbs.	10	10	
For food, 7200 lbs.	10	10	
For food, 7300 lbs.	10	10	
For food, 7400 lbs.	10	10	
For food, 7500 lbs.	10	10	
For food, 7600 lbs.	10	10	
For food, 7700 lbs.	10	10	
For food, 7800 lbs.	10	10	
For food, 7900 lbs.	10	10	
For food, 8000 lbs.	10	10	
For food, 8100 lbs.	10	10	
For food, 8200 lbs.	10	10	
For food, 8300 lbs.	10	10	
For food, 8400 lbs.	10	10	
For food, 8500 lbs.	10	10	
For food, 8600 lbs.	10	10	
For food, 8700 lbs.	10	10	
For food, 8800 lbs.	10	10	
For food, 8900 lbs.	10	10	
For food, 9000 lbs.	10	10	
For food, 9100 lbs.	10	10	
For food, 9200 lbs.	10	10	
For food, 9300 lbs.	10	10	
For food, 9400 lbs.	10	10	
For food, 9500 lbs.	10	10	
For food, 9600 lbs.	10	10	
For food, 9700 lbs.	10	10	
For food, 9800 lbs.	10	10	
For food, 9900 lbs.	10	10	
For food, 10000 lbs.	10	10	

Articles.	Probable minimum number to quantity required.	Estimated Amount.	Months.
General Notes. (Quantities shown in this group represent more or less trade or market supply.)			
Rice, white, large	1,000	25	
Rice, white, small	1,500		
Refined sugar	25,000		
Refined oil	2,500		
Wine and Spirits. (Quantities shown in this group represent more or less trade or market supply.)			
Wine	10	5	If the whole of this group is estimated as a whole, it is not to be included in second report.
Port	10	5	
Brandy	100	10	
Whisky	10	5	
Gin	10	5	
Champagne	10	5	
Sherry	10	5	
Port	10	5	
Whisky	10	5	
Wine	10	5	
Fruit and Vegetables. (Quantities shown in this group represent more or less trade or market supply.)			
Apples, red or white, Europe	100	10	Do. Do. 10 Do.
Oranges, Valencia (late season)	100	10	
Bananas, large, small	10	5	
Onions, large, small	100	10	
Garlic, small, large, small	10	5	
Peas, small, large	10	5	
Beans, small	10	5	
Tomatoes, small	10	5	
Peas, green, small, large	10	5	
Onions, small, large	10	5	
Red wine, small, large	10	5	Do. Do. 10 Do.
White wine, small, large	10	5	
Port, small, large	10	5	
Whisky, small, large	10	5	
Wine, small, large	10	5	
Onions, small, large	10	5	
Peas, small, large	10	5	
Beans, small, large	10	5	
Tomatoes, small, large	10	5	
Peas, green, small, large	10	5	

R. B. all articles of clothing and clothing used in business.

General Hospital, Madras,
25th January 1916.

E. H. ILLINGHAM, Esq., Col., M.C.,
Senior Medical Officer.

DISASSEMBLY, REMOVAL AND SALE OF THE MATERIALS OF THE OLD DAMAGED BATTERY PIKE FIBRE AT GUNPORE.

The undersigned is prepared to receive sealed tenders at his office on behalf of the Secretary of State up to 11 a.m. on the 25th February 1916 for the above work and for the purchase of the materials to be used thereon.

1. The person whose tender is accepted must enter into a formal contract with the Secretary of State conforming to the main conditions set out below each contract to be prepared by the Government Engineer, Madras, at the expense of the successful tenderer.

2. The person tendering must state the amount for which he will purchase the materials to be used.

3. Tenders should be addressed to the undersigned in a cover endorsed "Gungah Pore Fibre" and should be accompanied by an earnest money of Rs. 200 in sterling notes.

4. The highest or any tender will not necessarily be accepted and the acceptance of any tender shall be subject to confirmation by Government.

CONDITIONS ABOVE REFERRED TO.

I. An amount of Rs. 5,000 must be deposited as security for the due performance of the work. The deposit may be either in cash (in which case no interest will be paid on the same) or in Government securities.

II. The deposit will be refunded or retained as the case may be after the satisfactory performance of the contract.

III. Each pile shall be completely removed to the satisfaction of the Port Officer, Gungah Pore, and stacked above High Tide Level, so as not to cause obstruction in any way to the working of the port.

IV. The materials dismantled may be stored away in their yards with the written permission of the Port Officer, Gungah Pore, provided that officer is satisfied that sufficient progress is being made in the removal of the piles to being made.

V. The work shall be begun and completed in two years from the date of the contract.

VI. The successful tenderer shall pay within ten days of completion of completion of his tender the purchase money for the materials to be used and the deposit amount of Rs. 5,000 intended to be used in advance before the execution of the contract.

VII. No assignment of the contract will be permitted.

VIII. The successful tenderer must carry out any other terms of the contract to be prepared by the Government Engineer with regard to the expenditure of the work and attending as there may be and not-otherwise.

G. E. HENLEY, M.A., Captain,
Secretary and Officer.

Madras, 25th January 1916.

SALE OF THE UNREDEEMED OF TREASURY, ETC.

Notice is hereby given, that the sale of the rights of equipment of the contracts of loans, etc. noted below will be conducted at the respective offices and on the dates specified between 2 and 5 p.m. All intending bidders are requested to bid for them.

Conditions of the sale.

1. All bidders should deposit Rs. 5 on the announcement of the sale. The successful bidder should pay the whole amount of bid in advance on or before the bid is knocked down. The deposited money will be repaid on the spot in the case of the unsuccessful bidders.
2. The highest bidder shall be the purchaser, but in the case of dispute the rights will be reserved.
3. The sale shall be subject to the approval of the Executive Engineer.
4. No damage should be done to the items. If anything should happen unexpectedly, it should at once be brought to the notice of the Executive Engineer, Chingleput Division. Otherwise the bidder will have to hold himself responsible for any loss or deterioration.
5. The bidders will have the right only to enjoy the usufruct, as stated but not to sell things any other value in arrears.

Items of miscellaneous properties to be sold in public auction in Chingleput division.

Number and description of produce to be sold.	Period of lease.	Place of auction.	Date of auction.
Revenue Department.			
Assam.			
1. Produce of mango trees at Adapat north bank ..	1st February to 28th Feb.	Adapat north bank ..	12th Feb.
2. Produce of mango trees at Adapat south bank ..	Do.	Adapat south bank ..	12th Feb.
3. Produce of mango trees at Adapat north bank ..	Do.	Adapat north bank ..	12th Feb.
4. Produce of mango trees at Adapat south bank ..	Do.	Adapat south bank ..	12th Feb.
5. Produce of mango trees at Adapat north bank ..	Do.	Adapat north bank ..	12th Feb.
6. Produce of mango trees at Adapat south bank ..	Do.	Adapat south bank ..	12th Feb.
7. Produce of mango trees at Adapat north bank ..	Do.	Adapat north bank ..	12th Feb.
8. Produce of mango trees at Adapat south bank ..	Do.	Adapat south bank ..	12th Feb.
Forest Department.			
9. Felling in old Bangalore forest ..	One year ..	Forest office at Bangalore ..	1st Feb.
10. Felling in Bangalore forest ..	Do.	Do.	1st Feb.
Police Department.			
11. One's lot of land in the Bangalore forest at Bangalore ..	One year ..	Police office at Bangalore ..	1st Feb.
Transport Department.			
12. Transport vehicle, compound, Bangalore forest ..	March to September ..	Transport office at Bangalore ..	1st Feb.
13. Transport vehicle, compound, Bangalore forest ..	Do.	Do.	1st Feb.
14. Transport vehicle, compound, Bangalore forest ..	Do.	Do.	1st Feb.
15. Transport vehicle, compound, Bangalore forest ..	Do.	Do.	1st Feb.
16. Transport vehicle, compound, Bangalore forest ..	Do.	Do.	1st Feb.
17. Transport vehicle, compound, Bangalore forest ..	Do.	Do.	1st Feb.
18. Transport vehicle, compound, Bangalore forest ..	Do.	Do.	1st Feb.
19. Transport vehicle, compound, Bangalore forest ..	Do.	Do.	1st Feb.
20. Transport vehicle, compound, Bangalore forest ..	Do.	Do.	1st Feb.
21. Transport vehicle, compound, Bangalore forest ..	Do.	Do.	1st Feb.
22. Transport vehicle, compound, Bangalore forest ..	Do.	Do.	1st Feb.
23. Transport vehicle, compound, Bangalore forest ..	Do.	Do.	1st Feb.
24. Transport vehicle, compound, Bangalore forest ..	Do.	Do.	1st Feb.
25. Transport vehicle, compound, Bangalore forest ..	Do.	Do.	1st Feb.
26. Transport vehicle, compound, Bangalore forest ..	Do.	Do.	1st Feb.
27. Transport vehicle, compound, Bangalore forest ..	Do.	Do.	1st Feb.
28. Transport vehicle, compound, Bangalore forest ..	Do.	Do.	1st Feb.
29. Transport vehicle, compound, Bangalore forest ..	Do.	Do.	1st Feb.
30. Transport vehicle, compound, Bangalore forest ..	Do.	Do.	1st Feb.
31. Transport vehicle, compound, Bangalore forest ..	Do.	Do.	1st Feb.
32. Transport vehicle, compound, Bangalore forest ..	Do.	Do.	1st Feb.
33. Transport vehicle, compound, Bangalore forest ..	Do.	Do.	1st Feb.
34. Transport vehicle, compound, Bangalore forest ..	Do.	Do.	1st Feb.
35. Transport vehicle, compound, Bangalore forest ..	Do.	Do.	1st Feb.
36. Transport vehicle, compound, Bangalore forest ..	Do.	Do.	1st Feb.
37. Transport vehicle, compound, Bangalore forest ..	Do.	Do.	1st Feb.
38. Transport vehicle, compound, Bangalore forest ..	Do.	Do.	1st Feb.
39. Transport vehicle, compound, Bangalore forest ..	Do.	Do.	1st Feb.
40. Transport vehicle, compound, Bangalore forest ..	Do.	Do.	1st Feb.
41. Transport vehicle, compound, Bangalore forest ..	Do.	Do.	1st Feb.
42. Transport vehicle, compound, Bangalore forest ..	Do.	Do.	1st Feb.
43. Transport vehicle, compound, Bangalore forest ..	Do.	Do.	1st Feb.
44. Transport vehicle, compound, Bangalore forest ..	Do.	Do.	1st Feb.
45. Transport vehicle, compound, Bangalore forest ..	Do.	Do.	1st Feb.
46. Transport vehicle, compound, Bangalore forest ..	Do.	Do.	1st Feb.
47. Transport vehicle, compound, Bangalore forest ..	Do.	Do.	1st Feb.
48. Transport vehicle, compound, Bangalore forest ..	Do.	Do.	1st Feb.
49. Transport vehicle, compound, Bangalore forest ..	Do.	Do.	1st Feb.
50. Transport vehicle, compound, Bangalore forest ..	Do.	Do.	1st Feb.
51. Transport vehicle, compound, Bangalore forest ..	Do.	Do.	1st Feb.
52. Transport vehicle, compound, Bangalore forest ..	Do.	Do.	1st Feb.
53. Transport vehicle, compound, Bangalore forest ..	Do.	Do.	1st Feb.
54. Transport vehicle, compound, Bangalore forest ..	Do.	Do.	1st Feb.
55. Transport vehicle, compound, Bangalore forest ..	Do.	Do.	1st Feb.
56. Transport vehicle, compound, Bangalore forest ..	Do.	Do.	1st Feb.
57. Transport vehicle, compound, Bangalore forest ..	Do.	Do.	1st Feb.
58. Transport vehicle, compound, Bangalore forest ..	Do.	Do.	1st Feb.
59. Transport vehicle, compound, Bangalore forest ..	Do.	Do.	1st Feb.
60. Transport vehicle, compound, Bangalore forest ..	Do.	Do.	1st Feb.
61. Transport vehicle, compound, Bangalore forest ..	Do.	Do.	1st Feb.
62. Transport vehicle, compound, Bangalore forest ..	Do.	Do.	1st Feb.
63. Transport vehicle, compound, Bangalore forest ..	Do.	Do.	1st Feb.
64. Transport vehicle, compound, Bangalore forest ..	Do.	Do.	1st Feb.
65. Transport vehicle, compound, Bangalore forest ..	Do.	Do.	1st Feb.
66. Transport vehicle, compound, Bangalore forest ..	Do.	Do.	1st Feb.
67. Transport vehicle, compound, Bangalore forest ..	Do.	Do.	1st Feb.
68. Transport vehicle, compound, Bangalore forest ..	Do.	Do.	1st Feb.
69. Transport vehicle, compound, Bangalore forest ..	Do.	Do.	1st Feb.
70. Transport vehicle, compound, Bangalore forest ..	Do.	Do.	1st Feb.
71. Transport vehicle, compound, Bangalore forest ..	Do.	Do.	1st Feb.
72. Transport vehicle, compound, Bangalore forest ..	Do.	Do.	1st Feb.
73. Transport vehicle, compound, Bangalore forest ..	Do.	Do.	1st Feb.
74. Transport vehicle, compound, Bangalore forest ..	Do.	Do.	1st Feb.
75. Transport vehicle, compound, Bangalore forest ..	Do.	Do.	1st Feb.
76. Transport vehicle, compound, Bangalore forest ..	Do.	Do.	1st Feb.
77. Transport vehicle, compound, Bangalore forest ..	Do.	Do.	1st Feb.
78. Transport vehicle, compound, Bangalore forest ..	Do.	Do.	1st Feb.
79. Transport vehicle, compound, Bangalore forest ..	Do.	Do.	1st Feb.
80. Transport vehicle, compound, Bangalore forest ..	Do.	Do.	1st Feb.
81. Transport vehicle, compound, Bangalore forest ..	Do.	Do.	1st Feb.
82. Transport vehicle, compound, Bangalore forest ..	Do.	Do.	1st Feb.
83. Transport vehicle, compound, Bangalore forest ..	Do.	Do.	1st Feb.
84. Transport vehicle, compound, Bangalore forest ..	Do.	Do.	1st Feb.
85. Transport vehicle, compound, Bangalore forest ..	Do.	Do.	1st Feb.
86. Transport vehicle, compound, Bangalore forest ..	Do.	Do.	1st Feb.
87. Transport vehicle, compound, Bangalore forest ..	Do.	Do.	1st Feb.
88. Transport vehicle, compound, Bangalore forest ..	Do.	Do.	1st Feb.
89. Transport vehicle, compound, Bangalore forest ..	Do.	Do.	1st Feb.
90. Transport vehicle, compound, Bangalore forest ..	Do.	Do.	1st Feb.
91. Transport vehicle, compound, Bangalore forest ..	Do.	Do.	1st Feb.
92. Transport vehicle, compound, Bangalore forest ..	Do.	Do.	1st Feb.
93. Transport vehicle, compound, Bangalore forest ..	Do.	Do.	1st Feb.
94. Transport vehicle, compound, Bangalore forest ..	Do.	Do.	1st Feb.
95. Transport vehicle, compound, Bangalore forest ..	Do.	Do.	1st Feb.
96. Transport vehicle, compound, Bangalore forest ..	Do.	Do.	1st Feb.
97. Transport vehicle, compound, Bangalore forest ..	Do.	Do.	1st Feb.
98. Transport vehicle, compound, Bangalore forest ..	Do.	Do.	1st Feb.
99. Transport vehicle, compound, Bangalore forest ..	Do.	Do.	1st Feb.
100. Transport vehicle, compound, Bangalore forest ..	Do.	Do.	1st Feb.

Number and description of produce to be sold.	Period of lease.	Place of auction.	Date of auction.
Unclaimed Government stock.			
February—cont.			
30. Valued produce in Koppa supply stores 1 to 8 miles ..	Mar. to Sep. ..	Thannapet, Koppa supply stores.	1918. 15th Feb.
31. Koppa grain in upper supply stores? ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	1918. ..
32. Valued produce in the Koppa tank land and Pannichet. ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	1918. ..
33. Valued produce in Red Hills kangaroo compound ..	March to July ..	Red Hills kangaroo compound.	1918. ..
34. Do. in Chitturam kangaroo ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	1918. ..
35. Koppa produce in Red Hills kangaroo compound ..	April to Dec. ..	Do. ..	1918. ..
36. Do. in Red Hills kangaroo's quarters ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	1918. ..
37. This produce in Red Hills tank land ..	Mar. to Sep. ..	Do. ..	1918. ..
38. Produce of various kinds in Red Hills kangaroo's quarters. ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	1918. ..
39. Koppa grain in Red Hills tank land ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	1918. ..
40. Do. in Chitturam tank land ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	1918. ..
41. Koppa grain in lower supply stores? ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	1918. ..
42. Valued produce in Vallur or near kangaroo kangaroo ..	Do. ..	Vallur or near kangaroo kangaroo.	1918. ..
43. Do. in left bank of Koppa river below Vallur mouth in Vannapattanam. ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	1918. ..
44. Do. in Vallur mouth ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	1918. ..
45. Do. in left bank of Koppa river above Vallur mouth in Vannapattanam. ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	1918. ..
46. Do. in right bank of Koppa river above Vallur mouth in Vannapattanam. ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	1918. ..
47. Do. in Koppa river ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	1918. ..
48. Do. in Koppa river ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	1918. ..
49. Do. in Koppa river ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	1918. ..
50. Do. in Koppa river ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	1918. ..
51. Do. in Koppa river ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	1918. ..
52. Do. in Koppa river ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	1918. ..
53. Do. in Koppa river ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	1918. ..
54. Do. in Koppa river ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	1918. ..
55. Do. in Koppa river ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	1918. ..
56. Do. in Koppa river ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	1918. ..
57. Do. in Koppa river ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	1918. ..
58. Do. in Koppa river ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	1918. ..
59. Do. in Koppa river ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	1918. ..
60. Do. in Koppa river ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	1918. ..
61. Do. in Koppa river ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	1918. ..
62. Do. in Koppa river ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	1918. ..
63. Do. in Koppa river ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	1918. ..
64. Do. in Koppa river ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	1918. ..
65. Do. in Koppa river ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	1918. ..
66. Do. in Koppa river ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	1918. ..
67. Do. in Koppa river ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	1918. ..
68. Do. in Koppa river ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	1918. ..
69. Do. in Koppa river ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	1918. ..
70. Do. in Koppa river ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	1918. ..
71. Do. in Koppa river ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	1918. ..
72. Do. in Koppa river ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	1918. ..
73. Do. in Koppa river ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	1918. ..
74. Do. in Koppa river ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	1918. ..
75. Do. in Koppa river ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	1918. ..
76. Do. in Koppa river ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	1918. ..
77. Do. in Koppa river ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	1918. ..
78. Do. in Koppa river ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	1918. ..
79. Do. in Koppa river ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	1918. ..
80. Do. in Koppa river ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	1918. ..
81. Do. in Koppa river ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	1918. ..
82. Do. in Koppa river ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	1918. ..
83. Do. in Koppa river ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	1918. ..
84. Do. in Koppa river ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	1918. ..
85. Do. in Koppa river ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	1918. ..
86. Do. in Koppa river ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	1918. ..
87. Do. in Koppa river ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	1918. ..
88. Do. in Koppa river ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	1918. ..
89. Do. in Koppa river ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	1918. ..
90. Do. in Koppa river ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	1918. ..
91. Do. in Koppa river ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	1918. ..
92. Do. in Koppa river ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	1918. ..
93. Do. in Koppa river ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	1918. ..
94. Do. in Koppa river ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	1918. ..
95. Do. in Koppa river ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	1918. ..
96. Do. in Koppa river ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	1918. ..
97. Do. in Koppa river ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	1918. ..
98. Do. in Koppa river ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	1918. ..
99. Do. in Koppa river ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	1918. ..
100. Do. in Koppa river ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	1918. ..

Madras, 25 January 1918.

M. A. KRINIVARA AYYANGAR,
Assistant Engineer, Chingleput District.

TENDERS FOR THE COVERING OF SALT HEAPS.

Sealed tenders will be received by the Assistant Commissioner at the office of the Assistant, Madras District Circle, up to 3 p.m. on 1st February 1918, for the following work to be executed with the covering of salt heaps at the Madras District of the salt works situated during the season of 1917 in the four northern districts (Kattur, Vayalur, Vannapattanam, and Vallur) of the Eastern Circle.

Nature of work.

1. (a) Bringing the tiles and lime sheets supplied by Government to storage site and covering the heaps with them in such manner as may be required by the Assistant, Madras District Circle, after providing the other materials required for covering, such as gunwadda, lime balls and pit, estimated in the bill, page and clay. The number of heaps to be covered in this way will be about 110.

(b) Bringing the tiles supplied by the Government to the storage site, covering the heaps with them, putting on gunwadda (about 1 foot by 1 inch thick) in ridges and top as may be required by the Assistant, Madras District Circle (between and about being provided by the contractor and placed in the proportion of 3:1) and providing clay for the base of keens.

(c) Covering the ridges of heaps with country made gun wadda to be supplied by the contractor and in between the rim of each tile will be 1 round inches in length and 1 foot in breadth taken each side.

The number of heaps to be covered in this way (1) and (2) will be about 110.

Notes.—Tender for a shanty gunn heap should be given separately for each No. 1 (a) and 1 (b) and 1 (c) given as per details stated below:—

Work No. 1 (a)—Bringing the tiles and lime sheets and covering the heaps with them—

Estimated area (in feet and inch) 5 dozens.

Government gun wadda 100 running feet.

Clay 2 cart loads or 2 cubic yards.

Page 22.

Work No. 1 (b)—Bringing the tiles and covering the heaps with them.

Flattening the ridges and top with gunwadda (one foot wide and one inch thick).

Clay two cart loads or two cubic yards.

Week No. I (c)—Weighing the tiles and covering the tanks with them. Flushing the tanks and lay with twenty gas tiles to be supplied by the contractor set in channels. Each tile will be 1 foot 11 inches length and 1 foot in breadth taken over the tank.

II. Tenders may be made either for the work No. I (a) or for I (b) or for I (c) or for all.

III. Every necessary tender should be accompanied by the fee for the tender in accordance with the awarding of tenders at the Madras Depot and should be accompanied by a security amount of payment into the Madras Bank for each Tank Twenty of a deposit of Rs. 20,000 for each work.

IV. Successful tenders must, if required, make a further deposit of Rs. 100 for the due fulfilment of the contract for each work and execute agreements (copies of which are to be sent to the Assistant Commissioner, Chingleput sub-division, and to the Inspector, Madras Depot Circle) within a week from the date of their being notified of the acceptance of their tenders. In case they fail to do so, the deposits will be forfeited to the Government and the acceptance of their tenders annulled. The stamp duty on agreements must be paid by the tenders themselves.

V. The deposit set does not hold good for any of the Inspector, Madras Depot Circle.

VI. Further, contractors may be obtained from the Inspector, Madras Depot Circle.

VII. The deposits of the successful tenders will be returned as soon after the opening of the tenders as possible, while the deposits of the successful tenders will be returned on the fulfilment of their contracts.

Chingleput Sub-division, Madras,
14th January 1918.

M. J. REEDFORD,
Assistant Commissioner.

TENDERS FOR THE SUPPLY OF MANGALORE PATTERNS ROOFING TILES.

Roofing tenders will be received up to 12 noon on 15th February 1918 by the Secretary to the Commissioner at Salt, Akkur and Revenue Sections, Chingleput, Madras, for the supply of 100,000 of Mangalore pattern roofing tiles more or less.

2. Every roofing tender should be accompanied by the fee for the supply of Mangalore pattern roofing tiles and should be accompanied by a sample of the tiles to be supplied and a deposit of Rs. 100 in cash or security (copy) sample will not be returned.

3. Tenders must state the rate (per 1,000) at which they are prepared to supply tiles delivered at the Madras Salt Depot and the number of tiles required to cover 100 square feet.

4. Tenders must undertake to supply the full number of tiles required before the end of May 1918 at the rate of not less than 60 paise per week beginning with the first week of March 1918.

5. The successful tender must, if required, make a further deposit of Rs. 100 for the due fulfilment of the contract and must execute an agreement (the same conditions of which are set forth in the specimen tender) within a week of the receipt of the acceptance of his tender. Should he fail to do so, his deposit will be forfeited to Government and the acceptance of the tender will be annulled. The stamp duty on the agreement must be paid by the tenderer.

6. The right of rejecting or accepting any tender without assigning any reason for so doing is reserved to the Board.

7. The deposits of the successful tenders will be returned as soon as possible after the opening of the tenders, while the deposit of the successful tenderer will be returned on the due fulfilment of the contract.

ANNEXURE.

1. The contractor shall deliver the tiles to the Secretary at the time and at the place mentioned in the appended schedule at his risk.

2. The tiles supplied by the contractor shall be of the same quality and description as the sample deposited and shall be in all respects equal thereto.

3. The tiles shall be subject to inspection and acceptance or rejection by such person or persons as the Secretary for the time being shall from time to time name and appoint in that duty as for that purpose and any such tile which in the opinion of the inspecting officers shall be inferior in quality to the said sample shall be rejected by the inspecting officers, whose opinion and rejection shall, in all respects, be final and conclusive and binding on the contractor and shall not be open to dispute in question or dispute by the contractor upon any ground whatsoever.

4. An expert, any tile rejected by the inspecting officers, the Secretary may at his discretion take delivery of all or any of such tiles at a price lower than the estimated price hereunder referred to and for delivery in the market and as regards the price to be paid therefor shall be final and binding on the contractor.

5. All tiles rejected by the inspecting officers and not taken over by the Secretary as provided in clause 4 above shall be returned by the contractor within 10 days after such rejection shall have been notified to the contractor by the inspecting officers, and any tiles not so returned by the contractor may be sold, removed or dealt with by the Secretary as he thinks fit.

6. In case of the tiles which have been rejected by the inspecting officers and not taken over by the Secretary at a reduced price, the contractor shall within such time as may be fixed by the inspecting officers after such rejection shall have been notified to him as aforesaid, supply and deliver to the Secretary an equal number of tiles of the same quality and description as the said sample and all such tiles upon which the tiles supplied in lieu of those rejected shall be in like manner subject to such rejection and removal by the inspecting officers or accepted by the Secretary at the price as the case may be at a full market rate by the contractor at the rates specified in the schedule or at the price notified by the Secretary as the case may be.

7. The Secretary will pay for all tiles approved by the inspecting officers or accepted by the Secretary at the price as the case may be at a full market rate by the contractor at the rates specified in the schedule or at the price notified by the Secretary as the case may be.

8. The contractor shall not be in any way interested or concerned directly or indirectly with the servants of Government employed in the Salt, Akkur and Customs Department in any trade, business or any transaction whatsoever and shall, the contractor give or pay or promise to give or pay to any such servants directly or indirectly any money or the value of any designation or office or otherwise, nor shall he engage or make over his services directly or indirectly in any person or persons whatsoever or permit any person or persons whatsoever to interfere in the management or performance thereof.

8. Upon the complete fulfilment of this contract by the contractor to the satisfaction of the Secretary, the latter will return the deposit to the contractor.

9. In case the contractor shall fail or neglect at any time to charter, procure, take and keep all or any car or more or any part of any car or more of the aforesaid, stipulations and provisions hereinafter contained or if at any time during the period covered, the Secretary is of opinion that the contractor will not supply the tubes required within the time hereby provided, it shall be lawful for the Secretary if he shall think fit to do so, to forthwith cancel this agreement by notice in writing to the contractor and to make or to enter into such other arrangements or contract as he may think fit for the supply of the aforesaid before specified and the contractor shall be answerable to the purchaser for any loss or damage which may be sustained through his failure, neglect or refusal so aforesaid, but shall not be entitled to share in any savings unless the latter possible to him under the terms of his agreement which the Secretary may be able to effect.

10. The Secretary may, if he thinks fit, instead of cancelling the contract and entering into another as stated above, fine the contractor in any sum not exceeding Rs. 100 on any one occasion. Such fine shall be paid within seven days of its imposition failing which, it shall be lawful for the Secretary to collect the amount of the said fine from and out of the aforesaid deposit or from any sum or sums which may be at the time he or may hereafter become due to the contractor as amount of the fine supplied by him under this contract. If three times or the contractor's deposit as laid in less than five times which may be due at any time from the contractor to the Secretary of State does in that case, the contractor, his executors, administrators or representatives shall forthwith repay the Secretary of State the balance of such sums.

11. The aforesaid penalties shall not be reduced for delays which are shown to the satisfaction of the Secretary to be due to the contractor's inability to obtain railway freight.

STATUTE.

Description of Item.	Quantity to be supplied.	Period within which the item is to be supplied.	Rate.		Place at which this is to be delivered.
			Per.	Carton.	
Expenditure on the railway line.	100,000	Before the end of May 1912.	1,000	Rs. 11	On each platform of the railway line as may be pointed out by the Engineer, Railway Dept.

Board of Revenue (Punjab Revenue).
Lahore, 18th January 1912.

E. GERRARD,
Secretary.

TENDERS FOR CARS AND COACHES.

Notice is hereby given that sealed tenders will be received by the undersigned up to 12 noon on Tuesday the 20th February 1912 for the supply of cars and coaches for dispatch of articles from Public Works Stores during 1912-13.

1. Each tender must be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 25 in cash or treasury notes as current money, which amount will be returned if the tender is not accepted.

2. The successful tenderer will be required to deposit Rs. 100 and enter into an agreement within seven days from the date of acceptance of his tender.

3. Tenders should specify rates for the following—

(a) Rate per article per mile.

(b) Rate from 5 to 15 cwt. per cart per mile for light or heavy articles.

(c) Rate from 1 to 10 cwt. per truck per mile for light or heavy articles.

(d) Rate from 10 to 20 cwt. per cart per mile for light or heavy articles.

(e) Rate from 20 to 50 cwt. per truck per mile for light or heavy articles.

(f) Rate per ton for articles weighing more than two tons, whether such articles are articles put together weighing more than two tons.

(g) Rate of supply trucks going to or returning from stations on their actual weights per ton per mile.

Notes.—Heavy articles—Engines, pumps, gliders, engines, saws, saws, etc., of over 10 feet length, cranes and similar articles, etc., and the like. Light articles—pumps, bags, bales, wire, brackets, scientific instruments, stores, machinery, ladders, pick axes, crow bars and the like.

N.B.—Supplies are to tender for light articles and heavy articles to be given.

(100) Loading and unloading heavy articles per ton.

(100) Loading and unloading other articles per ton.

Notes.—Cars and coaches should be supplied by the contractor.

4. That the contractor will be present once a day to see that all the articles delivered over to him are dispatched on the same day without delay.

5. The contractor will obtain and deliver the Railway Receipts from the Railway Station and be answerable for damages caused by delay.

6. The contractor should accept the delivery bill given to the Lahore Railway Station Act of 1911 published in Supplement to Part 3, Gazette of India, dated 17th December 1911, pages 24 and 25, between Michael Stone and other places, as being the same as those from the Public Works Stores.

7. Tenders should be accompanied on the same containing three 'Tenders for the supply of cars and coaches'.

8. Full name and address should be given below the signature of the tenderer.

12. The Superintendent reserves to himself the right of rejecting any or all of the tenders received without assigning any reason for so doing.
13. Any further information may be obtained from the undersigned.

TENDERS FOR THE SUPPLY OF CASUARINA SHEDS.

Notice is hereby given that sealed tenders will be received up to 12 noon on Tuesday the 25th February 1913 for the supply of the following during 1913-1914:-

- (1) Casuarina sheds in pieces small enough to be put through the frame door of the holders of the Public Works Workshops, per ton.
- (2) Each tender must be accompanied by a deposit of £s. 100 in cash or equivalent value in current money, which amount will be returned if the tender is not accepted.
- (3) The person whose tender is accepted must deposit a further sum of £s. 100 and execute an agreement within seven days of the acceptance of the tender, failing which the current money will be forfeited.
- (4) Tenders should be accompanied on the cover enclosing them "Tenders for the supply of casuarina sheds."
- (5) Full name and address should be given below the signature of tenderer.
- (6) The Superintendent reserves to himself the right of rejecting any or all of the tenders received without assigning any reason for so doing.
- (7) Any further information may be obtained from the undersigned.

Public Works Street, Adelaide,
20th January 1913.

H. F. DODDINGTON,
Superintendent.

TENDERS FOR THE BINDING OF REGISTRATION RECORDS.

Notice is hereby given that sealed tenders will be received up to 12th March 1913 by the District Registrar of Kermadec for binding registration records of the registration office of the district at Kermadec.

1. No tender will be received after the date specified above.
 2. Tenders should be accompanied in the manner indicated in the heading. Each tender must contain the name at which the tenderer is prepared to undertake the work.
 3. The successful tenderer will be required to execute the necessary agreement on the date to be fixed by the undersigned and if the tenderer fails to do so within that date his tender will be rejected.
 4. The work should be completed before end of December 1913 and should not be subject.
 5. Tenderers may apply to the undersigned for any further information with regard to the nature of the binding, viz., at any time before the tender.
 6. Leather to be used for the cover should be of the best quality, durable and strong to withstand wear and tear and other books and outcountry books, should be used for covers, cardboard of 1 lb. of equal size being used for register books 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5-D and 1 to 20" x 26" for the books 1 and 2 of the townships, 14 lb. 26" x 26" for books 3, 4 and 5-D and 1 to 20" x 26" for books 2 and 3.
 7. The tenderer is subject to the approval of the Superintendent, Government Printer. Bills for charges will be paid only after they have been verified by the above officer whose function will be final.
 8. Books will be supplied approximately.
 9. The undersigned reserves the right of rejecting any tender without assigning any reason.
- | Notes at work. | Style of binding. |
|--|---|
| (1) Binding of register books 1, 2, 3 and 4 | With full leather or morocco |
| (2) Binding of the above books | With calico with back and corners of leather or morocco. |
| (3) Binding of registers of books 4 and 5-D and the outcountry books | With binder's cloth with back and corners of leather or morocco |
| (4) Binding of books 4-D and settlement registers | Do |
| (5) Binding of the books 1 and 2 of townships | With binder's cloth with morocco back. |
| (6) Deposition books, powers of attorney, bills, registers of records and other books such as the appeal orders and judgments, file of correspondence with the railway land-own, Australia A, B and C, file of list of records transmitted to other offices. | With half calico and morocco. |

Kermadec, 21st January 1913.

MR. RAHID-UD-DIN SAEED,
Superintendent.

Notice is hereby given that sealed tenders will be received up to and inclusive of the 21st March 1913 by the District Registrar of South Coast District for binding the registration records of the Registration office of the district at Volcan or any other office and that any tender received after that date will receive no consideration.

1. Tenders should be accompanied in the manner indicated in the heading. Each tender must give the name at which the tenderer is prepared to undertake such kind of work.
2. The successful tenderer will be required to execute the necessary agreement on a date to be fixed by the undersigned and if the tenderer fails to do so within that date, his tender will be rejected.

4. The work should be completed before the end of December 1918 and should not be sublet.
5. Tenderers may apply to the undersigned for any further information with regard to the nature of the binding, etc., at any time before the tender.
6. The undersigned reserves the right of rejecting any tender without assigning any reason.
7. The accepted tender is subject to approval by the Superintendent, Government Press, Madras.
8. Every bill of charges for binding work will be subject to check by the Superintendent, Government Press, whose decision will be final.
9. Strong boards and not ordinary paste boards shall be used for covers, card boards of 14 lb. of special size being used for register book 1; 2 lb. of 30" x 35" for the book 1 and title of translations; 14 lb. of 30" x 35" for books 3, 4 and 5-D and 1 lb. of 30" x 35" for books 2 and 6.

Notes of work.	Style of binding.
1. Binding of register books 1, 2, 3 and 4.	With covers.
2. Binding of the above books.	Do.
3. Binding of original indexes 1, 2, 3 and 4.	Cloth with back and corners of rosin.
4. Binding of register books 4 and 5-D and the thumb impression books.	Roader's cloth with back and corners of rosin.
5. Binding of indexes 3-D and settlement registers.	Do. Do.
6. Binding of the book 1 and title of translations.	Roader's cloth with rosin back.
7. Deposition books	Half calico and parchment.
Power of attorney files	
Register of records	
File of appeal orders and judgments	
File of compromise settlements	
Settlement notices	
Indexes A, B and C	Half calico and parchment.
File of list of records transferred	
History of office	Half calico and parchment.

N.B.—Rosin will be supplied departmentally.

G. VENKATARAMA CHETTI

Signature.

Vellore, 29th January 1918.

Tenders are invited from qualified book-binders for binding the registered records of the registration office of the Quarter District at the offices of Quilon, Narasimangal, Opein, Tenali and wherever necessary, at other offices to be fixed by the undersigned.

1. Tenders should be sent in sealed covers superscribed in the manner indicated on the heading as at it reach this office on the 15th March 1918 and no notice will be taken of tenders received after that date.

2. The full address of the tenderer should be given in the tender application and the application itself should be signed by the tenderer himself and by no others.

3. The work at which the tenderer is prepared to undertake the work should be mentioned against each kind of record as the books.

4. The successful tenderer will be required to execute the necessary agreements on a date fixed by the undersigned and if the tenderer fails to do so within that date the tender will be rejected.

5. The work should be commenced on April 1st and be completed before the end of December 1918 and should be on account be sublet.

6. Tenderers may at any time before submitting a tender apply to the undersigned for any information required as regards the nature of binding, etc.

7. No travelling allowance or bonus of any kind will be paid for their journey to or from India made at the nature of binding or repairs.

8. Payments for work done will be made only after their bills are checked and passed by the Superintendent, Government Press, Madras, whose decision will be final.

9. Those who have had previous experience in binding of the registration records will be given preference.

10. The undersigned has without assigning reasons the power to reject any tender received.

11. Enquiries will, if possible, be supplied departmentally.

Notes of work.	Style of binding.
1. Binding of original indexes I, II, III and IV.	Cloth with back and corners of rosin or leather.
2. Binding of Register books 3, 4-D, Index IV-D, Lamb impression books and Settlement registers.	Roader's cloth with back and corners of rosin or leather.
3. File book 1.	Roader's cloth with rosin back.
4. Books 1, 2, 3 and 4.	Full rosin or leather.
5. Deposition books, power of attorney and other books not specified in sub item (2) to (10) above.	Half calico and parchment.

Notes—Strong boards and not ordinary paste boards shall be used for covers. Card boards of 14 lb. of special size being used for register books, 1 lb. 30" x 35" for the book 1, 14 lb. 30" x 35" for books 3, 4, 4-D, 1 lb. 30" x 35" for books 2 and 6.

MR. ANDRÉ RAHMAN SAHIB,

Acting Sg. Offr.

Quilon, 29th January 1918.

H-2

- ISSUE NO. VIII OF 1913. See Catalogue on opposite page for Author 1913. English. Royal Pw.
Rs. 1-6 (4 ss.).
- ISSUE NO. VII OF 1913. Indian Income-tax. Footstep India. Triloka. Rs. 3-0 (2 p.).
- CHANDRAKANTH OF 1913. Modern Paper Currency (Amendment). Footstep India. Kalamas. Pw. 6
(2 p.).
- MARATHA ART II OF 1913. Dattagangapallikars and Varying Imperishable artists. Tamil and
Telugu. Footstep India. Kish. Pw. 3 (2 p.). English. Royal Pw. Rs. 1-0 (2 p.).
- MARATHA ART III OF 1913. Presentation of Advertisements. Tamil, Telugu, Malayalam, Hindustani and
Kannada. Footstep India. Kish. Pw. 3 (2 p.). English. Royal Pw. Rs. 2-2 (2 p.).
- GOVT. AND GOVERNMENT. South Indian Journal of ... By Mrs. Subb R. Krishna Rao, M.A., 1914.
Royal Pw. 10th gth. Rs. 2-0 or Rs. 24. (2 ss.).

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Paper cover. Rs. 4 (2 ss.).

VACANCIES.

Applications are invited from candidates holding a diploma or diploma's group (all-rite of the
Government Technical Examination) of a certificate of having successfully undergone the diploma's
or Sub-graduate's training at the College of Engineering, Madras, for the post of a Draftsman in the
District Forest Office, Madras, on a monthly salary of Rs. 20-0-0 (second increment of Rs. 2).
The salary is an entry one but it will probably increase for a long time.
Applicants must be in the diploma's own handwriting and should reach the undersigned not
later than 15th February 1915. Full particulars should be given regarding qualifications, previous
experience, present employment, etc.

Madras, 28th January 1915.

A. R. JACKSON,
District Forest Officer.

Applications are invited from the Secondary School-Leaving Certificate holders for a temporary
clerk's post as Rs. 20 in the office of the Deputy Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department, Begood
Oriss, Bally. The appointment is a permanent one and the selected candidate will be on probation
for six months.

Bally, 13th January 1915.

H. C. SAMPATHU ATTANGAR,
Deputy Superintendent.

Wanted two Assistant Engineers as Rs. 183-10-000 with a fixed travelling allowance of
Rs. 50 per month from 1st April 1915.

2. None but those possessing the University degree of B.E. or the Civil Engineering College
certificate of the Engineer class need apply. Applications with copies of certificate and test results,
etc., should reach the undersigned not later than the 28th February 1915.

Tanjore District Board's Office,
18th January 1915.

J. R. HUGHES,
President.

Applications are invited from fully qualified men for the post of a temporary secretary-
draftsman as Rs. 80 per month. to be maintained for six months in the District Forest Office,
Tirupattur. Preference will be given to candidates who have worked in the Forest Department.
Applicants should reach the undersigned on or before the end of February 1915. Particulars
regarding tests, age, test period, etc., should be given in the applications. Copies of testimonials,
if any, should be submitted along with the applications.

Tirupattur, 12th January 1915.

A. RAJU NAYAKAR,
District Forest Officer.

Applications are invited for the post of a temporary draftsman as Rs. 20 in the Executive
Engineer's Office at Calicut. None but those who have passed the Lower Subordinate test of
the College of Engineering, Madras, need apply. Applications will be received till the 31st February
1915.

Calicut, 21st January 1915.

V. RAO,
Executive Engineer, Civil Division.

Wanted two temporary *Lavaz* (Furnace) Subordinate on Rs. 40 each per month for six months—one for employment in the boiler division and the other in the Tank Restoration Scheme division. IV Class, and three permanent *Lavaz* Subordinates of the eighth grade, salary Rs. 35 each per month for working on in the grade.

Calcutta, 22nd January 1918.

C. T. MULLINGS,
Superintending Engineer, P. W. Dept.

Applicants are invited till 15th February 1918 from persons who have passed the Government Technical Examination in the following subjects in the elementary grade for the post of a temporary worker on Rs. 35-40 in this office. The subjects are (1) Building drawing and estimating, (2) Geometrical drawing and (3) Finished outline drawing.

Calcutta, 22nd January 1918.

V. HART,
Executive Engineer, Circulars Division.

Wanted a temporary draftsman with mechanical experience for the office of the Public Works Workshops, Madras. Pay Rs. 55-60-00. Applications with statement of previous experience and copies only (not originals) of testimonials to be sent to the undersigned.

Madras, 25th January 1918.

W. F. NORRIS,
General Superintendent, P. W. Workshops.

PRIVATE ADVERTISEMENTS.

On or after 25th February, I intend moving the High Court to plead as an Attorney at Law.
Madras, 14th January 1918.

V. ANANDA RANGANATHAN.

On or after 25th February, I intend moving the High Court to plead as a Vakil at Law.
Madras, 14th January 1918.

R. SYAMAL MAO.

On or after 25th February, I intend moving the High Court to plead as a Vakil at Law.
Madras, 14th January 1918.

V. K. SATYAGOPALAN.

On or after 25th February, I intend moving the High Court to plead as a Vakil at Law.
Madras, 14th January 1918.

T. N. CHESUNNY THIRUMALPAI.

I, Mahomed Jafar, shall henceforth be known as Mahomed Abdul Jalil.
Madras, 26th January 1918.

MUHAMMAD JAFAR.

I, M. M. Shrivasa Ayyar (pleader, Tanjore) shall henceforth be known as M. P. Shrivasa Ayyar.
Tanjore, 10th January 1918.

M. M. SRIVASA AYYAR.

I, H. Mahaswami Chettiar shall henceforth be known as K. D. Mahaswami Chettiar.
Vellore, 11th January 1918.

K. MUTHUSAMI CHETTIYAR.

LOST, STOLEN, OR DESTROYED.

The temporary scrip for bearer Bond No. 2772 of the 4½ per cent. War Bonds 1916 for Rs. 400 originally ending in the name of F. M. Whelan and blank endorsed by her has been stolen. Duplicate of the above temporary scrip and the original Chequebook have been stopped at the 1st and 2nd Offices, Bank of Bengal, and application is about to be made for the issue of duplicate in favour of the proprietor.

Bangalore, 6th January 1918.

Name of the subscriber—F. M. WHELAN,
Residence—General of St. Mary, Park Road, Town.

LOST, STOLEN, OR DESTROYED.

(As per above page 24.)

The allotment letter No. 558 M/F 1 of the 4½ per cent. War Bonds 1916, for Rs. 100 originally issued in the name of Pooa Dalba Rao. The proceeds by whom it was order endorsed by her has been stolen. Notice is hereby given that payment of the above allotment letter and the original Chequebook have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, Calcutta, and that application is about to be made for the issue of duplicate in favour of the proprietor. The public are cautioned against purchasing or otherwise dealing with the above-mentioned security.

Kolam, 25th December 1917.

Name of the subscriber—DADA GURBA RAO,
Residence—Mandipet, Rajahmundry, Krishna district.

METEOROLOGICAL RESULTS.

FROM THE MADRAS OBSERVATORY REGISTER.

Date.	Barometer reduced to 32° F.	Thermometers.				Winds.	Rainfall.	Relative humidity.	Dry bulb.	Wet bulb.	Cloudy sky.	Height in fathoms.	General weather.
		Current daily means.		Observed extremes.									
		Dry.	Wet.	Max.	Min.								
1913.	Indica.	°	°	°	°	Dir.							
January.													
1st Jan.	59.91	29.8	29.8	21.8	24.8	100-0	11	85 by N.	10	..	40	71	Foggy clouds.
2nd Jan.	59.81	29.8	29.8	20.8	25.8	100-0	11	85 by N.	10	..	40	71	Foggy clouds.
3rd Jan.	59.81	29.8	29.8	20.8	25.8	100-0	11	85 by N.	10	..	40	71	Foggy clouds.
4th Jan.	59.81	29.8	29.8	20.8	25.8	100-0	11	85 by N.	10	..	40	71	Foggy clouds.
5th Jan.	59.81	29.8	29.8	20.8	25.8	100-0	11	85 by N.	10	..	40	71	Foggy clouds.
6th Jan.	59.81	29.8	29.8	20.8	25.8	100-0	11	85 by N.	10	..	40	71	Foggy clouds.
7th Jan.	59.81	29.8	29.8	20.8	25.8	100-0	11	85 by N.	10	..	40	71	Foggy clouds.
8th Jan.	59.81	29.8	29.8	20.8	25.8	100-0	11	85 by N.	10	..	40	71	Foggy clouds.
9th Jan.	59.81	29.8	29.8	20.8	25.8	100-0	11	85 by N.	10	..	40	71	Foggy clouds.
10th Jan.	59.81	29.8	29.8	20.8	25.8	100-0	11	85 by N.	10	..	40	71	Foggy clouds.
11th Jan.	59.81	29.8	29.8	20.8	25.8	100-0	11	85 by N.	10	..	40	71	Foggy clouds.
12th Jan.	59.81	29.8	29.8	20.8	25.8	100-0	11	85 by N.	10	..	40	71	Foggy clouds.
13th Jan.	59.81	29.8	29.8	20.8	25.8	100-0	11	85 by N.	10	..	40	71	Foggy clouds.
14th Jan.	59.81	29.8	29.8	20.8	25.8	100-0	11	85 by N.	10	..	40	71	Foggy clouds.
15th Jan.	59.81	29.8	29.8	20.8	25.8	100-0	11	85 by N.	10	..	40	71	Foggy clouds.
16th Jan.	59.81	29.8	29.8	20.8	25.8	100-0	11	85 by N.	10	..	40	71	Foggy clouds.
17th Jan.	59.81	29.8	29.8	20.8	25.8	100-0	11	85 by N.	10	..	40	71	Foggy clouds.
18th Jan.	59.81	29.8	29.8	20.8	25.8	100-0	11	85 by N.	10	..	40	71	Foggy clouds.
19th Jan.	59.81	29.8	29.8	20.8	25.8	100-0	11	85 by N.	10	..	40	71	Foggy clouds.
20th Jan.	59.81	29.8	29.8	20.8	25.8	100-0	11	85 by N.	10	..	40	71	Foggy clouds.
21st Jan.	59.81	29.8	29.8	20.8	25.8	100-0	11	85 by N.	10	..	40	71	Foggy clouds.
22nd Jan.	59.81	29.8	29.8	20.8	25.8	100-0	11	85 by N.	10	..	40	71	Foggy clouds.
23rd Jan.	59.81	29.8	29.8	20.8	25.8	100-0	11	85 by N.	10	..	40	71	Foggy clouds.
24th Jan.	59.81	29.8	29.8	20.8	25.8	100-0	11	85 by N.	10	..	40	71	Foggy clouds.
25th Jan.	59.81	29.8	29.8	20.8	25.8	100-0	11	85 by N.	10	..	40	71	Foggy clouds.
26th Jan.	59.81	29.8	29.8	20.8	25.8	100-0	11	85 by N.	10	..	40	71	Foggy clouds.
27th Jan.	59.81	29.8	29.8	20.8	25.8	100-0	11	85 by N.	10	..	40	71	Foggy clouds.
28th Jan.	59.81	29.8	29.8	20.8	25.8	100-0	11	85 by N.	10	..	40	71	Foggy clouds.
29th Jan.	59.81	29.8	29.8	20.8	25.8	100-0	11	85 by N.	10	..	40	71	Foggy clouds.
30th Jan.	59.81	29.8	29.8	20.8	25.8	100-0	11	85 by N.	10	..	40	71	Foggy clouds.

The Standard Barometer and Thermometers are read at 8 a.m., 3 p.m., 6 p.m., and 9 p.m., and the daily means are obtained by the application of hourly corrections, deduced from twenty years' observations. The centre of the Barometer is twenty-two feet above the level of the sea, and the openings of the rain gauge is two feet from the ground. The wind, rain and general weather registered are for the nearest and depression midnight to midnight.

The total quantity of rain collected since January 1st is 0.07 inch, the average for the same period being 0.05 inch.

ABSTRACT OF THE MAIN METEOROLOGICAL CONDITIONS OF MADRAS IN THE YEAR 1913 COMPARED WITH THE AVERAGE OF PAST YEARS.

Mean value of	1913.	Difference from	Average.
Barometric atmospheric pressure	30.00	0.01 above	30.00
Temperature of air	81.8	0.8	81.4
Do. of evaporation	70.6	2.1	70.5
Percentage of humidity	70	2	72
Greatest value of wind	100-0	0-0	100-0
Maximum in shade	80.1	0.0	80-0
Minimum in shade	70.1	0.4	70-0
Do. on grass	73.5	1.4	72-0
Rainfall in inches	..	..	..
Do. since January 1st to 31 days	0.07	0.01	0.05
Direction of wind	S. E.	22.2	S. E.
Daily velocity in miles	12.5	0.2	12.5
Percentage of cloudy sky	65	4	60
Do. of bright sunshine	35.5	0.0	35.5

DIRECTION AND QUANTITY OF THE WIND FROM DIFFERENT POINTS.

From.	Hours.	Min.	From.	Hours.	Min.	From.	Hours.	Min.	From.	Hours.	Min.
North.	254	1640	East.	589	328	South.	263	1410	West.	104	5407
N. by E.	217	1171	E. by S.	232	1200	S. by W.	128	1051	W. by N.	172	1125
NNE.	103	1422	ENE.	330	821	SEW.	104	1241	WNW.	185	820
NE. by N.	430	2178	SE. by E.	420	1010	E. by S.	127	1051	NW. by W.	74	471
NE.	378	1451	SSE.	840	3670	SW.	123	1170	WNW.	41	200
N. by E.	434	1784	SE. by S.	720	1000	SW. by W.	124	1000	WNW.	41	200
ENE.	70	801	SSE.	830	1040	WSW.	217	1151	WNW.	41	200
E. by N.	307	1412	S. by E.	310	1244	W. by S.	378	1051	N. by W.	166	1155

There were 1,048 miles blown during the year. The prevailing wind, blowing in the above direction is represented by a S.E. wind, blowing with a uniform daily velocity of 25 miles.

WEATHER SUMMARY.

The following is a summary of the meteorological conditions at Madras during 1898:—

Precipitation.—The total monthly precipitation was above normal in February, March, June, July, September, October and December and below normal in the remaining months; the greatest excess being 9.46 inches in October and the greatest deficit 8.655 inches in January. The highest previous was 39.115 inches on February 14 and the lowest 29.937 inches on May 1.

Temperature.—The mean temperature of the air was above normal in January, July, August, September, October, November and December and below normal in the remaining months. The maximum shade temperature was above normal in April, July, August, September and October and below normal during the rest of the year. The highest temperature recorded was 121° F. on August 4. The minimum in shade was above normal in January, July, August, September, November and December and below normal in the remaining months. The lowest temperature recorded was 69.5° F. on February 14. The highest sea maximum was 52° 30' F. on September 5 and the lowest on gales was 35° 0' F. on February 13.

Humidity.—The percentage of humidity was above normal throughout the year except in July, August and October. The driest day in the year was February 13, when the humidity was only 75.

Wind.—The wind velocity was in deficit throughout the year except in January. The wind direction was normal in February, March, August and September.

Cloud.—The amount of cloud was normal in September and December. In January, May, August and November the sky was more cloudy than usual and less cloudy during the other months.

Sunshine.—The percentage of bright sunshine was normal in March, above normal in April, June, July, August and October and below in all other months. The total number of hours of bright sunshine during the year was 5,311.8 against 5,146.8 in the previous year.

Baromet.—Rainfall was above the average in January, February, May, September and December and below in the remaining months, the greatest excess being 30.07 inches in November and the greatest deficit 4.48 inches in October. The total rainfall for the year was 72.64 inches on 14 days. The maximum rainfall from October 15 to the end of the year was 32.12 inches. The heaviest rainfall on one day was 9.21 inches on November 15.

Sea and sky.—A depression was formed in the neighbourhood of the Bay on the 10th November. It developed into a severe storm and moved in a westerly direction and passed inland a little to the north of Madras shortly after 1 a.m. on the 11th. Between midnight and 1 a.m. the barometer fell about one-fourth inch and the wind increased at the Observatory for that hour was 28 miles though velocity in the fore-gate port before 1 a.m. was much greater than 44 miles per hour. There was a lull between 1-5 a.m. and 1-10 a.m. when shade with very light. At 1-25 a.m. the gale was renewed, accompanied by a change in wind direction from about N.W. to W.N.W. From 3 a.m. the winds began subsiding.

R. E. JONES,
Deputy Director.

Madras Observatory, 25th January 1899



SUPPLEMENT TO PART II
OF
THE FORT ST. GEORGE GAZETTE.

No. 42 MADRAS, TUESDAY EVENING, JANUARY 28, 1918. [PART. I. a. 8 p.]

SALT, ANKARI AND CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

No. 1, dated 12th January 1918.

NOTICE OF SALE OF ANKARI AND OTHER PATENTIONS.

Notice is hereby given that the number of independent shops appointed for the sale of liquor, opium and intoxicating drugs during the twelve months beginning 1st April 1918 and ending 31st March 1919 and the land areas appointed for them will be sealed by Collectors in this District Quarters, and that the proceeds of sale therein will be put up to public auction, as the case, at the places and by the officers to be notified by Collectors subject to the conditions hereunder set forth. The Collector of Madras will notify separately the special conditions under which licenses for the sale of opium in the Annapuli valley will be granted on payment of fixed fees.

The districts in which independent ankeri shops, foreign liquor taverns, beer shops and jungs and opium shops, respectively, will be sold are specified below:—

From 1st April 1918.

Ankeri, jungs and opium shops.	Foreign liquor taverns.	Beer shops.
In all districts ..	In the divisions of Godavari, Kistna, Gunter, Telang, Malacca, Chingleput, North Arcot, Coimbatore, Madras, Coimbatore and Malabar.	In the districts of Malacca, Bellary, Chingleput, Chittoor, North Arcot, South Arcot, Tanjore, Trichinopoly, Madras, Coimbatore, The Nilgiris, Palam and Malabar.

Licenses for the sale of foreign liquor which are granted on payment of fixed fees are sold with in a separate notification.

Conditions of Ankeri Sale.

I. A deposit must be made by each bidder before bidding and will be received by the selling officer on the day of sale. A deposit of Rs 50 will certainly be required from any person wishing to bid for any independent shop or any large number of shops. This will be reduced to Rs 10 in the case of bidders for not more than two or three shops of an aggregate monthly value of Rs 20 or less and to Rs 5 in the case of bidders for single small shops.

II. The shops will be put up to auction in the order in which they are notified, unless the selling officer sees reason to change that order. Upset prices will be fixed at the discretion of the Collector. The reserve prices placed by Government on the shops will not be published, but the average of the previous five years' rentals will be notified by the Collector, whenever possible, for the information of bidders.

III. No person will be allowed to bid for another unless he holds a power-of-attorney from him.
IV. The officer conducting the sale may, at his discretion, refuse to accept the bid of any person on the ground (1) that he has been convicted by a Criminal Court or has previously been guilty of such a breach of the conditions of license or of a contract under the above Act as to render him unsuitable as a holder of a license; or (2) that he is connected or is known to Government; (3) that he has been previously appointed; (4) that he is a village officer or a relative of a village officer of the village in which the shop is situated or which is supplied by the shop or of a neighbouring village; (5) that he is a constant supplier of country spirits for the district area within which the shop is situated.

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amount; (4) that he is a brewer bidding for beer shops; (5) that such a license is necessary to protect consumers to the detriment of Government revenue; or (6) for any other valid reason.

V. The shops will be knocked down in the highest bidder. If for any of the reasons mentioned in the preceding clause the highest bid is rejected, the next highest shall be taken as the shop would be at the selling officer's discretion. In case of a tie in the selling officer's discretion shall be made. The sale will be subject to formal endorsement of the Collector, who shall be at liberty to accept or reject any bid at his discretion. Each formal endorsement will be tantamount to an acceptance of the bid, unless removed by the Board of Revenue for special reasons, and will be necessary whether the sale be held by the Collector himself or by any officer appointed by him.

VI. At the close of each day's sale, the deposits made by the unannounced bidders will be returned to them. As the auction proceeds, each person whose bid is accepted shall at once, if so required by the selling officer, or otherwise at the close of the day's sale, make a further deposit of half a month's rent (in addition to the deposit made in the above clause) for each shop whose initial deposit equal or exceeds two months' rent. Should he fail to do so, the deposit made by him under clause I will be forfeited and the shop will be put up again immediately by the selling officer on the above conditions or otherwise disposed of by the Collector and the defaulter will be detained from bidding again for the same or for any other shop.

VII. Any person to whom a shop has been knocked down and who has made deposits as provided in clauses I and VI shall also deposit, in cash or approved security, within ten days from the date of commencement of the Collector's reception of the bid, such further sum as with the former deposits will make up two months' rent and shall without unnecessary delay take up with a license as the conditions hereinafter set forth. In the event of the purchaser's death after sale of the license, his heirs and assigns shall be responsible for all moneys that may become due to Government under the terms of the license as well as for the proper observance of all the conditions of the license. Should the initial deposit exceed two months' rental, the excess will be refunded unless the purchaser is required to deposit twice that sum as here stated VIII. clause.

VIII. In an emergency, whenever it shall be proved that the purchaser shall be bound to be of suitable character, he may be required either to deposit two months' rental in addition to the sum prescribed in clause VII, or, or to seek a money or security to execute a security bond for the due payment of all moneys that may become due by him under the terms of the contract. The bond shall be stamped (Form VI, Schedule I, Act II of 1897) and registered at the expense of the purchaser if the amount secured exceeds Rs. 1,000. In all cases where moneys are demanded the purchaser shall be bound to execute a counter-pledge agreement.

IX. On the failure of any person to make a deposit or take up a license under clause VII or to comply with any condition or to execute any engagement under clause VIII, the deposits already made may be retained and the shop may be resold under the orders of the Divisional Officer on a date to be notified by the Collector or may be otherwise disposed of by the latter officer. Thereafter under this clause will be at the risk of the defaulting bidder, who will forfeit all sums, and in the event of a loss, will be required to make good the deficiency between the total amount payable for the whole period under the terms of the original sale and the total amount payable by the unsuccessful bidder at the resale. In the latter case, the forfeited deposits will be deducted from the loss arising from the resale, and the remainder, if any, will be recoverable in the same manner as if it were an amount of lost interest. Should the Government be prevented from granting the license by reason the whole of such deposits will be ordered to Government. The defaulting bidder will be civilly liable if the shop is disposed of otherwise than by resale and such deposit remains in law to Government as compared with the original sale.

X. The purchase of any shops or shops puttings is liable to the penalties prescribed for breaches of the conditions set forth below, though a formal license may not have been issued to him.

XI. The deposits referred to in clause VII or VIII may be made either in cash or in recognized Government, Post Office, Municipal or Local Board securities or by depositing Special Savings Bank pass-books. Where deposits are made otherwise than in cash, the Collector may demand that they shall be of such higher face value than the cash deposit required, as in the circumstances of the market he may think necessary. The securities or Savings Bank pass-books deposited must be entered in the name of the Collector and Government promissory notes must be taken for payment of interest at the treasury at which they are deposited, if so required. Deposits in cash will be adjusted towards the instalments or arrears due in the last month of the period of the lease. Deposits of securities or Savings Bank pass-books will be returned upon payment of the full amount of the bills due to cash within the 15th day of the month in which Government should take them up, as which case they will be taken over at the end of the day, and the balance, if any, due to Government must be paid in cash. In case of default under clause IX, of the conditions of contract on or under schedule II of the Special conditions applicable to all Alkhan and Upper Revenue, all moneys deposited are liable to be sold for any amount due to Government under the terms of the lease, the remainder, if any, due after such sale, being returned as interest.

Conditions of Lease of Licenses for Wholesale Deal of Arrack and Gas.

XII. Applications for the privilege of wholesale deal of revenue spirits and of intoxicating drugs registered from the license commenced on or before the 31st March 1919 and should be accompanied by a fee of Rs. 10 for each deposit and Rs. 50 for each deposit, which will be returned to those persons whose applications for licenses are not approved. The grant of license confers no exclusive privilege, and it will be open to the Collector to grant licenses under like conditions to other persons at any time during the currency of the license for which applications are now invited. Licenses for the wholesale deal of arrack will be granted to persons only if they have obtained the consent of the arrack supply contractor of the district to the opening of their shops and deposited such consent as may be required by the Collector as security for the proper observance of the conditions of the license. If such deposits are not worked to the satisfaction of the Collector, they may be closed at any time. Arrack wholesale deposit license will not be granted to persons having licenses in retail shops.

The license issued under the above clause will contain the following general conditions common to all licenses and other licenses and the special conditions prescribed below for any particular kind of license.

General Conditions applicable to all Akhbar and Opium Licences.

1. Shops and depots must be spaced by the Police and must be kept open every day unless there is temporary or permanent closure in accordance with condition 11, 12 or 13 below.

2. Shops where deposits are in the possession of under the control of Government have been provided, purchasers of shops must make suitable arrangements for suitable premises for their shops. They are at their own risk. Any site within the local limits notified by the Collector, provided the site selected is approved of by the Revenue and Police authorities. The limits of the site selected and approved will be entered in the licence. The possession (except subject to the rules applicable to enclosed premises) or sale of liquor, opium or intoxicating drugs outside these limits is prohibited.

3. Sites where any akhbar or opium licence must be conducted in an approved building of which the whole or the whole of a separable part must be entirely set aside for use as a depot or shop. In the case of several shops and taverns in localities, or towns having a population of 25,000 or more, there shall be as possible means of ingress or egress in any direction except into the main street, of these are other means they shall be kept locked under the seal of an officer of the staff, Akhbar and Opium Department, the interior of the shop shall be sufficiently lighted by day and the whole interior visible from the front door; the shop shall not be used as a place of residence or as the residence of any family or household. If there are means of communication between the depot or shop and an adjoining dwelling house, they must be kept locked at night.

4. Except where two or more foreign liquor licences are held by one person or in the case of licences held by persons and druggists and medical practitioners, sales under different licences shall be conducted in different premises.

5. Premises where liquor sales may be allowed by the Collector under a special licence to be granted by him for a term of five years, provided that the interior of the bar is wholly visible from the doorway and that the entrance to it is either through the main door of the shop or through a separate door provided with a proper sign to show the nature of the bar.

6. A signboard must be affixed to the front of each depot or shop showing the nature and number of the licence under which sales are conducted there, the name of the licensee and (except in the case of foreign liquor) the current rate of sale. These particulars must be legibly printed on the board and must be in the case of taverns and wholesale depots in English also. The licensee must be living up in a conspicuous place within the depot or shop.

7. The licensee may not receive, possess or use any liquor, opium or intoxicating drug except that to which the licence relates or of any nature or substance used or capable of being used for obtaining or procuring liquor except in accordance with the terms of a special licence issued by the Collector.

8. Each supply of liquor, opium or intoxicating drugs as the Collector may consider sufficient to meet local requirements must be maintained in depots and shops.

9. No street shop, foreign liquor depot or depot shop shall be opened before 9-10 a.m. and no other shop or depot shall be opened before 10 a.m.

10. No depot or shop shall be kept open after 8 p.m. except under special authority. Collector may on other sufficient reasons order the closure of any shop at an earlier hour if they consider such a closure to be desirable in the interests of the public. The Board may for sufficient reasons order the general closure of any kind or kinds of licensed premises at any earlier hour than 8 p.m.

(F) Collectors are authorized to notify at the time of the auction sales that specified shops will be closed on the occasion of specified festivals and that the hours of sale at specified shops which are situated within a mile of a market or shanty will be limited, or market days generally so that they will be liable to restriction on such occasions by orders issued during the exercise of the licence, if it is found that the shops promote disturbance. Licenses are also allowed to Collectors to order the closure of specified shops within 3 hours of festival, mela and other places where large numbers of persons assemble on week days from 11-12 a.m. to 2-3 p.m., on the attendance of any days and at all hours on Sundays except between 11-12 a.m. and 2 p.m. A special condition authorizing these restrictions or prohibitions will be inserted by the Collector in the licence granted to the licensee of such shops.

11. Depots and shops situated on or adjacent to line of march must be closed, if the Collector so orders, when a regiment or detachment of soldiers is passing or is encamped in the vicinity. Collectors or Divisional Officers shall have power also temporarily to close any shops in towns of military importance or disturbance. Every depot and shopkeeper shall on his notice close his depot or shop when there is a riot or disturbance in the neighbourhood.

12. All liquor, opium and intoxicating drugs sold or kept for sale shall be of good quality and unadulterated. Nothing shall be added to liquor, opium or intoxicating drugs either to increase their intoxicating power or for any other purpose. This prohibition, however, does not apply to the compounding or blending of liquors or the mixing of liquors with water for medicinal purposes and in accordance with the terms of a licence. Liquor shall not be bottled except under a licence. No still distillates shall be mixed and sold under the designation of one of them.

13. No women shall be employed in any akhbar or opium shop for the sale of liquor, opium or intoxicating drugs without the special permission of the Collector unless she be a member of the owner's family.

14. The sale or transport of liquor, opium or intoxicating drugs by persons below the age of 18 or by persons suffering from liquor or any intoxicating disease and the employment in any capacity of such persons in shops or depots licensed for the sale of the same are prohibited. No person who has been convicted under the Indian Penal Code shall be employed in the transportation of liquor, opium or intoxicating drugs without the Collector's previous permission. The Divisional Officer may, where necessary, call for the names of all persons employed or proposed to be employed in any depot or shop notified for the sale of liquor, opium or intoxicating drugs by any person of whom he may disapprove.

15. No liquor, opium or intoxicating drug shall be sold or given—

(a) Except to persons specially approved by the District Officer Commanding the Division (or Independent Brigade) or the Officer Commanding the Cantonment or Camp, and then only in respect

to such liquor as shall be approved by the same authority in consultation with the local Excise authorities and approved in the following:

- (1) to officers of the Royal Navy, soldiers and members of their families; or
- (2) to any other person living in barracks;
- (3) to persons whose names are known, or have reason to believe, to be bona fide followers, i.e., any class of followers (other than private servants) whether on or off ship, who have a right to be in such premises;
- (4) to Police constables, Excise officers and Railway servants when on duty; or,
- (5) in any circumstances to any—
- (1) European subject under escort of the Police;
- (2) child or young person under eighteen years of age;
- (3) female person; or
- (4) person known or believed to be intoxicated.

Note.—The above provisions do not apply to soldiers, their families and followers when they are absent on leave from their regiments.

25. No liquor, spirit or intoxicating drug shall be sold in shops except for cash. The Licensee shall be bound to give information of the sale of anything other than such to the nearest Magistrate or Police officer. This condition is not, however, meant to restrict such sales in the ordinary course of business by shopkeepers or firms of stocking and respectability dealing in foreign liquor for consumption off the premises.

26. No liquor, spirit or intoxicating drug shall be sold either below or above such maximum * as maximum prices may be fixed for sale of the same in accordance with the law for the time being in force.

27. No liquor, spirit or intoxicating drug in excess of the quantities prescribed for possession without a license as specified below shall be issued to any person at any one time from any licensed premises without a valid permit, nor shall liquor or intoxicating drugs be sold at wholesale depots in quantities less than the maxima prescribed—

Amount.	Tobacco.	Wine.	Spirit.
One cask of a spirit (except in special licenses specially notified, where it is less than 10 in the Government and Customs and the Excise respectively four cases).	One gallon except in special licenses specially notified, where it is less than 10 in the Government and Customs and the Excise respectively four cases.	In the Agency of Customs, Comprophet and Customs for issue of goods and duty label of Wine, and elsewhere for issue of goods, partly below-mentioned and partly in other time containing the above quantities.	In the Agency of Customs, Comprophet and Customs for issue of goods and duty label of Wine, and elsewhere for issue of goods, partly below-mentioned and partly in other time containing the above quantities.

Permits shall be in printed books, which can be obtained at all offices of the Inspectors of the Port, Harbour and Customs Department on production of enough for payment of the same given into a Government Treasury. The signing of blank permits for subsequent issue is prohibited.

28. Only such weights and measures as may from time to time be prescribed by the Commissioners of the Harbour and Customs Revenue shall be possessed or used on any licensed premises, and they shall be tested and stamped by the stamping establishment of the District if the Collector shall so direct.

29. No distillation, distillation or pressing shall be permitted in depots or shops. Extractions of any kind in depots or shops are also strictly forbidden.

30. No rebbers or thieves or disorderly or vicious persons shall be harboured in depots and shops. Information of their resort thence shall be given to the nearest Magistrate or Police officer.

31. No person shall be harboured in any depot or shop during the night.

32. Free accounts of transactions shall be maintained from day to day in ink on the prescribed form. Values special payments or given to the treasury, separate accounts shall be kept for the free local services office on payment of cost price. Permits for liquor, spirit or intoxicating drugs consumed and the number of persons issued must be carefully filled in support of the permit issued by the license and shall be produced when called for by an officer not below the rank of an Assistant Inspector of the Port, Harbour and Customs Department.

33. Except in the case of fixed license, the amount for which the privileges of sale have been purchased shall be payable in twelve equal monthly instalments into a Government Treasury on or before the 15th of each month beginning with April or October in the case may be. Interest will be levied on any amount not so paid and after the 15th of the month in which some or more of the instalments are due to be paid, the balance shall be added to the total sum due. The balance may also be paid for failure to pay instalment. Pen for deposit houses used be provided.

34. There is reserved to Revenue officers to suspend licenses in case of failure of payment of duty or in the case of badly licensed premises on the due date. In the case of breach, badly licensed premises and their shops and taverns, this power will be exercised by the Inspectors or Deputy Inspectors in the case of suspension of a license for failure to pay amount, the privilege of sale will be suspended.

* No liquor shops—(1) British Colonization No. 2, dated 1st January 1918.

† Permits shall be in the Agency books of the Harbour, Comprophet and Customs and the Excise respectively four cases.

with effect from the date of issue of the license in the case purchased, or otherwise disposed of at the Collector's discretion. All issues on account of suspension and resale or other disposal of the privilege shall be borne by the delinquent licensee, but he shall have no right to a rate which may arise. The whole of the deposit, if any, made by the licensee shall be held in discharge. The officer who has power to suspend the license may at his discretion allow sales to continue pending appeals or other disposal of the privilege.

21. No privilege of supply or resale shall be sold, transferred or sub-letted without the Collector's previous permission. Nor, if the Collector so orders, shall any agent be appointed for the management of any such privilege without his previous approval.

22. No holder of any abbeys or opium license will be allowed, without special permission from the Collector, to possess any interest in any abbeys or opium license in any Native State or foreign territory or in any British territory where a low rate of duty is in force and which is adjacent to the district in which he holds his license.

23. Such returns and information as may be required by the Divisional Officer from time to time shall be furnished by holders of licenses.

24. Licensees are bound to report to the Divisional Officer all instances which come to their knowledge of persons employed by them in the manufacture, transport or sale of liquor, opium or intoxicating drugs, committing breaches of the ^{Abbeys} ^{Opium} laws and to comply with the Divisional Officer's orders regarding the continued employment of such persons.

25. Promiscuous dealings by licensees of any kind whatever with officials of the Salt, Abbeys and Customs Departments are absolutely prohibited.

26. With the sanction of the Board of Revenue, any license shall be renewable by the Collector at his discretion on giving the licensee fifteen days' notice of each renewal, in which case a proportionate part of the fee paid will be refunded.

27. All licenses shall be bound by any additional general rules that may be prescribed under the ^{Abbeys} ^{Opium} laws and shall, if so required by the Collector or any officer authorized by him, deliver up their licenses for endorsement as for licenses of fresh issue.

28. The officers authorized to inspect licensed shops and depots are—

(1) any officer of the Revenue Department of rank not lower than Revenue Inspector, and
(2) any officer of the Salt, Abbeys and Customs Department of rank not lower than Sub-Inspector.

These officers are empowered to enter and examine the premises, to test the weights, measures, scales, apans and intoxicating drugs in the possession of the licensee, and to seal the same and make the same kept in the shop or depot. Police officers will also make inspections when it so suits within the scope of their duty.

29. All officers authorized to inspect depots and shops are authorized to detain any liquor, opium or intoxicating drugs found unfit for consumption or use on which they may believe to have been tampered with in any of the ways referred to in sections 18 and all Collectors and Deputy and Assistant Commissioners of the Salt, Abbeys and Customs Department are empowered to detain, on duty with liquor, opium or intoxicating drugs.

30. An inspection note-book, with pages numbered consecutively, shall be maintained for the use of inspecting officers and shall be handed over to the Inspector of the state or to any officer authorized by him to receive it on a receipt being given therefor.

31. In detection of any of the malpractices of the licensee or by a licensee or by any person in his employment will render the licensee liable to—

either (a) fine up to Rs. 50 or

or (b) cancellation of license and resale or other disposal of the privilege at the rate of the license and, if considered necessary by the Collector, forfeiture of deposit;

or (c) suspension of the license or his agent for the specific offence committed.

The rate for the whole term shall become due at once, when a license is cancelled under this section.

Notice.—For continuing breaches of a license, continuing fine may be imposed.

32. Any license may be forfeited and the privilege be resold or otherwise disposed of at the risk of the licensee if the license be forfeited before a stipulated date or if any offence against the ^{Abbeys} ^{Opium} Act, or of any offence under the Indian Penal Code, which in the Collector's opinion renders him unfit to hold it, or if it is brought to the notice of the Collector that the licensee has been concerned prior to the issue of a license to him before a Magistrate of any of such offences and has evaded that fact.

33. Any sum due by a licensee may be adjusted from the deposit, if any, made by him or collected under the Revenue Recovery Act as an amount of land revenue. The licensee shall be bound to replace any sum adjusted from his deposit within fifteen days of receipt of notice from the Collector or Deputy Collector in independent charge.

34. Interest on all moneys due shall be payable at the rate of a pice each per annum.

35. Collector may order the transfer of depots and shops from one locality to another or their closure at the opening of new depots and shops within limits or to transfer to be fixed by the Board of Revenue to their discretion. But no new shops should be opened unless notice of the same selected has been published in the District Gazette six months before the commencement of the issue and no such changes or affect the interest of adjacent shopkeepers shall be made during the currency of a license except under special sanction of the Board. A Tribunal may at any time purchase the transfer of a shop within the limits notified for the shop in the sale notice.

36. The right is reserved to the Collector to grant "seasonal licenses" for the sale of liquor, opium and intoxicating drugs on the occurrence of fairs, festivals, etc., in places in the vicinity of which there are no regularly licensed shops. Such licenses shall be issued only when absolutely necessary and shall not be granted to the shopkeepers who usually supply the locality. The license shall run only for each period not exceeding ten days as they are actually required. No more than one license shall be issued for a fair or festival without the sanction of the Board.

The fee to be paid for the license shall be fixed at the discretion of the Collector.

Conditions applicable to Arrack Licenses.

1. The privilege extends only to the sale of country arrack of the prescribed strength. These are 40° under-proof and 45° under-proof except in the case in the South Area districts bordering on French territory where the liquor to be sold will be 45° under-proof and the Ganges and Patna districts where the liquor to be sold will be 40° under-proof only.

2. Spirits shall be purchased only from a distillery or warehouse established by the contract supplier for the supply of the district or from a wholesale dyer established by the contract supplier, or by a private person with the contract supplier's consent. The price to be charged per gallon of the distilled, warehouse and wholesale spirits in the several districts are given below—

District.	Source of supply—distillery, warehouse or wholesale dyer.	Kind of liquor.	40° under-proof.	45° under-proof.
3. Ganges (distillery towns) and 120 villages of the Agency towns.	Distillery	Malabar arrack ..	Rs. 4 0.	Rs. 4 0.
	Wholesale dyer	Do.	1 10 0	2 0 0
5. Tirupattur	Tirupattur distillery	Agavey arrack ..	1 0 0	0 10 10
	Wholesale dyer	Do.	1 0 0	0 10 10
7. Ganges	Do.	Do. .. ..	..	0 10 10
8. Patna	Do.	Do. .. ..	..	0 10 10
9. Ganges (distillery towns) and 120 villages of the Agency towns.	Distillery	Malabar arrack ..	0 10 0	0 10 0
	Wholesale dyer	Do.	0 10 0	0 10 0
10. Tirupattur	Wholesale dyer supplied from the Tirupattur distillery.	Do.	1 1 0	0 10 0
	Wholesale dyer supplied from the Patna distillery.	Do.	1 1 0	0 10 0
11. Ganges, Malabar and several others.	Wholesale dyer	Do.	0 10 0	0 10 0
12. Tirupattur	Wholesale dyer	Do.	1 1 0	0 10 0
13. Tirupattur	Wholesale dyer	Do.	1 1 0	0 10 0
14. Tirupattur	Wholesale dyer	Do.	1 1 0	0 10 0
15. Tirupattur	Wholesale dyer	Do.	1 1 0	0 10 0
16. Tirupattur	Wholesale dyer	Do.	1 1 0	0 10 0
17. Tirupattur	Wholesale dyer	Do.	1 1 0	0 10 0
18. Tirupattur	Wholesale dyer	Do.	1 1 0	0 10 0
19. Tirupattur	Wholesale dyer	Do.	1 1 0	0 10 0
20. Tirupattur	Wholesale dyer	Do.	1 1 0	0 10 0
21. Tirupattur	Wholesale dyer	Do.	1 1 0	0 10 0
22. Tirupattur	Wholesale dyer	Do.	1 1 0	0 10 0
23. Tirupattur	Wholesale dyer	Do.	1 1 0	0 10 0
24. Tirupattur	Wholesale dyer	Do.	1 1 0	0 10 0
25. Tirupattur	Wholesale dyer	Do.	1 1 0	0 10 0
26. Tirupattur	Wholesale dyer	Do.	1 1 0	0 10 0
27. Tirupattur	Wholesale dyer	Do.	1 1 0	0 10 0
28. Tirupattur	Wholesale dyer	Do.	1 1 0	0 10 0
29. Tirupattur	Wholesale dyer	Do.	1 1 0	0 10 0
30. Tirupattur	Wholesale dyer	Do.	1 1 0	0 10 0
31. Tirupattur	Wholesale dyer	Do.	1 1 0	0 10 0
32. Tirupattur	Wholesale dyer	Do.	1 1 0	0 10 0
33. Tirupattur	Wholesale dyer	Do.	1 1 0	0 10 0
34. Tirupattur	Wholesale dyer	Do.	1 1 0	0 10 0
35. Tirupattur	Wholesale dyer	Do.	1 1 0	0 10 0
36. Tirupattur	Wholesale dyer	Do.	1 1 0	0 10 0
37. Tirupattur	Wholesale dyer	Do.	1 1 0	0 10 0
38. Tirupattur	Wholesale dyer	Do.	1 1 0	0 10 0
39. Tirupattur	Wholesale dyer	Do.	1 1 0	0 10 0
40. Tirupattur	Wholesale dyer	Do.	1 1 0	0 10 0
41. Tirupattur	Wholesale dyer	Do.	1 1 0	0 10 0
42. Tirupattur	Wholesale dyer	Do.	1 1 0	0 10 0
43. Tirupattur	Wholesale dyer	Do.	1 1 0	0 10 0
44. Tirupattur	Wholesale dyer	Do.	1 1 0	0 10 0
45. Tirupattur	Wholesale dyer	Do.	1 1 0	0 10 0
46. Tirupattur	Wholesale dyer	Do.	1 1 0	0 10 0
47. Tirupattur	Wholesale dyer	Do.	1 1 0	0 10 0
48. Tirupattur	Wholesale dyer	Do.	1 1 0	0 10 0
49. Tirupattur	Wholesale dyer	Do.	1 1 0	0 10 0
50. Tirupattur	Wholesale dyer	Do.	1 1 0	0 10 0
51. Tirupattur	Wholesale dyer	Do.	1 1 0	0 10 0
52. Tirupattur	Wholesale dyer	Do.	1 1 0	0 10 0
53. Tirupattur	Wholesale dyer	Do.	1 1 0	0 10 0
54. Tirupattur	Wholesale dyer	Do.	1 1 0	0 10 0
55. Tirupattur	Wholesale dyer	Do.	1 1 0	0 10 0
56. Tirupattur	Wholesale dyer	Do.	1 1 0	0 10 0
57. Tirupattur	Wholesale dyer	Do.	1 1 0	0 10 0
58. Tirupattur	Wholesale dyer	Do.	1 1 0	0 10 0
59. Tirupattur	Wholesale dyer	Do.	1 1 0	0 10 0
60. Tirupattur	Wholesale dyer	Do.	1 1 0	0 10 0
61. Tirupattur	Wholesale dyer	Do.	1 1 0	0 10 0
62. Tirupattur	Wholesale dyer	Do.	1 1 0	0 10 0
63. Tirupattur	Wholesale dyer	Do.	1 1 0	0 10 0
64. Tirupattur	Wholesale dyer	Do.	1 1 0	0 10 0
65. Tirupattur	Wholesale dyer	Do.	1 1 0	0 10 0
66. Tirupattur	Wholesale dyer	Do.	1 1 0	0 10 0
67. Tirupattur	Wholesale dyer	Do.	1 1 0	0 10 0
68. Tirupattur	Wholesale dyer	Do.	1 1 0	0 10 0
69. Tirupattur	Wholesale dyer	Do.	1 1 0	0 10 0
70. Tirupattur	Wholesale dyer	Do.	1 1 0	0 10 0
71. Tirupattur	Wholesale dyer	Do.	1 1 0	0 10 0
72. Tirupattur	Wholesale dyer	Do.	1 1 0	0 10 0
73. Tirupattur	Wholesale dyer	Do.	1 1 0	0 10 0
74. Tirupattur	Wholesale dyer	Do.	1 1 0	0 10 0
75. Tirupattur	Wholesale dyer	Do.	1 1 0	0 10 0
76. Tirupattur	Wholesale dyer	Do.	1 1 0	0 10 0
77. Tirupattur	Wholesale dyer	Do.	1 1 0	0 10 0
78. Tirupattur	Wholesale dyer	Do.	1 1 0	0 10 0
79. Tirupattur	Wholesale dyer	Do.	1 1 0	0 10 0
80. Tirupattur	Wholesale dyer	Do.	1 1 0	0 10 0
81. Tirupattur	Wholesale dyer	Do.	1 1 0	0 10 0
82. Tirupattur	Wholesale dyer	Do.	1 1 0	0 10 0
83. Tirupattur	Wholesale dyer	Do.	1 1 0	0 10 0
84. Tirupattur	Wholesale dyer	Do.	1 1 0	0 10 0
85. Tirupattur	Wholesale dyer	Do.	1 1 0	0 10 0
86. Tirupattur	Wholesale dyer	Do.	1 1 0	0 10 0
87. Tirupattur	Wholesale dyer	Do.	1 1 0	0 10 0
88. Tirupattur	Wholesale dyer	Do.	1 1 0	0 10 0
89. Tirupattur	Wholesale dyer	Do.	1 1 0	0 10 0
90. Tirupattur	Wholesale dyer	Do.	1 1 0	0 10 0
91. Tirupattur	Wholesale dyer	Do.	1 1 0	0 10 0
92. Tirupattur	Wholesale dyer	Do.	1 1 0	0 10 0
93. Tirupattur	Wholesale dyer	Do.	1 1 0	0 10 0
94. Tirupattur	Wholesale dyer	Do.	1 1 0	0 10 0
95. Tirupattur	Wholesale dyer	Do.	1 1 0	0 10 0
96. Tirupattur	Wholesale dyer	Do.	1 1 0	0 10 0
97. Tirupattur	Wholesale dyer	Do.	1 1 0	0 10 0
98. Tirupattur	Wholesale dyer	Do.	1 1 0	0 10 0
99. Tirupattur	Wholesale dyer	Do.	1 1 0	0 10 0
100. Tirupattur	Wholesale dyer	Do.	1 1 0	0 10 0

* The difference between the above price and the 40° under-proof spirit and the price payable for 45° under-proof spirit of the same strength for 40° under-proof will be returned to the contract supplier concerned at the end of every month on the total amount due during the month.

† The price supplied to the contract holder, Tirupattur and Agavey arrack will be the same as the Ganges and Patna.

‡ Spirits in the Ganges district (except in the Patna district) will be supplied from the Tirupattur distillery.

§ Spirits supplied to the contract holder of this district will be returned and will be 40° under-proof and the price payable for 45° under-proof will be 10 per cent above the price payable for 40° under-proof.

¶ The price supplied to the contract holder of this district will be returned and will be 40° under-proof and the price payable for 45° under-proof will be 10 per cent above the price payable for 40° under-proof.

‡ The price supplied to the contract holder of this district will be returned and will be 40° under-proof and the price payable for 45° under-proof will be 10 per cent above the price payable for 40° under-proof.

§ The price supplied to the contract holder of this district will be returned and will be 40° under-proof and the price payable for 45° under-proof will be 10 per cent above the price payable for 40° under-proof.

¶ The price supplied to the contract holder of this district will be returned and will be 40° under-proof and the price payable for 45° under-proof will be 10 per cent above the price payable for 40° under-proof.

‡ The price supplied to the contract holder of this district will be returned and will be 40° under-proof and the price payable for 45° under-proof will be 10 per cent above the price payable for 40° under-proof.

§ The price supplied to the contract holder of this district will be returned and will be 40° under-proof and the price payable for 45° under-proof will be 10 per cent above the price payable for 40° under-proof.

¶ The price supplied to the contract holder of this district will be returned and will be 40° under-proof and the price payable for 45° under-proof will be 10 per cent above the price payable for 40° under-proof.

‡ The price supplied to the contract holder of this district will be returned and will be 40° under-proof and the price payable for 45° under-proof will be 10 per cent above the price payable for 40° under-proof.

§ The price supplied to the contract holder of this district will be returned and will be 40° under-proof and the price payable for 45° under-proof will be 10 per cent above the price payable for 40° under-proof.

¶ The price supplied to the contract holder of this district will be returned and will be 40° under-proof and the price payable for 45° under-proof will be 10 per cent above the price payable for 40° under-proof.

‡ The price supplied to the contract holder of this district will be returned and will be 40° under-proof and the price payable for 45° under-proof will be 10 per cent above the price payable for 40° under-proof.

§ The price supplied to the contract holder of this district will be returned and will be 40° under-proof and the price payable for 45° under-proof will be 10 per cent above the price payable for 40° under-proof.

District.	Source of supply—distillery, warehouse or wholesale depot.	Kind of liquor.	40° under-proof.	50° under-proof.
1a. Malaga ..	Malaga produce ..	Malaga brand ..	1 0 0	1 1 0
1b. Malaga ..	Wholesale depot ..	Malaga brand ..	1 0 0	1 1 0
2a. Malaga ..	Wholesale depot ..	Malaga brand ..	1 0 0	1 1 0
3a. Malaga ..	Wholesale depot ..	Malaga brand ..	1 0 0	1 1 0
4a. Malaga ..	Wholesale depot ..	Malaga brand ..	1 0 0	1 1 0
5a. Malaga ..	Wholesale depot ..	Malaga brand ..	1 0 0	1 1 0
6a. Malaga ..	Wholesale depot ..	Malaga brand ..	1 0 0	1 1 0
7a. Malaga ..	Wholesale depot ..	Malaga brand ..	1 0 0	1 1 0
8a. Malaga ..	Wholesale depot ..	Malaga brand ..	1 0 0	1 1 0
9a. Malaga ..	Wholesale depot ..	Malaga brand ..	1 0 0	1 1 0
10a. Malaga ..	Wholesale depot ..	Malaga brand ..	1 0 0	1 1 0
11a. Malaga ..	Wholesale depot ..	Malaga brand ..	1 0 0	1 1 0
12a. Malaga ..	Wholesale depot ..	Malaga brand ..	1 0 0	1 1 0
13a. Malaga ..	Wholesale depot ..	Malaga brand ..	1 0 0	1 1 0
14a. Malaga ..	Wholesale depot ..	Malaga brand ..	1 0 0	1 1 0
15a. Malaga ..	Wholesale depot ..	Malaga brand ..	1 0 0	1 1 0
16a. Malaga ..	Wholesale depot ..	Malaga brand ..	1 0 0	1 1 0
17a. Malaga ..	Wholesale depot ..	Malaga brand ..	1 0 0	1 1 0
18a. Malaga ..	Wholesale depot ..	Malaga brand ..	1 0 0	1 1 0
19a. Malaga ..	Wholesale depot ..	Malaga brand ..	1 0 0	1 1 0
20a. Malaga ..	Wholesale depot ..	Malaga brand ..	1 0 0	1 1 0

3. All consignments of liquor issued in depots or shops from distilleries or warehouses shall be sealed by the officer in charge of the distillery or warehouse at the cost of the distiller or warehouse-keeper. Consignments of liquor from depots to shops shall be similarly sealed by the depotkeeper at his cost. For the transport of liquor issued from distilleries, warehouses and wholesale depots, arrival shopkeepers should provide themselves with jans or other receptacles that can be effectively closed and sealed; and the officer in charge of the distillery or warehouse or the depotkeeper should refuse to issue liquor in receptacles which cannot be so closed and sealed. The contract suppliers and wholesale depotkeepers are bound to sell to all persons entitled to purchase from them on payment of the proper legal tender. Depots and shopkeepers shall be entitled to have issued by them from the distillery or warehouse in the order of their applications and with all reasonable despatch any spirit which they are licensed to sell at any of the prescribed strengths. Shopkeepers are entitled to obtain liquor from a distillery or warehouse even if there is a wholesale depot in the same place. Supplies of spirit shall, however, be subject to the provisions as to sources of supply given in the table attached to subsection 2 and in the schedule thereto.

4. The quantities purchased at one time shall not fall below the following minima:—

From produce...	From distillery or warehouse.	From wholesale depot.
Independent shopkeepers ..	5 gallons	5 gallons
Wholesale depotkeepers ..	5 gallons	5 gallons

5. The prices to be charged by distillers and warehousekeepers are in addition to the excise duty the rates of which per gallon are as follows:—

District.	40° under-proof.	50° under-proof.	60° under-proof.
1a. Malaga ..	1 0 0	1 1 0	1 2 0
1b. Malaga ..	1 0 0	1 1 0	1 2 0
2a. Malaga ..	1 0 0	1 1 0	1 2 0
3a. Malaga ..	1 0 0	1 1 0	1 2 0
4a. Malaga ..	1 0 0	1 1 0	1 2 0
5a. Malaga ..	1 0 0	1 1 0	1 2 0
6a. Malaga ..	1 0 0	1 1 0	1 2 0
7a. Malaga ..	1 0 0	1 1 0	1 2 0
8a. Malaga ..	1 0 0	1 1 0	1 2 0
9a. Malaga ..	1 0 0	1 1 0	1 2 0
10a. Malaga ..	1 0 0	1 1 0	1 2 0
11a. Malaga ..	1 0 0	1 1 0	1 2 0
12a. Malaga ..	1 0 0	1 1 0	1 2 0
13a. Malaga ..	1 0 0	1 1 0	1 2 0
14a. Malaga ..	1 0 0	1 1 0	1 2 0
15a. Malaga ..	1 0 0	1 1 0	1 2 0
16a. Malaga ..	1 0 0	1 1 0	1 2 0
17a. Malaga ..	1 0 0	1 1 0	1 2 0
18a. Malaga ..	1 0 0	1 1 0	1 2 0
19a. Malaga ..	1 0 0	1 1 0	1 2 0
20a. Malaga ..	1 0 0	1 1 0	1 2 0

6a. Malaga brand may be included in the schedule of the Malaga brand, subject to the condition that there shall be issued by it no more than 50 gallons of 40° under-proof. The duty on liquor of 40° under-proof has been retained in order to encourage the consumption of the weaker liquor.

6. The duty on spirits purchased from the contract supplier's distillery or warehouse must be prepaid into a Government Treasury unless the contract supplier has an advance account with the treasury, in which case the duty may be paid to him up to the limit of the balance in his favour without account. The cost price of spirits purchased should be paid to the contract supplier.

7. In the case of purchases from wholesale depots the excise-duty must be paid to the depotkeepers with the cost price.

Special Conditions applicable in Arrack Wholesale Depot Licenses.

1. Each tank in a depot shall have company brightly painted, branded or galvanized. The licensee will be responsible for the correctness of such marks. The contents of each of 50 gallons and upwards will be marked to the nearest half gallon, those of smaller size to the nearest quarter gallon.

2. In the following cases no consignments of spirits received at depots from distilleries and warehouses, in the case of (a) from other depots shall be opened before they have been passed and passed by an authorized Government officer:-

- (a) In case of issues from the Tinianopolis distillery to depots in the Gungah Agency of the Mangalore district.
- (b) In case of issues from the Tinianopolis distillery in Malabar to depots in the Chingapatt district including the Kollam taluk.
- (c) In case of issues from one port of British territory to another which must pass through Native States or Foreign Settlements.
- (d) In case of issues from the Nellikayam distillery to the low duty trade of the South Arcot district.
- (e) In case of issues from the Beerside warehouses to the Madras and Tinianopolis transients of the Madras district.

In all other cases the depotholders are required to verify the consignments on receipt and immediately enter the result of the verification in their accounts.

3. No consignments of spirits which have to be transported through Native States or Foreign Settlements shall be issued without their being sealed by authorized officers.

4. Such depots must be furnished with a hydrometer of such pattern as may be prescribed by the Commissioner of Salt, Alkali and Separable Revenue, a thermometer and a bung-rope. Bungs-rope, if required, hydrometers and thermometers also will be supplied by the department on payment of the cost.

5. Wholesale depotholders shall obtain their supplies of liquor only from the distillery or warehouse authorized by the control officer in the control area or from other wholesale depots in the same area, as shown in column 2 of the table in condition 2 of the conditions applicable to retail licensees.

6. Spirits shall be sold only to licensed vendors in the district. But wholesale depotholders in which, where a lower rate of duty is in force, shall not sell liquor to licensed vendors in the other districts of the district, where a higher rate of duty is in force.

7. Wholesale depotholders shall send notice of advance to the Sub-Inspector of the range in which the shop is situated, whenever a consignment is issued to a shop in a different range from the depot. Notice of advance relating to shops in the same range as the depot shall respectively be written up by the depotholder at the time of issuing the permit and shall sent to the Sub-Inspector or notified sent to him when he is not present the depot.

8. A stamping allowance up to 2 per cent on the quantity claimed in each week returned, at the depot will be allowed to wholesale depotholders who shall submit to the Inspector of the district in which the depot is situated a statement showing (i) the number of the dock received at the depot, (ii) the quantity advanced in each case, (iii) the quantity returned, and (iv) the stamping allowance in each case. The statement should be submitted not later than the 15th of the month following that to which it relates. All cases of stamping in excess of the 2 per cent limit will be dealt with by Collector in their discretion, by a fine not exceeding double the duty payable on the excess stamping. Only one such should be levied upon a shop for once. Depotholders should show clearly in their account books the stock from which each consignment or part of a consignment is issued.

9. Depotholders are required to send all consignments of liquor direct to shops at their own cost. Collectors may require that a portion of such supply from a depot in a shop shall be in sealed bottles. The depotholders shall not permit any, an impression of a stamp shall be made not only on the jar or other receptacle in which liquor is issued, but also on the permit issued with the consignment. All depotholders will be required at the beginning of the year to forward the Registrar of the district within which their depot is situated with a statement of the stock on hand and will not be permitted to change the stock during the year.

10. Depotholders or their employees shall have no interest in retail alcohol shops.

Special Conditions applicable to Independent Alcohol Shop Licensees.

1. No consignments of spirits transported through Native States or Foreign Settlements shall be opened before they have been verified by authorized officers.

2. Shopkeepers shall have no interest in alcohol wholesale depots.

Conditions applicable to Tavern Licensees.

1. The licensee is prohibited from rectifying spirits by pumping, filtering or forwarding or mixing any material therewith.

2. Every consignment containing spirits forwarded, received or compounded in India and received into or kept for sale at the depot shall be immediately labelled or bonded with the words "Spirits received in India." All liquor imported in bulk and bottled in the Presidency must be kept for sale at the depot, shall bear a printed label showing clearly the number of manebales, the name of the bottler as entered in his license and the place of bottling. The licensee is forbidden to alter either the nature of the bottled liquor purchased by him or the labels upon the bottles, on pain of forfeiture of his license.

3. If the licensee is desirous of obtaining a supply of second-hand goods in Malabar, he must make his own arrangements with the supply contractors. The contractors shall not be entitled to supply second-hand goods except on the ground of want of stock. The liquor must be kept in completely sealed spirit adulterated in Malabar.

4. The minimum strength at which imported and locally-made foreign spirits can be sold are 40° and 45° respectively for gin and 40° and 45° proof for all other kinds of spirits including Indian spirit, except distilled spirits and second-hand.

Conditions applicable to Tavern Licensees in places where there are no Beer Shops and to Beer Shop Licensees.

Every licensed licensee within the Presidency is bound on payment of the value in legal tender or in security for such value being given to supply Indian beer at a price not exceeding Rs. 15-0-0, including the excise duty of Rs. 15-0-0 per hundred, to all persons desirous to sell such beer.

Applicants shall be entitled to have Indian beer of good quality issued to them in the casks of their applicants and with all reasonable despatch. All complaints as to the quality of the beer supplied will be disposed of by the Board whose decision shall be final.

Special Conditions applicable to Tavern Licences in places where there are no Beer Shops.

1. The privilege extends to the sale of foreign liquor to be consumed on the premises and to take away from the time up to one o'clock in the afternoon from the premises.

2. Every receptacle containing beer brewed in India and received into or kept for sale at the shop shall be conspicuously labelled or branded with the words "Beer brewed in India."

Special Condition applicable to Tavern Licences in places where there are Beer Shops.

The privilege extends to the sale of any foreign liquor except beer to be consumed on the premises and to take away from the time up to one o'clock in the afternoon from the premises.

Special Conditions applicable to Beer Shop Licences.

1. The privilege extends to the sale of beer brewed in India, to be consumed on the premises and to take away from the time up to one o'clock in the afternoon from the premises.

2. Every receptacle containing beer brewed in India and received into or kept for sale at the shop shall be conspicuously labelled or branded with the words "Beer brewed in India."

Special Condition applicable to Beer Shop Licences on the Nilgiris.

The licensee shall obtain beer from each brewery and at each place as the Collector may require.

Conditions applicable to Ganja Depot and Shop Licences

1. The licensee shall be bound by the Instructions Dated when presented by Government in Notification No. 228, dated 17th May 1901, published on pages 682-691 of the *Foot St. George Gazette*, dated that May 1901, Part I, as subsequently amended, and by any addition, general or special rules which may from time to time be promulgated and enacted.

2. The privileges conferred extend only to the sale of ganja, bang and other intoxicating drugs prepared from the bang plant.

3. Ganja and bang must be obtained by depositors from the warehouses at Vellore and Bangalore or from other depots. Depositors who have no interest in such shops may also arrange for the transfer to their account of ganja or bang, the property of licensed retailers stated at a warehouse on their taking out the necessary license prescribed by Board's Notification No. 3, dated 17th January 1911 as subsequently amended. Applicants must obtain their supplies from warehouses at from depots or from other shops within the same districts. The Collector may, however, at any time require any licensee to obtain his supplies from any specified source.

4. During the closing month of the year (March) no licensee shall supply for more ganja than is necessary to meet the legitimate requirements of the remaining days of the year. Any dealer for ganja in March other than the Warehouse Officer or his Agent, shall be sent through the Registrar of the circle in which the shop or depot is situated under penalty, in his discretion, of a fine if he fails and may pay for supply only as its quantity as he considers reasonable. Wholesale dealers, however, shall not supply with license which have not been passed under this rule.

5. Orders of stock at the District warehouse, or being as they have stock in hand, are bound by a certificate of their intent to supply ganja to licensed retailers on payment, in legal tender, of the value thereof at a rate not exceeding Rs. 3-6-0 per seer of 40 lbs or such other measure as may be fixed after generally as with reference to any particular case. They are also bound to supply with license for intoxicating drugs received from depot and shopkeepers in accordance with the rates in the order of their receipt and with all reasonable despatch and to appear again at the warehouse to act for them during their absence, if any. Should they fail to do so, it will be open to the warehouse officer to issue prohibiting orders on their behalf when orders are received during their absence.

6. As the Vellore warehouse, ganja and bang will be sold to licensed retailers at a fixed price of one rupee per seer of ganja and seven four pence of bang. Licensees desiring to purchase from the warehouse must pay back the duty and the cost price of the drugs into the treasury of the taluk in which their depot or shop is situated. They will not be allowed to order goods irregularly with the orders of stock but should forward the treasury receipt containing the payment of duty and cost price to the warehouse officer who will send the license down the circle of the different warehouses in turn in the order in which they have been issued.

7. No movement of intoxicating drugs obtained from a Government warehouse shall be opened before it has been received and passed by an authorized Government officer. Violation of this provision will not put the licensee in a position, may extend up to Rs. 500.

8. No licensee shall have any greater quantity of ganja, bang and other intoxicating drugs prepared from the bang plant than may be issued by the Collector.

9. Shopkeepers are prohibited from keeping up the general ganja list for sale in their shops except in such quantities and according to the average daily sales in their shops. Other drugs may be manufactured from ganja and bang in depots and shops and sold to other depot or shopkeepers.

10. No licensee shall destroy the stock or any part of his stock of ganja. The goods, if removed from the stock, as well as any part of the stock which the licensee desires to destroy should be carefully preserved for examination and destruction by an inspecting officer.

11. Depositories are permitted to sell intoxicating drugs only to licensed retailers. The minimum quantities prescribed for sale of wholesale depots are 100 seers of ganja and twenty seers of bang, or equivalent or preparations containing these quantities.

12. No licensed retailer shall hold any license in any depot or retail shop and no licensed stockholder shall hold any license in any retail shop.

13. If any ganja license is used as a stock for illicit sale or if the licensee knowingly sells ganja in a gross violation or in any other manner so as to expose the licensee in guilty of any offence of this nature, he may, after consulting his reasons, forthwith cancel the license and send or otherwise dispose of the proceeds in the stock of the license. The rest of the whole stock shall become his at once when a license is cancelled under this provision.

Conditions applicable to Opium Licences.

1. The licence shall be issued by the rules prescribed under the Opium Act in Government Notification No. 3, dated 2nd July 1918, published on pages 101-114 of the Port St. George Gazette, dated 10th July 1918, and any additional general or special rules which may from time to time be issued.

2. The privileges conferred extend only (a) to the retail sale of opium and (b) to the manufacture and retail sale of intoxicating drugs made from opium or the poppy either from morphine or preparations for smoking in shops duly sanctioned.

3. The price of opium at retail outlets will be Rs. 80 per full weight cake and Rs. 25 per half weight cake.

4. The licensee shall obtain inventory of opium from the Collector's warehouse in quantities of a half ounce and multiples thereof on complying with the rules regulating such issues, or from other shops within the District under the special orders of the Collector. No opium other than that obtained in the manner aforesaid shall be sold or received or possessed by shopkeepers. During the closing month of the house (March), the licensee may not apply for more opium than is necessary to meet legitimate requirements of the remaining days of the house. Every order for opium in March will be carefully scrutinized by the officer in charge of the bank treasury who may, at his discretion, refuse to comply with it if full, and may issue such quantity as he considers reasonable.

5. A licensed shopkeeper may not sell at one time to any person more than one cake of opium or intoxicating drugs except in the Agencies of Coorg, Yanaon, and Gedarat where he may sell up to three cakes.

6. The licensee shall render to his account book full details of every sale of opium in the shop, viz., the quantity sold and the name and address of the purchaser.

7. The licensee shall keep at any one time no greater quantity of opium and intoxicating drugs other than morphine or preparations for smoking than may be fixed by the Collector. The Collector may, by notification at the time of the opium sale, impose a maximum limit on the quantity to be sold under a licence. He may also impose such a restriction during the pendency of a house as the case of shops, the houses of which have been cancelled under the aforesaid clause or under condition 12 of the general conditions applicable to all opium and opium houses.

8. If the licensee is used as a cloak for illicit sales or if the licensee knowingly sells opium in an opium smuggler or if the Collector has reason to suspect that the licensee is guilty of any of these offences, he may, after receiving his reasons, forthwith cancel the licence and forfeit, or otherwise dispose of the property at the sale of the licensee. The rest for the whole house shall become due at once, when a licence is cancelled under this condition.

9. The smoking or preparation of opium or its preparation in any form, in premises licensed for sale and the sale of morphine or preparations for smoking are prohibited.

10. Directions are issued to Collectors to issue separate licences to licensed chemists for the sale of opium and the manufacture and sale of opium preparations for medicinal purposes only.

* How the name of the shop where the shop is situated, or at such other place as may be selected by the Collector will be inserted.

No. 3, dated 10th January 1919.

NOTICE OF CONDITIONS OF ISSUE OF FIXED FEE FOREIGN LIQUOR LICENSES.

The following conditions are issued in pursuance of Notification No. 3, dated 10th January 1919, published in the Supplement to the Port St. George Gazette, dated 28th January 1919:—

In exercise of the power conferred on him under section 6 (j) of the Indian Alcohol Act (II of 1914), the Commissioner of Salt, Akbari and Revenue Revenue hereby prescribes, under section 14 of the Act, the following rules for regulating the issue of licences on fixed fee for the manufacture, blending, bottling and sale of potable foreign liquor from and after the 1st April 1919 within the limits of the Madras Presidency:—

1. The term "foreign liquor" in these rules includes all wines, spirits and beer imported into the Presidency by sea or land, plain distilled spirits imported or locally made and on which the retail rate of duty has been paid; malted extract, and spirits manufactured or compounded in the country and made in colour and form to resemble gin, brandy, whiskey or rum sold at the retail rate of import duty; and beer brewed in India or beer imported in a condensed form and afterwards converted into potable beer and duly sealed, but excludes distilled spirits and ordinary arrack. In the case of licences to manufacture, distill and other approved forms of persons, however, for the sale of pure distilled spirits only, the term "foreign liquor" means pure distilled spirits imported from foreign countries by sea or manufactured in the country and sealed at the retail rate of duty.

Note.—The minimum strength of which imported and locally made foreign spirits are to be 40° F.P. for gin and 50° F.P. for all other kinds of spirits including Indian arrack, except distilled spirits and malted extract.

2. "Indian" beer is beer brewed in India (a) which contains at least two bushels of malt and two pounds of hops per hogshead and in the manufacture of which puggary arends are engaged or employed, (b) which is brewed at a higher assigned quantity than 1,000° as a standard measurement and (c) the maximum price of which at the brewery is Rs. 40-3-4 per hogshead including the excise duty of four and a half annas per gallon.

3. Licences for the sale of foreign liquors shall be of the following descriptions:—

(a) Wholesale licence for the sale of foreign liquor not to be drunk in the premises.—These will be issued on an annual lease of Rs. 150 at the discretion of the Collector. Under this licence the sale of liquor at a quinine less than two imperial gallons or a dozen repeated quart bottles or two dozen repeated pint bottles of each kind at a time is prohibited. The holders of this licence will have the privilege of issuing to licensed retailers only supplies of liquor in quantities not exceeding one pint. In Madras town, holders of this licence will not be allowed to sell "Indian" beer.

(b) Retail licence for the sale of foreign liquor not to be drunk in the premises in any person.—These will be of two kinds—one for the sale of all kinds of foreign liquor, except "Indian" beer, and the other for the sale of beer brewed in India.

- * (4) The license will be issued at the discretion of the Board and Collector on payment of an annual fee of Rs 200 in the town of Madras and in the Nilgiris, Rs 250 in towns having a population of 25,000 and over and in Kodaikanal, Yercaud and Coimbatore, and Rs. 100 in the rest of the Presidency. Under these licenses the sale of liquor in a quantity less than one reported pint and greater than two imperial gallons is not transaction will be prohibited.

- (5) Retail licenses for the sale of beer brewed in India will be issued to successful bidders for beer shops on payment of an annual fee of Rs. 50.

III. *Retail license for the supply of spirits in both hotel and boarding houses.*—There will be of two classes and subject to a payment of an annual fee of Rs. 100 for Rs. 75 in Madras, of Rs. 100 or Rs. 50 in the Nilgiris, and of Rs. 60 or Rs. 25 in the rest of the Presidency, on any license may be determined by the Collector. No liquor may be sold under these licenses other than in private in a hotel and boarding houses for their own use and that of their guests, or to such visitors requiring liquor with the meal or meals supplied to them.

In Madras a holder of a hotel license desirous of setting up and maintaining in his hotel a "bar" or "lounge" may, on payment of a monthly fee of Rs. 50 for a first-class bar or Rs. 15 for a second-class bar, be granted a separate license to be called a bar license. This will cover the sale of foreign liquor under the same conditions and to the same extent as the tavern license.

In Madras, special bar licenses will also be issued to where the holder of a hotel license with the previous sanction of the Board of Revenue. The fee in such cases will be fixed by the Board and the licensee will be entitled to sell to all comers.

IV. *Wholesale-retail license* will be of two classes—

- (a) *For retailing-rooms maintained by, or under the supervision and control of, trading companies and proprietors or managers of lines of ships carrying for the supply on the premises of individuals by such trading or retail shops.*—Annual fee payable for such license will be Rs. 50. Under these licenses liquor may be sold to hotel and boarding houses, or to other persons agreed with regular orders in the premises for consumption on the premises to any extent, provided that more than one reported quart of spirits or two reported gallons of any other kind of liquor sold at the retail-wholesale-rooms may be sold at one time to any such traveller for removal from the premises.

- (b) *For retailing-rooms in which the sale of liquor is ordinarily confined with the supply of such retail outlets prepared and served in the European manner.*—The annual fee will be Rs. 200 in Madras and Rs. 75 in the rest of the Presidency. It will at all times be approved with the Collector to withdraw licenses of this description if it should appear that the sale of liquor to persons who have not permits of sale in the retail-wholesale-rooms is permitted to such an extent or so extensively that the retail-wholesale-rooms may fairly be closed as a tavern. Sale of liquor for removal from the premises will not be allowed under these licenses. The premises to be used for the sale of liquor under these licenses must be of at least the monthly nettable value of Rs. 40 in Madras and in Coimbatore and Coimbatore and Nilgiris and of Rs. 25 in the rest of the Presidency.

V. *General license*, such as licenses for the sale of retail-wholesale shops in connection with such meetings and public entertainments. These will be granted by Collector at their discretion for periods not exceeding five days at one time and at such fees not exceeding Rs. 100 as such license as they may determine. No removal of liquor from the premises will be allowed under these licenses.

VI. *Special license* will also be granted by Collector in consultation with the officers of the Salt, Alcohol and Customs Department when the circumstances are such as not to allow of the issue of licenses of any of the above descriptions on such terms and conditions and for such periods as they may on such occasion determine.

VII. *Distillery license.*—Annual fee, Rs. 5. The following are important particulars of this license:—

- (a) *Liberty to give sample bottles in respect of all consignments, whether made anonymously or the property of private persons, in order that purchasing publicans may have the opportunity of testing high class wines and spirits at their own houses before the auction sale.*
- (b) *Authority to sell wines, spirits and beer in less quantities than whole dozens of such description in the case of sales by auction of the property of private parties or sales of or trade consignments which are alleged or otherwise unwholesome.*
- (c) *Authority to sell by auction in places other than that specified in the license, viz., at any private residence at which the licensee may hold an auction.*

VIII. *Licenses for the sale of pure rectified spirits.*—These will be issued to chemists and druggists and other firms or persons specially approved by Collector, on payment of an annual fee of Rs. 10. Under these licenses the possession of pure rectified spirits in excess of ten reported gallons for each larger quantity on the Collector may, in consultation with the officers of the Salt, Alcohol and Customs Department, specially authorized is prohibited. Pure rectified spirits must not be sold under these licenses for other than food and medicinal, industrial and scientific purposes, and the maximum limit of sale at one time to the same person is restricted to one reported quart in the case of sale to a private individual, two reported quarts in the case of sale to a chemist, medical practitioner or scientific body and three imperial gallons to any Government, Local Fund or Municipal Hospital.

IX. *Licenses for the sale of malted sugar and similar preparations containing 20 per cent and upwards but not more than 45 per cent of proof spirit will be issued by Collector on payment of an annual fee of Rs. 15. The alcoholic strength of malted sugar sold under these licenses must be clearly stated on the bottles containing them.*

X. *Licenses for distilling and blending foreign spirits* will be granted to holders of wholesale licenses by Collector and licensees for accordingly to be issued facilities by the Deputy Commissioner of Alcohol on payment of an annual fee of Rs. 200.

* *Here.*—In places where there are beer shops, license of retail license for the sale of all kinds of foreign liquor except "beer" will be permitted to and beer brewed in India in English breweries only in addition to that of the brewery in which it was brewed.

4. License for the holding of *liquor houses*, except *bar hotels*, will be granted to holders of wholesale licenses by Collector and to licensed distillers by the Deputy Commissioner of Alcohol on payment of an annual fee of Rs. 50.

5. Any two or more of the above kinds of licenses may be granted to the same person for the sale of liquor in the same premises.

6. No premises shall be used for the sale of liquor unless and until approved by the Collector.

7. All licensees shall maintain and furnish to Collector statistics showing separately the consumption of imported foreign liquors and locally made spirits and beer.

8. All licenses (other than occasional and special licenses) will have effect for the official year, i.e., from the 1st April in each year until the 31st March of the following year.

9. The first fee amounting Rs. 50 on all licenses (other than special and occasional licenses) will be payable in two instalments, one half being payable when the license is issued and the other half at the beginning of the second half-year, viz. 1st October.

10. For the convenience of the trade, Collector will, as far as possible, receive and dispose of applications for licenses under clause IV (b) to have effect during the following official year before the license takes its effect. Licenses for the sale of liquor in national refreshment-rooms should be very sparingly given.

11. All further information may be obtained and forms of licenses may be procured at a charge of two annas each at the office of Collector.

Board of Revenue (Separate Revenue),
Madras, 18th January 1918.

E. GRAYSON,
Secretary.



SUPPLEMENT TO PART II

THE FORT ST. GEORGE GAZETTE.

No. 42

MADRAS, TUESDAY EVENING, JANUARY 28, 1919.

[PART 2, p. 10.]

ABSTRACT OF SEASON REPORTS FOR THE WEEK ENDING
25TH JANUARY 1919.

DISTRICT REPORTS.

GANJAM.

Water-supply insufficient in one taluk. Ricefields; average 11-45 feet below 1 foot. Sowing of paddy, mungbean and transplants of sugarcane. Agricultural operations hampered by deficient rain. Standing crops fair. Harvested sugarcane, mungbean and redgram; cotton fair. Pasture scarce in two taluks; fodder available. Condition of cattle generally good. Employment available except in one taluk. Grain-stocks in one taluk. Prospects fair south, bad north. Two weeks started in the Ganjam taluk from the 25th January and two weeks and sometimes earlier from the 25th in the Chikmagalur taluk.

TELANGANA.

Water-supply insufficient in six taluks. Sowing of cotton commencing; of sugarcane and gingelly commencing or proceeding, and of greengram and sweet potatoes continuing and transplants of sugarcane and mungbean in parts. Agricultural operations backward when compared with those of a normal year. Standing crops showing. Harvested sweet potatoes, chilies, sugarcane, mungbean, redgram, greengram and cotton; cotton fair; paddy, poor to fair. Pasture sufficient; fodder available. Condition of cattle generally good. Employment available. Grain-stocks generally adequate. Prospects uncertain.

ODISHA.

Water-supply sufficient in two taluks and three districts. Cultures 2-8 feet above water. Preparation of paddy seed beds, sowing of gingelly and transplants of paddy and tobacco proceeding in parts. Agricultural operations poor except in delta. Standing crops fair. Harvested tobacco and sugarcane; cotton normal; chilies and pulses, fair to normal; and cotton, poor to normal. Pasture sufficient; fodder available except in one taluk and parts of two others. Condition of cattle good. Employment generally available. Grain-stocks generally sufficient. Prospects poor except in the delta taluks.

KINNA.

Water-supply sufficient. Cultures 6-8 feet below water. Cultivation of gingelly, fodder crops, tobacco, sugarcane and paddy proceeding in parts. Standing crops poor to fair. Harvested paddy, chilies, redgram, sugarcane and chilies; cotton poor; sugarcane and mungbean poor. Pasture scarce in two taluks; fodder available except in parts of one taluk. Condition of cattle good. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient except in parts of two taluks. Prospects fair.

GUNTUR.

Water-supply insufficient in four taluks. Transplants of sugarcane and paddy and sowing of cotton and cotton proceeding. Agricultural operations normal except in four taluks. Standing crops fair. Harvested sugarcane, cotton, mungbean, chilies, redgram, cotton, tobacco and redgram, fair; greengram, mungbean and rice paddy, poor. Pasture sufficient except in two taluks; fodder available except in one taluk. Condition of cattle good, but feed-and-much disease prevalent in one taluk. Employment adequate. Grain-stocks sufficient except in one taluk. Prospects average.

KURNOOL.

Water-supply sufficient except under some taluks. Transplants 2-5 feet below water. Discharge 12-16 cfs. per acre. Sowing of paddy and sugarcane and transplants of paddy and sugarcane proceeding. Standing crops good to fair greengram and rice with sugarcane. Harvested sugarcane, cotton, mungbean and rice with sugarcane, fair to normal; paddy and cotton, poor to normal; chilies poor to fair; sugarcane, mungbean and rice, poor. Pasture getting scarce in three taluks; fodder generally abundant except in parts of two taluks. Condition of cattle generally good, but inadequate pasture in parts of three taluks. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects fair.

BANGALORE.

Water-supply sufficient. Standing crops good. Harvested cotton, mungbean and greengram; cotton mungbean, fair; cotton and mungbean generally scarce. Condition of cattle good. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient.

BEARHILL.

Water-supply generally sufficient except in four taluks. Ploughing; sowing of paddy and mungbean proceeding. Standing crops fair, but white chilies affected with rot in two taluks. Harvested mungbean, chilies, cotton and cotton; cotton poor; cotton, paddy and sugarcane fair; paddy

TANJORE.

Water-supply sufficient except in parts. Height of water over the mouth of the southern and northern branches of the Laveru Aricut 3-4 feet and 12 feet, respectively. Sowing of paddy seedling, of generally proceeding or concluding; of cotton, ragi, and maize proceeding; transplantation of paddy proceeding or concluding in parts. Transplantation is latestest also, standing crops generally fair, but suffering for want of sun in some fields; paddy damaged by heavy rain and floods in parts of the north. Harvested paddy and groundnuts; cotton fair. Pasture sufficient; fodder available, but dear. Condition of cattle generally good. Employment available. Grain-stocks generally sufficient. Prospects fair.

TUDUCOTTAI.

Water-supply sufficient except in parts. Transplantation of paddy proceeding. Standing crops fair except in parts. Harvested paddy and groundnuts; cotton fair. Pasture sufficient; fodder available except in parts. Condition of cattle good. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects moderate.

MADRAS.

Water-supply sufficient except in parts of some taluks. Average discharge through the Palar river canal 1,216 cusecs. Ploughing; sowing of generally paddy and ragi proceeding; transplantation of paddy proceeding or concluding in parts; sowing proceeding in parts. Standing crops fair. Harvested paddy, ragi, and maize; cotton fair; cholera poor in fair. Pasture sufficient; fodder available. Condition of cattle generally good, but moderate prospects in parts of some taluks. Employment available. Grain-stocks generally sufficient except in parts. Prospects fair.

NAMKAD.

Water-supply sufficient except in parts of two taluks. Ploughing; sowing, transplantation and weeding of wet and dry crops proceeding or concluding in parts. The agricultural operations of the present year are much later than in an average year, but are otherwise satisfactory. Standing crops fair or good. Harvested paddy, ragi, cholera, horsegram, ammi, yali, horse, maize and sorghum; cotton fair. Pasture sufficient; fodder available except in one division. Condition of cattle generally good, but moderate prospects in parts of some taluks. Employment available except for silk rearing. Grain-stocks generally sufficient. Prospects fairly good.

VINCEVELLY.

Water supply generally sufficient except in parts. Sowing and transplantation of generally wet and cholera proceeding in parts. Agricultural operations below normal except in four taluks. Standing crops fair or good. Harvested paddy, ragi, and maize; cotton fair; cholera poor in fair. Pasture sufficient; fodder available. Condition of cattle generally good, but moderate prospects in three taluks and sufficient in two taluks. Employment available. Grain-stocks generally sufficient. Prospects fair.

MALABAR.

Water-supply sufficient. Standing crops fair. Harvested paddy; cotton fair. Pasture sufficient; fodder available. Condition of cattle good. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects fair.

SOUTH KANARA.

Water-supply sufficient. Ploughing; sowing of third rice crop proceeding in parts. Standing crops good. Harvested paddy; cotton fair to good. Pasture sufficient; fodder available. Condition of cattle generally good, but moderate prospects in two villages. Employment available, but labourers dependent on one export trade are short of work. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects improving.

TRAVANCORE.

Water-supply and pressure sufficient. Paddy growing. Condition of cattle good.

COCHIN.

Water-supply sufficient. Tule and paddy cultivation commenced. Harvest of paddy proceeding. Pasture sufficient; fodder available. Condition of cattle good.

THE NILE.

Water-supply sufficient. Ploughing; pressing proceeding. Standing crops fair. Harvested rice, coffee, paddy, barley and potatoes; cotton poor in fair. Pasture sufficient; fodder available. Condition of cattle fair, but moderate prospects in one division and sufficient are short in another. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient for immediate requirements in two divisions and insufficient in one division. Prospects fair.

SEASON TELEGRAM TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA, REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT, DELHI.

Week ending 25th January 1916.—Week calendar Central and West Coast; light showers elsewhere. Standing crops fair generally, but cholera, wheat and cotton affected disease in parts Deccan. Harvests of paddy, sugarcane and dry crops limited; cotton sometimes fair, but poor generally. Sowings of paddy and dry crops proceeding, but restricted in parts. Condition of cattle good generally. Water insufficient except in Kaira, Nallera, Chinglapur Chikistore, West Coast and the Hills. Pasture sufficient except in parts of seven districts. Fodder insufficient in parts of eight districts. Prices showing tendency to rise. Prospects bad in parts Ganjam, Godavari, Bellary, Chittoor and Solam. In Ganjam last week started in one place but throughout and last week with gusty rain relief in an Agency division on twenty-fourth instant. Details unreported.

BOARD OF REVENUE
(RS. SEC. I, Sec. 8, Act),
MADRAS, 25th January 1916

P. NARAYANA MENON,
Acting Secretary.

RAINFALL AND PRICES OF THE STAPLE FOOD-GRAINS FOR THE WEEK ENDING 27th JANUARY 1919.

District.		Rainfall in inches.				Prices in Rupees for 50 weight mea. bullock.											
		In the week.		Up to the end of the week from 1st April.		Rice		Sugr.		Cotton		Onions		Onions		Onions	
		Inch.	Average of 25 years ending 1914.	Inch.	Average of 25 years ending 1914.	Per cwt.	Per cwt.	Per cwt.	Per cwt.	Per cwt.	Per cwt.	Per cwt.	Per cwt.	Per cwt.	Per cwt.	Per cwt.	Per cwt.
Glasgow	Glasgow	1.0	0.1	41.4	40.1	0.0	0.0	17.8	0.0	10.0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Glasgow	0.4	..	38.0	38.0	0.0	0.0	17.7	15.0	10.0	..	0.7	0.7	17.0	0.4	0.0	0.0
	Glasgow	1.4	..	0.0	38.0	0.0	0.0	17.7	15.0	10.0	..	0.7	0.7	17.0	0.4	0.0	0.0
	Glasgow	0.0	..	0.0	40.4	0.7	0.0	15.0	15.0	10.0	..	0.7	0.7	17.0	0.4	0.0	0.0
	Glasgow	0.0	..	38.0	40.1	0.0	0.0	15.0	15.0	10.0	..	0.7	0.7	17.0	0.4	0.0	0.0
Dumfries	Dumfries	0.4	0.1	38.0	38.0	0.0	0.0	17.7	15.0	10.0	..	0.7	0.7	17.0	0.4	0.0	0.0
	Dumfries	0.0	..	38.0	38.0	0.0	0.0	17.7	15.0	10.0	..	0.7	0.7	17.0	0.4	0.0	0.0
	Dumfries	0.0	..	38.0	38.0	0.0	0.0	17.7	15.0	10.0	..	0.7	0.7	17.0	0.4	0.0	0.0
	Dumfries	0.0	..	38.0	38.0	0.0	0.0	17.7	15.0	10.0	..	0.7	0.7	17.0	0.4	0.0	0.0
	Dumfries	0.0	..	38.0	38.0	0.0	0.0	17.7	15.0	10.0	..	0.7	0.7	17.0	0.4	0.0	0.0
Perth	Perth	0.0	..	38.0	38.0	0.0	0.0	17.7	15.0	10.0	..	0.7	0.7	17.0	0.4	0.0	0.0
	Perth	0.0	..	38.0	38.0	0.0	0.0	17.7	15.0	10.0	..	0.7	0.7	17.0	0.4	0.0	0.0
	Perth	0.0	..	38.0	38.0	0.0	0.0	17.7	15.0	10.0	..	0.7	0.7	17.0	0.4	0.0	0.0
	Perth	0.0	..	38.0	38.0	0.0	0.0	17.7	15.0	10.0	..	0.7	0.7	17.0	0.4	0.0	0.0
	Perth	0.0	..	38.0	38.0	0.0	0.0	17.7	15.0	10.0	..	0.7	0.7	17.0	0.4	0.0	0.0
Aberdeen	Aberdeen	0.0	..	38.0	38.0	0.0	0.0	17.7	15.0	10.0	..	0.7	0.7	17.0	0.4	0.0	0.0
	Aberdeen	0.0	..	38.0	38.0	0.0	0.0	17.7	15.0	10.0	..	0.7	0.7	17.0	0.4	0.0	0.0
	Aberdeen	0.0	..	38.0	38.0	0.0	0.0	17.7	15.0	10.0	..	0.7	0.7	17.0	0.4	0.0	0.0
	Aberdeen	0.0	..	38.0	38.0	0.0	0.0	17.7	15.0	10.0	..	0.7	0.7	17.0	0.4	0.0	0.0
	Aberdeen	0.0	..	38.0	38.0	0.0	0.0	17.7	15.0	10.0	..	0.7	0.7	17.0	0.4	0.0	0.0
Dundee	Dundee	0.0	..	38.0	38.0	0.0	0.0	17.7	15.0	10.0	..	0.7	0.7	17.0	0.4	0.0	0.0
	Dundee	0.0	..	38.0	38.0	0.0	0.0	17.7	15.0	10.0	..	0.7	0.7	17.0	0.4	0.0	0.0
	Dundee	0.0	..	38.0	38.0	0.0	0.0	17.7	15.0	10.0	..	0.7	0.7	17.0	0.4	0.0	0.0
	Dundee	0.0	..	38.0	38.0	0.0	0.0	17.7	15.0	10.0	..	0.7	0.7	17.0	0.4	0.0	0.0
	Dundee	0.0	..	38.0	38.0	0.0	0.0	17.7	15.0	10.0	..	0.7	0.7	17.0	0.4	0.0	0.0

A = average; B = highest.

* Average of the 15 years ending 1914.

† Average of 10 years.

‡ Revised figures.

MAINTAIN SUPPLY AND PRICES AT THE SUBSIDIZED LEVEL, GOVERNMENT POLICE.



THE FORT ST. GEORGE GAZETTE.

Published by Authority.

No. 2.] MADRAS, TUESDAY EVENING, JANUARY 28, 1893. [PART, 2 contd.

Part XXX.—Proceedings of the Imperial Legislature.

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No. 2, of 1893.—The Indian Criminal Law (Amendment) Bill, with Statements of Objects and Reasons
No. 3, of 1893.—The Criminal Law (Necessity) Bill, with Statements of Objects and Reasons

Proceedings.—

No. 2, of 1893.—The Income Tax Bill, with Statements of Objects and Reasons.—Madras.
No. 3, of 1893.—The Indian Tea-Duty Bill.—Hort. Industry.—Madras.

Bills introduced in the Indian Legislative Council, Reports of Select Committees presented to the Council, and Bills published under Rule 23.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA. LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

Dated, the 24th January 1893.

No. 31.—The Government Order has been passed, under Rule 23 of the Rules for the Conduct of the Legislative Business of the Council, as to the publication of the Gazette of India and in the Fort St. George's Gazette in English at the following Bill, together with the Statements of Objects and Reasons relating thereto, and the Bill and Statement of Objects and Reasons are accordingly hereby published for general information:—

Bill No. 1 of 1893.

A Bill to provide for the amendment of the Indian Penal Code and the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1891.

Whereas it is expedient to amend the Indian Penal Code and the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1891, in order to deal more effectively with certain cases dangerous to the State; it is hereby enacted as follows:—

Enact etc.

1. This Act may be called the Indian Criminal Law (Amendment) Act,

1893.

Enactment of new section 71-A in Act XLV of 1891.

2. In Chapter VI of the Indian Penal Code after section 154-A the following section shall be inserted, namely:—

"154-B. Whoever has in his possession any authentic document intending that the same shall be published or circulated shall, unless he proves that he had such document in his possession for a lawful purpose, be punishable with imprisonment, which may extend to two years, or with fine or with both."

Explanation.—For the purposes of this section, a document is an "authentic document" means any document containing any words, signs or visible representations which indicate or are likely to indicate, whether directly or indirectly:—

(a) the use of mineral force against His Majesty or the Government established by law in British India, or against public servants generally or any class of public servants, or any individual public servant, or

(b) the commission or abetment of anything which is an offence against sections 121-A, 121-B or 121-C."

121-C

121-B

121-C

XLV of 1891,
V of 1891.

XLV of 1891.

- V of 1905. Section of the Indian Act, 1867, referred to in the said Code.
1. After section 106-A of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898 (hereinafter referred to as the said Code) the following section shall be inserted, namely:—
- "106-B. In the case of any offence referred to in section 105 or 106-A, the District Magistrate or the Chief Executive Magistrate may, notwithstanding anything contained in those sections or in any other part of this Code, order a preliminary inquiry by a police officer not below the rank of an Inspector, in which case such police officer shall have the powers referred to in section 105 (2)."
- Amendment of section 105, Act V of 1905.
4. To section 105 of the said Code, the following proviso shall be added, namely:—
- "Provided that a promise of protection to an accused person against criminal law or any promise properly incidental to a promise of such protection, shall not be deemed to be the act of influence within the meaning of this section."
- Deletion of section 106-A, Act V of 1905.
- Section of the Indian Act, 1867, referred to in the said Code.
- 117 of 1905. Section 117 of the Indian Penal Code, the following words shall be inserted, namely:—
- "117-A. (a) The trial of an offence under Chapter VI of the Indian Penal Code, the following words shall be inserted, namely:—
- (a) that the person accused has previously been convicted of an offence under that Chapter, and
- (b) that such person has habitually and voluntarily associated with any person who has been convicted of an offence under that Chapter:
- Provided that such facts shall nevertheless not be admissible in evidence under the provisions of this section, unless written notice of the intention to call evidence thereof has been served on the accused at least seven days before the commencement of the trial, together with reasonable particulars of the conviction or association intended to be proved."
- Section of the Indian Act, 1867, referred to in the said Code.
- 127 of 1905. Section 127 of the Indian Penal Code, the Court may, if it thinks fit, at the time of passing sentence on such person, order him, on his release after the expiration of such sentence, to associate a bond with sureties for his good behaviour as far as offences under Chapter VI of the said Code are concerned, for each period not exceeding two years as it thinks fit.
- (1) An order under sub-section (1) may also be made by an Appellate Court, or by the High Court when exercising its powers of revision.
- (2) If the Court makes an order under sub-section (2), it shall further direct that, until the person whose is subject of the order fulfils the required security, such person shall notify to the Local Government or to such officer as the Local Government may by general or special order appoint in this behalf, his residence and any change of residence after release for the period for which security is required.
- (3) Where any person is under an obligation to notify, in accordance with the provisions of sub-section (2), his residence and any change of residence after release, the Local Government may by order in writing direct that such person—
- (a) shall not enter, reside or remain in any area specified in the order;
- (b) shall refrain from addressing public meetings for the furtherance or discussion of any subject likely to cause disturbance or public annoyance, or of any political subject or for the distribution of any writing or printed matter relating to any such subject.
- (4) Any person refusing or neglecting to comply with any direction under sub-section (3) or any order under sub-section (1), shall be punishable as if he had committed an offence under section 178 of the Indian Penal Code.
- (5) If the conditions in any order or special order, or otherwise, all orders made under the provisions of this section shall become void.
- Explanation.—In this section the expression "public meeting" has the same meaning as is assigned to it by section 5 of the Prevention of Seditious Meetings Act, 1911."
- Amendment of section 117, Act V of 1905.
7. In schedule VI of the said Code in the entries relating to Chapter VI, Part III, Act V of 1905, shall be inserted.

THE SCHEDULE.

Section.	Offence.	Whether the Police may grant without warrant or not.	Whether a warrant is a necessary condition for the offence.	Whether indictable or not.	Whether cognizable or not.	Punishment under the Indian Penal Code.	By what Court triable.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
117-B	Obstruction of public assembly.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Imprisonment for two years and fine.	Do.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTIONS AND REASONS.

THE Bill gives effect to the recommendations contained in Chapter XVII of the Report of the Select Committee in so far as they relate to *Positive Measures* (Provenance). Part II of clause 3 adds to the Criminal Procedure Code (Amendment) Bill.

The relevant portions of the Report of the Select Committee are printed below:—

" 217.

(a) " We think, however, that no harm can be done by amending section 238 of the Code of Criminal Procedure (which prohibits promises or threats to induce an accused person to disclose or withhold any matter) so as to make it clear that there is no prohibition of a promise, whether to an accused or any other person, of protection against injury caused by the criminal acts of others. We do not think that this is really any alteration of the *substance* of the law. Such a promise as is referred to is only an assurance that he will get what he would be entitled to in any case. It is an assurance, however, the advisability of its disclosure lies upon him.

(b) As regards changes specially relating to *sedition* cases, we recommend three permanent additions to the law.

In the first place we think that a permanent amendment on the lines of Rule 35 A under the Defence of India Act is required. That rule provides for the production of persons having prohibited documents (which may have to be defined) in their possession or control with (a) no regard to the effect of the words used; intent to publish or circulate them. In its present form, however, the substance of the offence is confounded with the presumptive evidence of it. The drafting should, in our judgment, be revised, and the penalty seems too high for times of peace, seeing that the offence is merely possession with an intent not yet acted upon.

We also recommend that the principle of section 488 of the Code of Criminal Procedure (which provides for an order regarding notification of residence after release in the cases of persons convicted a second time for serious offences) should be extended to all persons sentenced to offences under Chapter VI of the Penal Code (offences against the State) whether previously convicted or not. Such persons might be ordered to give security for a period not exceeding two years for good behaviour as persons sentenced under Chapter VI are ordered, and in default be directed to notify their residence to Government, who should have power to restrict their movements for the period of two years after their release and prohibit them from attending public meetings,—the term "public meetings" including in its scope political subjects as in section 5 of the Prevention of Seditious Meetings Act of 1908.

Lastly we think that in all cases where there is a question of *sedition* intent, evidence of previous conviction for *sedition* cases or suspicion (often increasing that of course) with process as provided should be admissible upon written notice in the case of such particulars and at such a time before the evidence is given as might be fixed. What we have called *sedition* crime would of course have to be accurately defined."

" 222.

In all these cases the District Magistrate should be empowered to order investigation. We are informed that this will be the result of clause 23 of the Amendment to the Criminal Procedure Code Bill now under consideration. If the above-mentioned amendment is not carried, satisfactory steps, we think, is to be devised for giving such power by special order or otherwise in the cases with which we are immediately concerned. It has been suggested to us that the power should extend to Dependents as well as persons of Police, but we cannot endorse this."

W. H. VINCENT.

DRAFT,
The 25 January, 1919.

A. P. MUDHAMAN,
Sag. to the Govt. of India, Legislative Dept.

Dated, the 16th January 1919.

No. 24.—The Governor General has been pleased, under Rule 26 of the Rules for the Conduct of the Legislative Business of the Council of the Governor General, to order the publication in the *Gazette of India* and in the local official Gazette in English, of the following Bill, together with the Statement of Objects and Reasons relating thereto, and the Bill and Statement of Objects and Reasons are accordingly hereby published for general information:—

Bill No. 2 of 1919.

A Bill to make provision in special circumstances to implement the ordinary criminal law, and for the exercise of emergency powers by Government.

Whereas it is expedient to make provision that, in special circumstances, the ordinary criminal law should be supplemented and emergency powers should be exercisable by the Government; And whereas the previous approval of the Council of the Governor General has been accorded to the making of this law, It is hereby enacted as follows:—

Short Title and Extent. 1. (1) This Act may be called the Criminal Law (Emergency Powers) Act, 1919.

(2) It extends to the whole of British India.

Enactment. 2. (1) In this Act, unless there is anything repugnant in the subject or context,—

"Chief Justice" means the Judge of Highest rank in a High Court;

"The Code" means the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1909;

"High Court" means the highest Court of criminal appeal or revision for any local area;

"Offence against the State" means any offence under Chapter VI of the Indian Penal Code, and any attempt or conspiracy to commit, or any abetment of, any such offence; and

"Scheduled offence" means any offence specified in the Schedule.

(2) All words and expressions used in this Act and defined in the Code, and not hereinbefore defined, shall be deemed to have the meanings respectively attributed to them in the Code.

PART I.

3. If the Governor General in Council is satisfied that scheduled offences are prevalent in the Condition of any place, whole or any part of British India, and that it is expedient in the interest of the public safety to provide for the speedy trial of such offences, he may, by notification in the *Gazette of India*, make a declaration to that effect, and thereupon the provisions of this Part of the Act shall come into force in the area specified in the notification.

4. (1) Where the Local Government is of opinion that the trial of any person accused of a scheduled offence, or of an offence in connection with the provisions of this Part, is likely to be delayed or obstructed, he may order any officer of Government to produce a written statement to the effect:—

Chief Justice against such person.

(2) No order under sub-section (1) shall be made in respect of, or as to, a trial in which, any person who has been committed under the Code for trial before a High Court, but, who is absent, and an order under that sub-section may be made in respect of any other offence when or such offence was committed before or after the term of the notification under section 3.

(3) The information shall state the offence charged and so far as known the name, place of residence, and occupation of the accused, and the time and place when and where the offence is alleged to have been committed, and such other facts within the knowledge of the prosecution as shall be material to establish the ground on which the order is made.

(4) The Chief Justice may by order require any information to be furnished to him to supply further particulars of the offence charged to the accused, and shall direct a copy of the information or the amended information, as the case may be, to be served upon the accused in such manner as the Chief Justice may direct.

5. Upon each service being effected, and on application duly made to him, the Chief Justice shall nominate three of the High Court Judges (hereinafter referred to as the Court) for the trial of the information and shall fix a date for the commencement of the trial.

Provided that, when the total number of Judges of the High Court does not exceed three, the Chief Justice shall nominate not more than two such Judges, and shall complete the Court by the nomination of one or, if necessary, two persons of other of the following classes, namely:—

(a) persons who have served as permanent Judges of the High Court; or

(b) with the consent of the Chief Justice of another High Court, persons who are Judges of that High Court.

6. The Court may sit at any place or any part of a trial at such place or

Place of sitting. place as the provision in it may consider desirable.

Provided that the Governor General in Council, if he is satisfied that such a course is expedient in the interests of justice, may, by notification in the *Gazette of India*, direct that the Court shall sit at the whole or any part of a trial at such place or places as he may specify in the notification.

7. The provisions of the Code shall apply to proceedings under this Part, in so far as they are not inconsistent with the provisions therein contained, and such proceedings shall be deemed to be proceedings under the Code, and the Court shall have all the powers conferred by the Code on a Court of Session exercising original jurisdiction.

8. The trial shall be commenced by the reading of the information, and thereafter the Court shall, subject to the provisions of this Part in trying the accused, follow the procedure prescribed by the Code for the trial of warrants issued by Magistrates.

trial.

7 of 1919.

1919.

1919.

- adjournment after steps.
8. If a charge is framed, the witness shall be entitled to ask for an adjournment for ten days, or any less period that he may specify, and the Court shall comply with his request.
9. The Court shall be required to make a memorandum only of the substance of the evidence of each witness examined and, subject to the adjournment provided for by section 8, shall not be bound to adjourn any trial for any purpose, unless such adjournment is in the opinion of the Court necessary to the interests of justice.
10. The Court, if it is of opinion that such a course is necessary in the public interest or for the protection of a witness, may prohibit or restrict in such way as it may direct the publication or disclosure of its proceedings or any part of its proceedings.
11. (1) The questions shall be put by the Court to the accused in the course of a trial under this Part until the close of the case for the prosecution. Thereafter, notwithstanding the fact that the accused enters on his defence, the Court shall ask, upon him to state whether he intends to give evidence on oath or not, and shall ask the witness then examine him, that if he does so, he will be liable to cross-examination. Unless the accused then states that he intends to give evidence on oath, the Court may at any time thereafter question the accused generally on the case in accordance with the provisions of section 325 of the Code.
- (2) If when so called upon, the accused states that he intends to give evidence on oath, the Court shall not at any subsequent stage put any question to him.
- Provided that if the accused does not so give evidence, then, for the witnesses for the defence have been examined, the Court may question the accused generally on the case in accordance with the provisions of the said section.
- (3) If the accused gives evidence on oath, the following rules shall be observed in regard to his cross-examination, namely:
- (a) He may be asked any question in cross-examination notwithstanding that it would tend to incriminate him or to impeach his evidence.
 - (b) He shall not be asked, and if asked shall not be required to answer, any question tending to show that he has committed or been convicted of, or has been charged with, any offence other than that with which he is then charged, or has a bad character, unless—
 - (c) proof that he has committed or been convicted of such other offence is admissible evidence to show that he is guilty of the offence with which he is then charged, or
 - (d) witnesses for the prosecution have been cross-examined with a view to establish his good character, or he has given evidence of his good character, or the nature or the extent of the defence is such as to involve imputations on the character of the witnesses for the prosecution, or
 - (e) he has given evidence against any other person charged with the same offence.
12. If the accused or any one of the accused calls and examines any witness, the right of final reply shall be with the prosecution, but in all other cases with the accused.
- Provided that the examination of an accused as a witness shall not of itself confer the right of final reply on the prosecution.
13. In the event of any difference of opinion between the members of the Court, the opinion of the majority shall prevail.
14. If in any trial under this Part it is proved that the accused has committed any offence, whether a scheduled offence or not, the Court may convict the accused of that offence although he was not charged with it.
15. The Court may pass upon any person arrested by it any sentence authorised by law for the commission of the offence of which such person is convicted, and an order of confinement shall be necessary in the case of any sentence passed by it.
16. The judgment of the Court shall be final and conclusive and, notwithstanding the provisions of the Code or of any other law for the time being in force, or of anything done by the Government or by any other authority made or done, there shall be no appeal from any order or sentence of the Court, or any High Court shall have authority to revise any such order or sentence or to transfer any case from such Court, or to make any order under section 664 of the Code or make any provision of any kind in respect of any proceedings under this Part.
- Provided that nothing in this section shall be deemed to affect the powers of the Governor General in Council or of the Local Government to make orders under section 664 or 625 of the Code in respect of any person sentenced by the Court.
17. (1) Notwithstanding anything to the contrary contained in the Indian Evidence Act, 1872, where—
- (a) the statement of any person has been recorded by a Magistrate, and such statement has been read over and explained to the person making it and has been signed by him, or
 - (b) the statement of any person has been recorded by the Court, but such person has not been cross-examined,
- such statement may be admitted in evidence by the Court if the person making the same is dead or cannot be found or is incapable of giving evidence, and the Court is of opinion that such death, disappearance or incapacity has been caused in the interests of the accused.
- (2) Wherefore recorded under section 617 of the Code may, in the circumstances specified in that section, be given in evidence at the trial under this Part of an accused.
- Power to make rules.
18. The Chief Justice may from time to time make rules providing for—
- (a) the appointment and powers of a President of the Court, and the procedure to be adopted in the event of any Judge of the Court being prevented from attending throughout the trial of an accused; and
 - (b) any matters which appear to him necessary for carrying into effect or supplementing the provisions of this Part preliminary or ancillary to trials.

PART II.

20. If the *Geographic* *Quarrel* in *General* is satisfied that movements which are, in his opinion, likely to lead to the commission of offences against the State are being carried out in the whole or any part of British India, he may, by notification in the Gazette of India, make a declaration to that effect, and thereupon the provisions of this Part shall come into force in the area specified in the notification.

21. (1) Where in the opinion of the Local Government, there are reasonable grounds for believing that any person or persons have been actively concerned in such area in any circumstances of the nature referred to in section 20, the Local Government may, by order in writing containing a declaration to that effect, give all or any of the following directions, namely, that such person or persons—

(a) shall, within such period as may be specified in the order, furnish a bond with or without sureties to be of good behaviour for such period not exceeding one year as may be so specified;

(b) shall notify his residence and any change of residence to such authority as may be so specified;

(c) shall remain or reside in any area in British India as specified; provided that, if the area so specified is outside the province, the concurrence of the Local Government of that area in the making of the order shall first have been obtained;

(d) shall abstain from any act as specified which, in the opinion of the Local Government, is calculated to disturb the public peace or is prejudicial to the public safety; and

(e) shall report himself to the police at such periods as may be so specified.

(2) Any order under section 21 or (c) may also be made to take effect upon default by the person concerned in complying with an order under clause (a).

22. An order made under section 21 shall be served on the person in respect of whom it is made in the manner provided in the Code for service of summons, and upon such service such person shall be deemed to have due notice thereof.

23. The Local Government and every officer of Government to whom a copy of any order made under section 21 may be directed by, or under the general or special authority of, the Local Government may use any and every means to enforce compliance with the same.

24. An order made under section 21 shall only remain in force for a period of one month, unless it is extended by the Local Government as hereinafter provided in this Part.

25. (1) When the Local Government makes an order under section 21, such Government shall, as soon as may be, forward to the investigating authority to be nominated under this Act a written statement in writing setting forth briefly the grounds on which the Government considered it necessary that the order should be made, and shall lay before the investigating authority all material facts and circumstances in its possession in support of its order.

(2) The investigating authority shall then and an inquiry is made for the purpose of ascertaining what, in its opinion, having regard to the facts and circumstances adduced by the Government, is appropriate against the person in respect of whom the order has been made. Such authority shall so far as possible afford the person an opportunity of appearing before it at some stage in its proceedings and shall, if he so appears, explain to him the nature of the charge made against him and shall hear any explanation he may have to offer, and may make such further investigation (if any) as appears to such authority to be relevant and reasonable.

Provided that the investigating authority shall not disclose to the person whose name is before it any fact the communication of which might endanger the public safety or the safety of any individual.

Provided further that nothing in this subsection shall be deemed to entitle the person in question to appear or to be represented before the investigating authority by pleader, nor shall the Local Government be so entitled.

(3) Subject to the provisions of subsection (2), the inquiry shall be conducted in such manner as the investigating authority considers best suited to elicit the facts of the case; and in making the inquiry, such authority shall not be bound to observe the rules of the law of evidence.

(4) On the completion of the inquiry, the investigating authority shall report in writing to the Local Government the matters at which it has arrived.

(5) If the investigating authority has not completed the inquiry within the period for which the duration of the order is limited by section 24, such authority may recommend to the Local Government that the period of duration of the order shall be extended for such period as it may consider necessary, and on such recommendation, the Local Government may extend the duration of the order accordingly.

26. (1) On receipt of the report of the investigating authority, the Local Government may discharge the order made under section 21, or may pass any order which is authorized by the terms of that section:

Provided that—

(a) any order so passed shall revoke the finding of the investigating authority; and

(b) a copy of such order shall be furnished to the person in respect of whom it is made.

(2) No order made under subsection (1) shall continue in force for more than one year from the date on which it was made, but the Local Government may, if it is satisfied that such a course is necessary in the interests of the public safety, on the expiry of any such order, again make any order in respect of the person whom it related which is authorized by section 21.

(3) No order made under subsection (1) shall continue in force for more than one year from the date on which it was made, but on its expiry may be renewed by the Local Government for a further period not exceeding one year.

Provided that any order so made or renewed may at any time be discharged, or may be altered by the substitution of any other order authorized by section 21, and in that case no further reference to the investigating authority shall be necessary.

23. If any person fails to comply with, or attempts to evade, any order (other than an order to furnish security) made under the provisions of section 21 or section 24, he shall be punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to six months, or with fine which may extend to one thousand rupees, or with both.

24. The provisions of section 214 of the Code shall apply to bonds executed under the provisions of this Part, with this modification, that the person authorized by that section on the Part shall be accessible by any District Magistrate or Chief Presidency Magistrate, on application made on behalf of the Local Government.

Investigating authorities. 25. (1) The Local Government shall appoint one or more investigating authorities for the purposes of this Part.

(2) Every investigating authority shall be appointed by order in writing, and shall consist of that person, of whom one shall be a person having held judicial office not inferior to that of a District and Sessions Judge, and one shall be a person not in the service of the Crown in India.

(3) The Local Government may by like order appoint persons to fill casual vacancies occurring by reason of death, resignation or office or otherwise in any investigating authority, but in so doing shall observe the provisions of each section (2).

Visiting Government. 26. The Local Government shall by order in writing appoint such persons as it thinks fit to be Visiting Commissioners for the purposes of this Part, and shall by rules prescribe the functions which those Commissioners shall exercise.

Provided that, in making such rules, provisions shall be made for providing visits to persons under restraint under the provisions of this Part.

Provided further that a person in respect of whom an order has been made under section 21 or section 24 requiring him to abstain from any specified act or to report himself to the police shall not be deemed to be under restraint for the purposes of this section.

Power to make rules by Local Gov. 27. (1) The Local Government may make rules providing for the procedure to be followed regarding the substitution of witnesses and reports to the police by persons in respect of whom orders have been made under sections 21 or section 24.

(2) All rules made under sub-section (1) shall be published in the Local Official Gazette, and on such publication shall have effect as if enacted in this Part.

PART III.

28. If the Governor General in Council is satisfied that scheduled offences have been or are being committed in the whole or any part of India, India or such an extent as to endanger the public safety, he may, by notification in the Gazette of India, make a declaration to that effect, and thereupon the provisions of this Part shall come into force in the area specified in the notification.

29. (1) Where, in the opinion of the Local Government, there are reasonable grounds for believing that any person has been or is concerned in such case in any scheduled offence, the Local Government may make in respect of such person any order authorized by section 31, and may further by order in writing direct—

(a) the arrest of any such person without warrant;

(b) the enforcement of any such person in such place and under such conditions and restrictions as it may specify; and

(c) the search of any place specified in the order which, in the opinion of the Local Government, has been, or is being, or is about to be, used by any such person for any purpose prejudicial to the public safety.

(2) The arrest of any person in pursuance of an order under clause (a) of sub-section (1) may be effected at any place where he may be found by any police-officer or by any other officer of Government to whom the order may be directed.

(3) An order for enforcement under clause (b) or for search under clause (c) of sub-section (1) may be carried out by any officer of Government to whom the order may be directed, and such officer may use any and every means to enforce the same.

30. Any person making an arrest in pursuance of an order under clause (a) of section 31 (1) shall forthwith report the fact to the Local Government, and, pending receipt of the orders of the Local Government, may by order in writing commit any person so arrested in such custody as the Local Government may by general or special order specify in this behalf.

Provided that no person shall be detained in such custody for a period exceeding three days.

31. An order for the search of any place located under the provisions of clause (c) of section 31 (1) shall be deemed to be a search warrant issued by the District Magistrate having jurisdiction in the place specified therein, and shall be subject to the provisions of the statute of any place to which the person executing the order has access to before it is being used, or is likely to be used for any purpose prejudicial to the public safety, and the provisions of the Code, so far as they can be made applicable, shall apply to warrants made under the authority of any such order and to the disposal of any property seized in any such search.

32. Where an order (other than an order for arrest or search) has been made under section 31, the provisions of sections 22 to 24 shall apply in the same way as if the order were an order made under section 21, save that, in respect of the report of the investigating authority, the Local Government may, subject to the conditions prescribed by section 26, make any order which is authorized by section 24, and sections 22 to 24 and 26 to 31 shall be deemed to be included in this Part.

37. If any person fails to comply with, or attempts to evade, any order made under section 33 or section 38 other than an order to furnish security, he shall be punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to one year, or with fine, or with both.

PART IV.

38. (1) On the expiration of the Defence of India (Criminal Law Amendment) Act, 1915, every person already charged in respect of whom an order under rule 5 of the Defence of India (Consolidation) Rules, 1915, was in force immediately before the expiration of that Act, and who has in the opinion of the Local Government been sentenced to any punishment, or who is in any such position in accordance with the provisions of the Bengal State Frontier Regulations, 1915, shall be deemed to be a person resident in an area in which a notification under section 33 is in force, and the provisions of Part III shall apply to every such person accordingly, save that no reference to the investigating authority shall be necessary.

(2) On the expiration of the Defence of India Ordinance, 1914, no continued in force by the Emergency Legislation (Continuance) Act, 1915, any person in respect of whom an order was in force immediately before such expiration under section 34 of that Ordinance read with clause (a) or clause (c) of sub-section (1) of section 3 of the Foreigners Ordinance, 1914, shall be deemed to be a person resident in an area in which a notification under section 33 is in force, and the provisions of Part II shall apply to every such person accordingly, save that no reference to the investigating authority shall be necessary.

PART V.

39. When a notification issued under section 3 or section 10 or section 11 is cancelled, such cancellation shall not affect any trial, investigation or order commenced or made under this Act, and such trial, investigation or order may be continued or completed, and on the completion of any such investigation, any order which might otherwise have been made may be made and enforced, as if such notification had not been cancelled.

40. (1) An order made under Part II or Part III directing a person to remain in residence in any area in British India outside the area in which such Part is in force shall be so valid as not to be enforceable in this manner as if such person were in force throughout British India.

(2) An order made under clause (a) of section 33 (1) for the arrest of any person may be executed at any place in British India outside the area in which Part III is in force, and the same procedure shall be followed as if Part III was in force throughout British India.

Provided that, if the arrest is made outside the jurisdiction of the Local Government which made the order, the report required by section 34 shall be made to that Local Government, and the period of detention limited by the provision in that section shall be extended to thirty days.

41. No order under this Act shall be valid in positive or in negative or in any Court, and no writ or prohibition or other legal proceeding shall lie against any person for anything which is in good faith done or intended to be done under this Act.

42. All powers given by this Act shall be in addition to, and not in derogation of, any other powers conferred by or under any enactment, and all such powers may be exercised in the same manner and by the same authority as if this Act had not been passed.

THIS SCHEDULE.

(See Section 2.)

(1) Any offence under Chapter VI and sections 131 and 132 of the Indian Penal Code;

(2) Any of the following offences, if, in the opinion of Government, such offences are connected with any movement endangering the safety of the State, namely:—

(a) any offence under sections 125, 125 A, 202, 204, 205, 206, 207, 229, 232, 233, 234, 235, 236, 267, 268, 269, 270, 271, 272, 273, 274, 275, 276, 277, 278, 279, 280, 281, 282, 283, 284, 285, 286, 287, 288, 289, 290, 291, 292, 293, 294, 295, 296, 297, 298, 299, 300, 301, 302, 303, 304, 305, 306, 307, 308, 309, 310, 311, 312, 313, 314, 315, 316, 317, 318, 319, 320 and 321 of the Indian Penal Code;

(3) any offence under the Explosive Substances Act, 1908;

(4) any offence under section 38 of the Indian Arms Act, 1919;

(5) Any attempt or conspiracy to commit or any abetment of any of the above offences.

STATEMENT OF DEBATES AND REASONS.

In December, 1917, the Governor General in Council, with the approval of the Secretary of State, appointed a Committee—

(1) to investigate and report on the nature and extent of the criminal conspiracies connected with the revolutionary movement in India;

(2) to examine and consider the difficulties then being arisen in dealing with such conspiracies, and, to advise as to the legislation, if any, necessary to enable Government to deal effectively with them.

The Committee accordingly constituted a strong judicial element, and was presided over by Sir Sidney Rowlatt, K.C., a judge of the King's Bench Division of His Majesty's High Court of Justice. The Committee submitted its report on the 24th April 1918. The report was unanimous, and the Government of India have decided to introduce Bills to give effect to the recommendations of the Committee.

" 382. While, however, we recommend to substitute the procedure established under the Defence of India Act, we think the maintenance of the tribunals as provided by those Acts should be altered. It seems to us inadvisable that these tribunals should be composed of persons not already members of the judiciary but selected by the executive for the purpose of the specific case. Nothing that we have seen suggests that the special tribunals hitherto appointed have been unfair towards the accused, but we think the system in principle cannot be unimproved. Moreover, as the right of appeal is taken away, the tribunals should be of the highest strength and authority. They should be composed of High Court or Chief Court Judges selected by the Lord of the Court. It is true that this might mean a grave disarrangement of the Bench. But, after all, there is no judicial work so important as that with which we are dealing or so imperatively calling for a tribunal of the highest authority. Substitutes can be appointed for the Judges called away, and if there is no power it can be obtained. Substitution, however, might not to try these cases."

" 383. It has been brought to our attention that the bringing of witnesses to Calcutta or other town of a High or Chief Court may be attended with inconvenience and may be a source of alarm and confusion to country witnesses. This may arise just as much if the witnesses are brought to each city to attend a special tribunal as at present constituted. If, on the other hand, the three judges comprising each tribunal are at elsewhere than in each city, it seems to us that the three Judges can do so."

" 384. A question is which we have given much consideration is whether the accused should be entitled to give evidence on his own behalf in these cases, subject to the testimony of such witnesses now provided by the law of England. This has been found to afford valuable protection to an innocent prisoner, while opposing them defense and unfounded suggestions."

" The principle upon which an accused person cannot at present give evidence is that he is interested and interested persons may be incompetent to witness by the Common Law in all cases, civil as well as criminal. This incompetency was gradually removed in England and the only remnant of the original rule was the fact of a person under criminal trial."

" 385 and 386. The incompetency in this case was gradually removed as regards persons who were not at all interested in the case. It was swept away in almost by an Act of general application. The change was really the extension of a new facility to prisoners, though decisions at last the consequences for persons really guilty. It was judged about with important safeguards from the prisoner's point of view at which the following are the most notable—

- (a) he cannot be called except with his own consent;
- (b) if called, he cannot be asked questions as to his character, including previous convictions, unless asked—

(c) the facts put would be evidence against him in chief, independently of the Act, answering design as the law, or

(d) he has given evidence of his own good character or the character of witnesses for the prosecution has been attacked on his behalf."

" In other words, there is a special code limiting his examination, and if the principle were introduced in India, the application of various provisions with it, such as section 132 of the Indian Evidence Act, would have to be modified."

" This new principle, at first much criticized, has been found to work well in England; and in India where, as is so frequently the case, the grave issue upon which a confession has been improperly returned, it would seem with more readiness to the discovery of the truth that the accused should be entitled to depose on oath to what has occurred subject to cross-examination than that it should be left to suggestion. And as also as to other points—

" We doubt only as experienced. Court should by over seeing these conditions in order to make sure that an innocent prisoner does not misunderstand his position, and is not unfairly dealt with. This safeguard is secured when the case comes before three Judges of the highest rank, and upon the whole we think the provision should be introduced. If it were a question of its general application we should, being agreed to the statements and considerations, be against it."

" A suggestion made to us that the Court should be at liberty to put any question in places in an accused, even though he does not tender himself as a witness, is one that we cannot approve of."

" 388. If our proposal is accepted that there shall be no commitment proceedings, the re-arrestment or retention of section 14 of the Criminal Law Amendment Act (XIV of 1891) in its present form will not be appropriate. It is, however, necessary that the object which that section was intended to attain, namely, the protection of important witnesses and the preservation of their testimony, should be provided for. We think the following are of great or almost witnesses made at either of two stages of the investigation should be made available for use by the Court, namely, (1) statements given to have been made to a police officer and before the issue of a warrant, when such statements have been recorded by such officer and read over and explained to the person making it and signed by him; (2) statements of witnesses made at the trial and not yet cross-examined upon—the condition making them admissible being in such case the issue, namely, the belief of the Court that the death or absence of the deponent has been proved in the interests of the accused."

" 389. The Court should have the power, where and as far as they think it advisable in the other respects— not be interested or for the safety of a witness, to exclude the public or any person from the hearing of any part of it and to prohibit any disclosure of their proceedings in any part of them either wholly or even as sanctioned by the tribunal, any such disclosure or publication disclosure being dealt with on a contempt of Court. This should not be done as a matter of course, but only where the tribunal is satisfied as to the necessity of it."

" The cases to be tried subject to the provisions above sketched out will be such as are referred to by Government, the power to make such orders being limited to cases where it is necessary to do so."

and order. The main solution of all is that the investigating authority should recommend, and that the committee should be able to discharge the recommendation. It, however, the investigating authority is to confine itself to facts, what is the question of fact is left. The extent of fact contemplated cannot be confined to definitions like crimes such as murder and so on. If they could, as has been the case in England, "would cover the ground. Under these circumstances we proposed the following solution. Let the Government propose to the Committee in plain language what they suggest they may see done or is doing or is likely to do, and let the authority return in plain language what they find upon the subject. Thus let the Government make that finding in the order and proceed to deal with the case as it thinks necessary. The great object will then be achieved of making it known exactly what is suggested against the case in fact apart from excessive professions, but the responsibility for action will still rest solely on the Government. It is the question whether the order should not be published."

"The nature of the above suggestive explains why we have used the term 'Investigating Authority' instead of 'Advisory Committee.' The use of the latter term seems to indicate one is advised to the conclusions from which it is the whole object to escape."

"191. If the functions of the investigating authority are such as we have described, the necessity of its composition is indicated. For an inquiry is a judicial function, the knowledge and experience are the requisite. It has been suggested to us that the judicial, the executive and the non-official elements should be represented upon the body or bodies in question. Having indicated the functions which we recommended for the investigating authority, we do not feel that we are bound to give our views as to its exact composition. But we think we may say as based upon the experience gained in the course of our labours that one member should be a law officer, Indian selected for his knowledge of the people."

"192. We suggest one more provision to be made in the scheme of preventive measures. We think there should be Visiting Committees to report upon the conditions of persons restricted in residence or in contacts. We do not go into the question of the composition of these Committees. This may well vary in different parts of India and possibly in different parts of the same province or with reference to different institutions. We were much struck by the useful work of the kind that can be done by Committees, working in very small areas, in the Punjab. Machinery so satisfactory may not be possible elsewhere. The Committees appointed must, of course, be persons who are prepared to accept the scheme and work it effectively though sympathetically."

"193. The scheme above set forth is, as has already been pointed out, designed for emergencies. Treatment of cases are regarded as emergency. The power is vested, are, therefore, to be dormant till the event occurs."

"There are, however, a limited class of persons, namely, those who have been involved in the troubles which have been described who constitute a danger not contingent but actual. Special and immediate provision is required for their case."

"It seems to us that the simplest device is to provide that in respect of acts committed before the outbreak of India Act applies (in an earlier date if previously and danger apprehended by reason of such acts in the future it would be liable to proceed against any person acting in any of the provinces which we have outlined without any notification. In other words, the new law is to be deemed to be operative for that purpose immediately."

Dated,
The 21st January 1933.

W. H. YASCHKE.

A. P. MUDDIRMAN,
Secy. to the Govt. of India, Legislative Dept.

(Republished by order of His Excellency the Governor in Council)

H. G. STOKES,
Acting Secretary to Govt. L. & M. (Legislative) Dept.



ഫോട്ട് സെൻറ് ജോർജ്ജ് ഗസറ്റ്

III - 30 മലയാളത്തിൽ പ്രസിദ്ധീകരിച്ച

SUPPLEMENT TO PART III OF THE FORT ST. GEORGE GAZETTE,
JANUARY 28, 1919.

നമ്പർ 2.]

തിരുവനന്തപുരം, 1919 ജനുവരി 28 ന്.

[വിഷയം, 2 അംഗം.]

ഇന്ത്യാ ഗവണ്മെൻ്റ് ബിൽ.

BILL OF THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

ഇന്ത്യാ ഗവണ്മെൻ്റ് സഭയിൽ കടന്നുപോയ ബില്ലുകൾ സർവ്വോദ്യമം കമ്മിറ്റിയുടെ
അഭിപ്രായം സഭയിൽ പ്രസിദ്ധീകരിച്ച വിവരങ്ങൾ 23 - 25 ചട്ടങ്ങൾ
പ്രസിദ്ധീകരിച്ചതിനെ ബാധിക്കുന്നു.

ഇന്ത്യാ ഗവണ്മെൻ്റ്.

സർവ്വോദ്യമം കമ്മിറ്റി.

നമ്പർ 26. 1919 ജനുവരി 28 - 29.

നമ്പർ 26. 1919 ജനുവരി 28 - 29. ഇന്ത്യാ ഗവണ്മെൻ്റ് സഭയിൽ കടന്നുപോയ ബില്ലുകൾ സർവ്വോദ്യമം കമ്മിറ്റിയുടെ അഭിപ്രായം സഭയിൽ പ്രസിദ്ധീകരിച്ച വിവരങ്ങൾ 23 - 25 ചട്ടങ്ങൾ പ്രസിദ്ധീകരിച്ചതിനെ ബാധിക്കുന്നു. ഇന്ത്യാ ഗവണ്മെൻ്റ് സഭയിൽ കടന്നുപോയ ബില്ലുകൾ സർവ്വോദ്യമം കമ്മിറ്റിയുടെ അഭിപ്രായം സഭയിൽ പ്രസിദ്ധീകരിച്ച വിവരങ്ങൾ 23 - 25 ചട്ടങ്ങൾ പ്രസിദ്ധീകരിച്ചതിനെ ബാധിക്കുന്നു.

Bill No. 25 of 1918.

1918 ലെ 25 - 26 നമ്പർ ബിൽ.

A BILL TO IMPOSE A DUTY ON EXCESS PROFITS ARISING OUT OF CERTAIN BUSINESSES.

കിട പ്രവേശനത്തിൽനിന്നു ഉത്ഭവിക്കുന്ന അധികപ്രതിഫലത്തിൽ നിന്നു വരി
പ്രതിഫലത്തിൽ നിന്നു ഉത്ഭവിക്കുന്ന അധികപ്രതിഫലത്തിൽ നിന്നു വരി

കിട പ്രവേശനത്തിൽനിന്നു ഉത്ഭവിക്കുന്ന അധികപ്രതിഫലത്തിൽ നിന്നു വരി പ്രതിഫലത്തിൽ നിന്നു ഉത്ഭവിക്കുന്ന അധികപ്രതിഫലത്തിൽ നിന്നു വരി

1. (1) 1918 ലെ 25 - 26 നമ്പർ ബിൽ.

പ്രതിഫലത്തിൽ നിന്നു ഉത്ഭവിക്കുന്ന

പ്രതിഫലത്തിൽ നിന്നു ഉത്ഭവിക്കുന്ന

(b) இவ்வுபத்திரிகைக்கு எந்தவகைச் சட்டப்படிப்படிசைகளில் சேர்த்து வைக்கப்படும்?

(b) இவ்வுபத்திரிகைக்கு எந்தவகைச் சட்டப்படிப்படிசைகளில் சேர்த்து வைக்கப்படும்?

[illegible][illegible][illegible][illegible][illegible]

(4) ഉത്തരവിന്റെ അനുബന്ധത്തിൽ അടിച്ചിട്ടുള്ളതും ഉൾക്കൊള്ളുന്നവയും സ്ഥാപനത്തിന്റെ പ്രവർത്തനത്തിന് അനുബന്ധമായിട്ടുള്ളവയും.

[illegible][illegible]

— 49 —

[illegible][illegible]

3. ഈ ഉപപദ്ധതിയുടെ ഒരു നല്ല കലാശ്ലാക്കി അക്കാദമിയിൽ നടപ്പിലാക്കിയെന്നും, അതിന്റെ പ്രകാരമുള്ള സിബിജിയോ, അക്കാദമിയിൽ ചെയ്ത കാര്യങ്ങളും, അതിൽ അതിർത്തികളും വല്ല കലാശ്ലാക്കി പ്രത്യേക രേഖപ്പെടുത്തി കണ്ടും, മറ്റു കലാശ്ലാക്കൾ അക്കാദമിയിൽ ചെയ്തതുകൊണ്ട് അതിനുള്ള കർമ്മങ്ങൾക്ക് വ്യത്യസ്തമായ ഒരു വിഭാഗം സാമൂഹിക സൗകര്യം. ഈ നല്ല കലാശ്ലാക്കളും അതിന്റെ അനുബന്ധത്തിൽ കലാശ്ലാക്കി സൗകര്യം, സിബിജിയോ, കലാശ്ലാക്കളും കലാശ്ലാക്കളുടെ ഉപപദ്ധതികളും ഉപപദ്ധതികളും പലതും അതിന്റെ അനുബന്ധത്തിൽ കലാശ്ലാക്കളുടെ പ്രകാരം (8-10 വലുപ്പം). ഉപപദ്ധതികളുടെ ഉപപദ്ധതി കലാശ്ലാക്കളുടെ സിബിജിയോ അതിന്റെ അനുബന്ധത്തിൽ കലാശ്ലാക്കളുടെ സിബിജിയോ സിബിജിയോ (8-10 വലുപ്പം).

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[illegible][illegible]1418 *Colleen M. J. Brown*

കോസ്റ്റൽ ഏരിയ², ഹെക്ടർ.

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P. A. Hume, translation1

P. V. KURVILA

Acting Malaysia's Translator to Government.



THE FORT ST. GEORGE GAZETTE

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Part IV.—Proceedings of the Madras Legislature.

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Proceedings of a Meeting of the Council of the Governor of Fort St. George assembled for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations under the provisions of the Act of Parliament, 5 & 6 Geo. V, Ch. 51.

The Council assembled at the Council Chamber, Fort St. George, at 11 a.m. on Tuesday, the 19th day of November 1914.

PRESENT:

- His Excellency the Right Hon'ble JAMES BURN PEARSON of 14th, C.B., M.C.,
Governor of Madras—*Presiding*.
The Hon'ble Sir ALFRED HENRY GARDNER, B.C.S.
The Hon'ble DOWRY BHADUR P. RAMASWAMI ACHARYA, C.B.,
The Hon'ble Mr. L. DAVENPORT, C.B.
The Hon'ble MR. J. S. HENRY HOBAN, C.B.,
The Hon'ble Mr. L. S. BOURKE, C.B.
The Hon'ble Mr. M. S. COCHRAN
The Hon'ble Mr. H. S. DODD
The Hon'ble Major-General G. G. GORDON, C.B., I.M.S.
The Hon'ble Mr. L. S. GORDON
The Hon'ble Mr. W. J. J. HENRY
The Hon'ble Mr. A. H. KENNEDY
The Hon'ble Mr. K. S. MANNINGHAM
The Hon'ble Mr. S. H. MURRAY
The Hon'ble DOWRY BHADUR P. RAMASWAMI ACHARYA, C.B.
The Hon'ble Mr. S. RAMASWAMI ACHARYA (Acting Governor).

19th November 1918.] (Mr. Narasimha Ayyar.)

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

[Order made by His Excellency the President under rule 11 of the statutory rules for the conduct of business in the Council—

(1) Printed copies of all the questions and answers to be put and given at the meeting shall be placed on the Council table half an hour before the President takes his seat. The questions shall be so placed chronologically as placed.

(2) The questions shall be put and answered in the following manner—

The President shall put the question and interpretative to him, specify the actual number of his question and make a reference to the Honorable Member's name and signature of asking. In his place, if he is desirous of asking any supplementary questions. Supplementary questions must be put immediately after the principal question to which they relate.]

The Hon'ble Mr. B. V. Narasimha Ayyar.

1 Q.—(1) Will the Government be pleased to state

(a) what report Mr. Paddison has made as to the responsibility of (1) the District Superintendent of Police, (2) the Inspectors, (3) Sergeants, (4) and other officers and (5) the Reserve Police as regards the incidents in Madras on the 27th of September 1918;

(b) whether all or any of the Inspectors, Sergeants and other officers present on the occasion and of the policemen then present were examined by Mr. Paddison, and, if so, which of them;

(c) whether these persons have been examined by Mr. Pelly or by any other officer as the above-named, and, if so, who; and by whom; and when; and

(d) what representations have been received by the Government in the matter of the Madras incident, from whom and to what effect?

(e) Will the Government be pleased to place on the table the reports made by Mr. Paddison and Mr. C. B. Pelly, and the representations received from the public?

1 A.—The Honorable Member is referred to G.O. No. 35-69, Home (Police), dated 15th November 1918, which has been laid on the Editor's Table, from which he will see that Mr. Paddison personally took statements from the Madras Inspector and two sergeants as well as the District Superintendent of Police himself. Mr. Paddison, when writing his report, had also before him 42 statements taken by Mr. Pelly from the same officers and from 25 members of the reserve police. Mr. Pelly's inquiry began on the 27th September and copies of the statements were sent to the District Magistrate on the 6th October. The Government do not propose to hold any further inquiry or to publish Mr. Pelly's departmental report. The representations* received from the public are laid on the table together with the orders issued thereon by Government.

2 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to make a statement, preferably in a tabular form, showing in what places in the mofussil in this Presidency lathi charges took place and the prices of food-grains prevailing at the time in each place, since the meeting of this Council in August last?

2 A.—The Honorable Member is referred to the answer given to question No. 37 in regard to the places where cases of lathi charges occurred. Exact information as to the prices of foodstuffs prevailing at the time of the disturbances is not available.

3 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to state

(a) whether, in the matter of the police firing on the Madras crowd on 27th September 1918, the complaint filed against the police has since been disposed of by the District Magistrate and how;

(b) whether after such disposal there is any objection to the examination of the policemen and police officers present at the firing; and

(c) whether the Government would be pleased to direct Mr. Paddison to resume his inquiry to examine the above witnesses and submit a further report in the matter?

3 A.—The Honorable Member is referred to G.O. No. 25-69, Home (Police), dated 15th November 1918, which has been laid on the Editor's Table.

4 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to state whether, in view of the spirit of the local bodies constituted by Government on the question whether supplementary questions may be permitted by rules, the rules relating to interpellations in local bodies will be amended by the addition of a rule providing for such supplementary questions?

4 A.—In pursuance of the undertaking given at the meeting of this Council in November last, the resolution on this subject moved by the Honorable Member, with the report of the discussion thereon, was communicated to all local bodies. Only 21 out of 72 municipal councils and 18 out of 15 district boards expressed any opinion on the subject. Having regard to the general lack of interest shown in the matter, the Government have decided that no further action is necessary.

Inquiry into
Disturbances
Madras.

From whom
lathi charges
took place.

Inquiry into
the report
Madras
Magistrate.

Supplementary
questions
in view of
amendment
of rules and
local bodies.

(Mr. Narasimha Ayyar; Mr. Richmond.) [19th November 1918.]

Statutes of
Indians and
other regulations
to be
published by
local bodies.

5 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to state
(a) whether in the weekly returns of deaths from local boards and municipalities published in the Fort St. George Gazette it is not possible or desirable to include one or more notices headed 'Indians' and 'Other prevailing epidemics if any'; and
(b) whether steps will be taken for speedy notification of the returns to make them up to date and useful in respect of 'Indians' and 'Other epidemics' not mentioned in the local return?

5 A.—The weekly return referred to relates only to municipalities containing 25,000 inhabitants and over and also to the Ootacamund municipality. In this return statistics are not given for other municipalities or for local boards. Having regard to the possibilities of the staff available for registration of vital statistics, the Government do not consider it practicable to adopt the Honorable Member's suggestion.

Employment of
European and
European in
port and
main light-
keepers.

6 Q.—Which Government be pleased to state in tabular form, in each of the departments of Port Lights and Coast Lights,
(a) how many Indians,
(b) how many Europeans are employed, and
(c) how many tenders were made among coast light-keepers and how many among port light-keepers during the last twelve months?

6 A.—The Government are not in possession of the information.

Water supply
and the
existing of
grazing fees
to be
imposed
therein.

7 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to state
(a) how many representations they have received and from whom regarding (i) the absence of grazing facilities and water in the same areas black and (ii) the hardship caused to ryots by taking grazing fees monthly from areas those or four per head of cattle to areas eight or nine or ten acres; and
(b) what orders have been passed thereon?

7 A.—In the course of the past twelve months one representation in regard to the absence of grazing facilities and five in respect of the raising of grazing fees have been received by the Government. In two of the latter the Government declined to interfere. The remaining petitions were either transferred to the Board of Revenue for disposal or returned to the writers with the intimation that they should move the local officers in the first instance.

Abolition of
grazing fees
and reduction
of the rate of
grazing fees
to be
imposed
therein.

8 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to state whether, in view of the failure of rains, they would consider the feasibility of (1) abolishing grazing fees and (2) permitting the grazing in any block in the district of cattle that may have permits for any other block in which facilities for watering and grazing cattle are not found?

8 A.—Under the general rules printed on page 385 of the Forest Manual which regulate the grazing of cattle in Government forests in times of drought, the local officers have been empowered to grant such grazing concessions as may be asked to the circumstances of each locality. The Government do not consider any further action on their part necessary.

Representation
of
Indians and
other.

9 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to state
(1) what representations they have received regarding the grant of suspension of his collection and of allowances residence (a) for wet and (b) for dry trade; and
(2) what steps they have taken or propose to take in the matter?

9 A.—(1) A representation on the subject has been received from the Tanjore Landholders, Edumalathur, etc., Association.
(2) That representation is under consideration.

Indians from
the ryots of
Bannathapur,
etc., etc.,
Tanjore District
Indians.

10 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to state if they have received a message from the ryots of Bannathapur, Nanjandapuram, etc., of Chinnesthale taluk, dated 23 June 1918, and what orders, if any, have been passed thereon?

10 A.—The message referred to was received and the Government passed orders declining to interfere.

The Hon'ble Mr. T. Richmond.

European
High School
Bannathapur.

11 Q.—(a) Will the Government be pleased to state whether they have considered the question of changing the date of the European High School Examination from December to April as proposed in reply to question No. 382, dated 2nd April 1914, and question No. 13, dated 1st April 1917, and if so with what result?

(b) Will the Government be pleased to lay on the table the papers connected with the subject?

19th November 1938.] (Mr. Richmond; Mr. Ramachandra Rao; Mr. Daxen; the President.)

(c) Will the Government be pleased to state whether they have perused the articles and correspondence that have appeared on this subject in the *Madras Times* since September?

15 A.—(c) & (d) As stated in the answer to question No. 45 asked by the Honorable Member at the meeting of the Council held on the 3rd April 1938, the orders of the Government of India on the recommendations of the Hindu Conference are awaited.

(e) The Government have perused some of the articles and correspondence.

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur M. Ramachandra Rao.

16 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to state

(a) the number of special police officers enlisted under section 16 of Madras Police Act XXIV of 1939 in each revenue division of this Presidency including municipalities and the number as enlisted in the area included in each municipality since April last up to date; and

(b) the duties generally assigned to the special officers?

Special police officers enlisted under the Madras Police Act, 1939.

17 A.—Under section 17 of the Madras District Police Act, 1939, the powers and duties of special police officers are identical with those of ordinary officers of police, and as provided by section 18 that are employed temporarily on occasions of special emergency for the preservation of the peace, the protection of the public and the security of property. The exact duties entrusted to them necessarily vary with the circumstances of particular cases and the number appointed since last April could not be ascertained without making for details from every district in the Presidency.

18 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to state whether any report has been received from the District Magistrate at Madras in regard to the incidents that took place in Madras on the 27th September last? Will the Government be pleased to publish the report?

Incident took place in Madras on the 27th September last.

19 A.—A report has been received and published with G.O. No. 2549, Home (Judicial), dated 15th November 1938.

20 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to state what measures of legislation are likely to be introduced in 1938-39?

Statement of Legislation for 1938-39.

21 A.—(i) The Kachchamanikam Desamam Bill.

(ii) A Bill to amend the Madras Outports Landing and Shipping Fee Act, 1925.

(iii) A Bill to amend the Madras District Municipalities Act, 1864.

22 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to state when the Bill for the expansion of elementary education is likely to be introduced in the Council?

Introduction of the Elementary Education Bill.

23 A.—The Bill will shortly be submitted to the Government of India and will, it is hoped, be introduced in the Council during this cold weather.

24 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to state whether any final decision has been come to in regard to the recommendations of the Educational Conference held in March 1935? Will the Government be pleased to place the orders of the Government, if any, on the table? If no orders have been passed, will the Government be pleased to pass early orders on the subject of the recommendations of the Conference?

Order of the Government in regard to the Educational Conference.

25 A.—The matter is still under consideration.

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur M. Ramachandra Rao.—With reference to my question No. 16 about the recommendations of the Educational Conference, may I know when the orders of the Government are likely to be issued? It is now two and a half years since the Conference sent its report to Government.

The Hon'ble Mr. H. S. Daxen.—These matters are under consideration of Government. I cannot give a definite answer.

His Excellency the President.—We will do our best to expedite the matter.

26 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to state the extent of land, which has not been allotted for the paddy first crop in each district in the current year?

Extent of land not allotted for the paddy first crop.

27 A.—The Government are not in possession of the information asked for.

28 Q.—Has the attention of the Government been drawn to the proceedings of a public meeting held on 21st October last at Madras under the presidency of Dr. Venkataswami Chatterjee in which the Government be pleased to state what action has been taken with reference to the resolutions passed at that meeting.

Resolution of meeting held at Madras on 21st October last.

(i) regarding the reduction of steamer freight charges from Bangkok to Madras; (ii) regarding the measures to be taken to co-ordinate the produce of the District of Civil Supplies in all the provinces with a view to regulate the supplies of wheat; and (iii) regarding the reduction of the postal stamp charges by the Post Office?

(Mr. Ramakrishna Rao ; Mr. Yaqub Hasan.) [19th November 1918.]

- 18 A.—(1) The Government have seen the proceedings of the meeting. As regards the selection of freight the matter is under consideration, but the local freight depend ultimately on the rates in force in other parts of the world and it does not therefore seem likely that any substantial variation in the freight from Burma can be effected at present.
(2) The work of the Director of Civil Supplies will in future be co-ordinated by the Foodstuffs Commissioner appointed by the Government of India.
(3) The rate of the Port Trust regarding parcel storage charges has since been modified.

Statistics of export of paddy and rice in this Presidency in each of five months from August to November last inclusive from (1) Burma, (2) Orissa and (3) Bengal ?

- 19 A.—Twenty-two thousand and sixteen tons and 8,694 tons of rice were imported from Burma by sea in August and September respectively. Two thousand five hundred and seventy-three tons and 20,999 tons of rice were imported by rail from Bengal and Orissa respectively in August and September together. These figures do not include imports by Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway in the month of September figures for which are not yet available. Figures of exports for October and November have not yet been received.

The Hon'ble Yaqub Hasan Sahib Bahadar.

Proportion of Hindu-Muslim students admitted to the colleges in this Presidency.

- 20 Q.—With reference to the answer to my supplementary question No. 123 put at the meeting of the Council held on the 13th August 1918, will the Government be pleased to state the number of Muslim and non-Muslim students admitted this year in the Junior Intermediate class in each of the Arts colleges in this Presidency ?

- 20 A.—The Government are not in possession of the information asked for. They would suggest that the Honourable Member address the University authorities.

Lists of names, etc.

- 21 Q.—With reference to the answer to my question No. 124 at the meeting of the Council held on the 13th August 1918, will the Government be pleased to lay on the table a list of (1) names appointed by the Government in accordance with the Government of India Act XII of 1909 and (2) such names appointed by the Government, Kerala according to the said India Act ?

- 21 A.—The compilation of the list of names appointed by Government is approaching completion, the only report still outstanding being a supplemental statement prepared by the District Magistrate of Chingleput. As soon as this is received, the list will be completed, and a copy furnished to the Honourable Member in accordance with the undertaking given in the answer to his previous question on this subject. No particulars have been collected regarding the appointments of such kinds for the reason given by the Hon'ble Mr. Gillman when replying to the supplementary question then put, viz. that Government have no services with these appointments, which are made by him.

Endorsements for members of the Council.

- 22 Q.—With reference to the answer to my supplementary question No. 119 at the meeting of the Council held on the 13th August 1918, will the Government be pleased to lay on the table a statement giving the number, nature, origin and description of the jagirs and other endowments that exist in this Presidency for the maintenance of such ?

- 22 A.—The Government will endeavour to procure the information asked for and will lay it on the table, as far as it can be obtained.

Activities of the Presidency College in Arabic language and literature of the U.A. (Honnour) course, but subsequently withdrew the application chiefly owing to the non-possess of sufficient staff ?

- 23 Q.—Is it a fact that the Director of Public Instruction applied in 1916 to the University of Madras for the further affiliation of the Presidency College in Branch IX—Arabic language and literature of the U.A. (Honnour) course, but subsequently withdrew the application chiefly owing to the non-possess of sufficient staff ?

- 23 A.—The lack of candidates and of justification for incurring a considerable increase of expenditure on the staff during a period of financial stringency were the main reasons for the withdrawal of the original application.

Activities of the Presidency College in Persian and Arabic under group VI of the U.A. Degree course on the Dowry of Public Instruction giving assistance to that the present staff would be strengthened with year by the appointment of an additional lecturer who will be a native of Persia ?

- 24 Q.—Is it a fact that the Presidency College was affiliated in March 1917 in Persian and Arabic under group VI of the U.A. Degree course on the Dowry of Public Instruction giving assistance to that the present staff would be strengthened with year by the appointment of an additional lecturer who will be a native of Persia ?

- 24 A.—Yes, but such undertaking was subject to the condition that the strength of the Persian and Arabic classes warranted the appointment of an additional lecturer and that the services of a native of Persia were available.

19th November 1918.] (Mr. Yagob Hasan; Mr. Ramaswami Achariyar)

25 Q.—Is it a fact that Mr. Nizam Rahman's services have been transferred to the second-grade college recently opened by Government in connection with the Madras-Lahore?

Transfer of Mr. Nizam Rahman to the second-grade college connected with the Madras-Lahore.

25 A.—Yes.

26 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to appoint Professors of Arabic and Persian in the Presidency College in place of Mr. Nizam Rahman?

Class of Arabic and Persian at the Presidency College.

26 A.—The Government will be prepared to consider the question, provided there is sufficient demand for the study of Persian and Arabic.

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur V. K. Ramaswami Achariyar.

27 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to lay on the table a statement of work up to 1st November 1918 in regard to the High Court of Madras similar to that appended to Q. 10 No. 2992, Madras, dated 15th November 1918, and in the answer given to a similar question on 6th February 1917?

Statement of work up to 1st November 1918.

27 A.—A statement* is laid on the table.

28 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to lay on the table the number of cases actually ready and awaiting disposal for want of a Judge to hear them, on the 1st November 1918, under Appeals, Second Appeals, Letters Patent Appeals, Civil Revision Petitions, Civil Miscellaneous Appeals, Civil Miscellaneous Second Appeals, Referred trials, Criminal Appeals and Criminal Revision Petitions?

Number of cases ready for disposal on the 1st November 1918.

28 A.—The Government are not in possession of the information called for.

29 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to state
(i) what they propose to do in regard to the temporary Judges of the Madras High Court in the end of their present temporary period,
(ii) whether they have sent up any proposal regarding the same to the Government of India and when; and
(iii) whether they will make a statement to this Council on the subject?

Temporary Judges of the High Court.

29 A.—The matter is under correspondence with the Government of India and this Government regret that they are not in a position at present to furnish additional information.

30 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to state whether the reorganisation of the court establishments in the Presidency has been sanctioned and whether effort has been given to such reorganisation?

Reorganisation of the court establishments.

30 A.—The reorganisation has been sanctioned and the revised scale of pay took effect from April last.

31 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to inform this Council what steps have been taken by Government to provide separate amount and separate establishments for each individual court?

Separate amount and separate establishments for each court.

31 A.—The matter is still under the consideration of the Government.

32 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to lay on the table the reply of the High Court to (i) the amendment of the Civil Courts Act to give power to the subordinate judicial officers to appoint their clerks, and (ii) on the general advisability of transferring District Court Benchholders cases to three judges in the case of certain other judicial officers?

Reply of the High Court to the amendment of the Civil Courts Act and the advisability of transferring District Court Benchholders cases to three judges.

32 A.—The Government are not prepared to lay any paper on the table.

33 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to lay on the table a statement of the amount collected in the various districts of the Presidency, especially in Coimbatore and North Arcot, on account of the removal of privately-paid on the heads of channels and irrigation tanks?

Revenue from removal of privately-paid on the heads of channels and irrigation tanks.

33 A.—The Government are not in possession of separate figures showing the revenue made from private on account of the removal of privately-paid from the heads of channels and irrigation tanks.

34 Q.—With reference to the reply to question No. 58 put at the meeting of the Council held on 13th August 1918, regarding Government grant to the Nilgiri Library at Ootacamund will the Government be pleased to state

Government grant to the Nilgiri Library at Ootacamund.

(i) whether any grant was given ten years ago to the Library attached to the Students' Library Association, Coimbatore;

(ii) what are the reasons for the discontinuance of the grant; and

(iii) whether the circumstances of this library differ from those of the Nilgiri Library at Ootacamund, which receives a grant?

(Mr. Eswaray's Solicitor; Mr. A. S. Krishna Rao.) [18th November 1918.]

84 A.—(1) Yes.

(2) The grant was one given under the Grant-in-Aid Code and it was decided that grants under that Code should not be given for maintenance of institutions or bursaries not attached to educational institutions.

(3) Yes.

Prohibition of
export of
rice from
Kottayam to
Colombo.

85 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to state whether they have received a memorial from the merchants of Kottayam, Travancore district, in regard to the prohibition of the export of rice from Kottayam to Colombo, and whether orders have been passed thereon?

85 A.—Yes. The memorialists were informed that their request could not be granted.

Defective
irrigation in
certain villages
in Travancore
district.

86 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to state
(1) whether they are aware of the defective irrigation of the villages of Pongal, Panangudi, Ayar, Kothangudi, Kikkonathan Kudi, Kachanur, Kudukudi, Panchangudi, and Alambanadu from the Pallanam river in the Travancore district;

(2) whether the Revenue Settlement Officer remarked in 1906 in the Sanctioned accounts of the said villages that the Pallanam Irrigation was defective, and that it should be improved;

(3) whether the landholders concerned have been complaining to the Revenue and Public Works authorities of the district on the subject from 1877;

(4) what steps the Government have taken till now to remedy the defect;

(5) why the improvements sanctioned by the Government in 1906 have not been carried out; and

(6) what steps the Government propose to take in the matter?

86 A.—No information is available on the subject, but a report will be called for.

The Hon'ble Mr. A. S. Krishna Rao.

Places where
looting took
place.

87 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to lay on the table a statement showing (a) the places where looting took place in the Presidency within the last six months, (b) the amount of loss or damage which was caused by these loots, and (c) the steps taken by the authorities to prevent looting in those places?

87 A.—A statement* is laid on the table showing the places where looting is known to have occurred and the extent of the damage so far as information is available. All possible steps were taken by the authorities to prevent the spread of disorder.

Inquiry into
discrepancies
in the police
files in
loots.

88 Q.—(a) Will the Government be pleased to state (1) whether any persons were killed owing to the action of the Magistrate or police officers in ordering fire to prevent such looting, and if so (2) how many and (3) in what places?

(b) If the answer to the above question is in the affirmative, will the Government be pleased to state whether any inquiries were held as to the circumstances under which those persons were killed?

(c) If such inquiries were held, will the Government be pleased to state (1) who held inquiries in each of these cases, (2) how many persons were examined as witnesses, (3) how many of the persons examined are officials and how many of them are non-officials, (4) whether members of the public were given any opportunity to give evidence and (5) the result of those inquiries?

88 A.—The only such case reported relates to a riot at Chagalewadi in the Kottayam district on the 18th June, when one person was killed owing to the action of police engaged in quelling an outbreak of looting. The District Magistrate considered that the police were fully justified in firing but went in feeling to ensure that their line in the first instance was effective. In this respect the conduct of the local authorities in charge of the party has formed the subject of a departmental inquiry, but the Government have no particulars of the investigation held.

Control of
prices of food-
grains.

89 Q.—(a) Will the Government be pleased to state whether they called for and obtained reports from the Collectors of districts before issuing the price communique dated 29th September 1918, as to the control of prices of foodgrains?

(b) Will the Government be pleased to lay those reports on the table?

89 A.—The collection of information regarding the stocks of food-grains in the districts, the prices of food-grains and the control of transport of food-grains has been entrusted to the Director of Civil Supplies, who is in constant communication with Collectors and it was therefore unnecessary to call for district reports from Collectors before the issue of the communique in question.

19th November 1918.] (Mr. A. S. Krishna Rao.)

46 Q.—(c) Will the Government be pleased to state in what districts emergency committees of officials and non-officials were constituted to advise the Collector in matters affecting prices of foodstuffs?

Emergency committees to advise the Collector at 15 out of 160 districts.

(d) Will the Government be pleased to state whether, before issuing the price emergency referred to in the preceding question, they (1) called for or (2) obtained the opinion of such emergency committees regarding the necessity to control the prices of foodstuffs?

(c) Will the Government be pleased to lay these opinions on the table?

40 A.—The Honourable Member's attention is drawn to G.O. No. 2555, Revenue, dated the 18th June, 1918, in which the formation of emergency committees was decided upon. It was then stated that the principal duty of these committees would be to bring home to the people of the district the need for economy, for avoidance of unnecessary demands on the railways, and for use of home produce instead of imported supplies. It was added that the local experience of the members would enable them to advise the Collector and through him the Director of Civil Supplies as to the state of supplies and the need for price control, but it was no part of the duties of the committees to advise regarding the necessity to control the prices of foodstuffs, and no reference was made in them to that question.

41 Q.—(a) Will the Government be pleased to state the number of criminals in each of the criminal settlements in the Presidency?

Given in the Appendix to the Budget Memo for the management of criminal settlements.

(b) Will the Government be pleased to state on what basis a monthly grant of Rs. 2,550 to the American Baptist Mission was provided in the budget for 1918-19 for the management of the criminal settlement at Kivra, Nallur District?

(c) Is it a fact that the above criminal settlement is more expensive to the Government than the criminal settlements under the Salvation Army?

(d) Will the Government be pleased to state reasons for the same?

41 A.—(a) A statement * compiled from the latest administration reports is laid on the table. The figures given in column (2) represent the state of affairs at the end of 1917.

(b) The established strength of 145 Kivra, Alwar and Bilaspur settlements was expected to be about 1,200 and a recurring monthly grant of Rs. 2,500 was provided in the budget for 1918-19 towards the maintenance of the staffs at Rs. 2-8-0 per head.

(c) The answer is in the affirmative.

(d) The greater expense is due chiefly to the fact that at Kivra there is either a plentiful or regular demand for unskilled labour and enough settlement land to form a genuine agricultural settlement as in the case of settlements managed by the Salvation Army.

42 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to state whether effect has been given to the resolution for the appointment of non-official visitors for the criminal settlements, moved by me and accepted by the Council at the meeting held on 4th April 1918?

Non-official visitors to criminal settlements.

42 A.—The selection of non-official visitors has formed the subject of correspondence with the local officers which is now nearly complete and the Government hope shortly to make appointments.

43 Q.—(a) Will the Government be pleased to state whether it is proposed to increase the strength of the regular police to effect better surveillance over bad character, and, if so, to what extent?

Decrease of the strength of the regular police.

(b) Will the Government be pleased to state whether it is proposed to increase the number of outposts in the Presidency, and, if so, to what extent and in which districts?

43 A.—The Government have no such proposals at present under consideration.

44 Q.—(a) Is it a fact that there has recently been a general revision of the house and land tax assessment books in the Tirupati Municipality?

Revision of taxes in the Tirupati Municipality.

(b) Is it a fact that the water and drainage tax has been recently raised from 4 to 6 per cent?

(c) Is it a fact that there has been no corresponding increase in the assessed value of buildings and lands there?

(d) Is it a fact that the Pilgrims Committee and the Tirupati Municipal Council have recommended the imposition of a pilgrim tax?

(e) Has any inquiry been held as to the capacity of the rate-payers of Tirupati to bear additional municipal taxation after or before the receipt of the report of the Committee of Citizens recommending the increase of the house-tax and the water and drainage tax?

* Printed in Appendix IV on page 104 infra.

(Mr. A. S. Krishna Rao.)

[19th November 1918]

(f) Have representations been received from the Municipal Council and the rate-payers of Tirupat regarding the increase of tax on buildings and lands to 8½ per cent and of the water and drainage tax to 7 per cent after the issue of a notice by the Government under section 49 of the District Municipalities Act?

(g) Will the Government be pleased to suspend further action under section 49 of the District Municipalities Act pending further inquiry into the matter and the contemplated revision of the District Municipalities Act?

44 A.—(a) The house and land tax assessment books are reported to have been revised in 1917-18.

(b) The rate of the water and drainage tax was raised from 4 to 5 per cent on the annual value of buildings and lands with effect from the 1st April 1914. There has been no increase subsequent to that date.

(c) The Government have no information on the subject.

(d) Yes.

(e) No special inquiry has been made on the subject.

(f) No representation has been received from the Municipal Council; but one has been received from certain rate-payers.

(g) The Government are unable to accept the suggestion.

Statement of
existing
schools.

45 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to lay on the table a statement showing

(a) the training schools for women and widows in the Presidency;

(b) the number of applications received for admission into each of these schools; and

(c) the number of students admitted into each of these schools for training?

45 A.—(a) The Honourable Member is referred to the supplementary statistics published with the Reports on Public Instruction in the Madras Presidency.

(b) & (c) The Government are not in possession of the information.

Opening of
old and
new
schools.

46 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to state whether there are any proposals to open additional training schools for women and widows during the next year, and, if so, in what places?

46 A.—Proposals are under consideration.

Elementary
schools for the
children of
depressed
classes.

47 Q.—(a) Will the Government be pleased to state

(i) the number of elementary schools for the children of depressed classes in the various districts of the Presidency during years 1915-17, 1917-18 and 1918-19; and

(ii) the number of pupils therein during those years?

(b) Will the Government be pleased to state what steps, if any, they wish to take to increase the number of such schools and of the pupils therein?

47 A.—(a) In 1915-17 there were 8,454 elementary schools for the children of Panchamas with a strength of 202,565 pupils; for 1917-18 the figures were 8,615 and 160,979 respectively. These figures do not take account of Panchama children who attend general elementary schools. Similar figures for 1918-19 are not available. The figures for 1917-18 for the several districts are shown in the annexed statement.* District figures for the other years are not available.

(b) The Government propose to continue the policy which has in the past led to a progressive increase in the number of schools specially provided for Panchama children.

Statement of
various
projects under
investigation.

48 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to state

(a) what irrigation projects in the various districts of the Presidency are still under investigation;

(b) what progress has been achieved in their investigation;

(c) why there has been any delay in their investigation; and

(d) when their investigation is likely to be completed?

48 A.—A statement† giving the information asked for as far as it is available is laid on the table.

Statement of
various
projects
discussed or
postponed.

49 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to state

(a) what irrigation projects have been considered by the Government during the last ten years but have been abandoned or indefinitely postponed; and

(b) why those projects were so abandoned or postponed?

49 A.—A statement‡ giving the information asked for is laid on the table.

* Printed as Appendix V on page 124 infra.

† Printed as Appendix VI on page 124 infra.

‡ Printed as Appendix VII on page 124 infra.

19th November 1918.] (Mr. Chakrabarnatha Mahaling; the Raja of Ranand.)

The Hon'ble Mr. K. Chakrabarnatha Mahaling.

50 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to ascertain and state the extent under wet cultivation in each revenue taluk, and under dry cultivation in each taluk, under the third stage of the Presidency in each district on the 31st of October 1918, or other latest date possible, as also the extent harvested, if any, under each? Area under wet and dry cultivation in the third stage.

50 A.—The Government do not consider it necessary to call for the information asked for.

51 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to state the progress that has been made since 1st January 1918, up till now in the matter of securing to the Pundhans of the Tanjore district, as well as to other taluquas, the ownership of the sites of the houses in which they live? Securing the Pundhans' houses within.

51 A.—The appended statement* shows the progress made since 31st March 1918—the date on which the special deputy collector joined duty.

52 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to state the chief points considered by the Director of Civil Supplies, in his case of certificates, after his report of articles to prohibited areas? Date of certificate by the Director of Civil Supplies.

52 A.—The laws of certificates for food grains in the case referred to is regulated by the consideration of (1) the surplus available for export from the locality of export, (2) the necessity for the import of such grains and the facility of import, and (3) the maximum efficiency in the use of the railway.

53 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to state whether they have taken or are prepared to take any steps to check the general rise in prices now prevailing? Rise in prices of foodstuffs.

53 A.—The subject is under close consideration.

54 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to state the extent under wet cultivation in each revenue taluk and under dry cultivation in each taluk under the third stage of the Presidency on the 31st of October in the years 1916 and 1917 together with the extent harvested under each on that date? Extent of wet and dry cultivation in the Presidency.

54 A.—The Government are not in possession of the information asked for.

55 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to state the average water-readings in the Gaesary at Karsan's taluk and at the Upper, Grand and Lower taluquas during each week in the months of June, July, August, September and October during this year with the average water-readings of the corresponding weeks during 1915 and 1917? Average water-readings in the Gaesary at Karsan's taluk, etc.

55 A.—Statements† giving the information asked for are laid on the table.

56 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to state fully
(a) the progress that has been made till now in the completion of the Tamil Lexicon entrusted to the Scholars of the University of Madras as per G.O. No. 996, Educational, dated 11th November 1912;
(b) the date by which it may be expected to be published; and
(c) the expenditure till now incurred with the probable expenditure that may be incurred till its publication? Progress in the completion of the Tamil Lexicon.

56 A.—(a) The situation of the Honorable Member is invited to the periodical reports of the Tamil Lexicon Committee, printed in G.O. No. 1286, Educational, dated the 31st October 1917, No. 1186, Educational, dated the 16th November 1916, No. 335, Educational, dated the 15th May 1915, and No. 532, Educational, dated the 5th May 1914, which have all been placed on the Editor's Table. Later reports have not yet been received. Some revised arrangements for the future conduct and management of the work have recently been submitted.

(b) According to present calculations, the Lexicon will not be ready for the press before January 1921.

(c) A sum of Rs. 15,000 has, till 1st April 1918, been placed at the disposal of the University for expenditure on the Lexicon. It is not possible to forecast with accuracy the further expenditure that may have to be incurred.

The Hon'ble the Raja of Ranand.

57 Q.—(a) Have the Government pursued the hydroelectric in the Madras Mad, dated 5th August 1916, regarding the proposal for generating power in the Pudyar project for electric lighting and industrial purposes, made by Major Jey de Lethbridge? Till when of water power available at Pudyar.

(b) Will the Government kindly make a statement upon the subject?

* Printed as Appendix VII on page 140 infra.

† Printed as Appendix XI on page 140-141 infra.

[19th November 1918.] (Mr. Ahmed Tawel Murakbayar; Mr. Siva Rao.)

(b) Is it a fact that even on Vithu's special days, no water can go in Vethur unless the water is the given above the regulator is higher than two feet and that if the water is low all the water goes only in Odumlogiyar?

(c) Is it a fact that the Public Works Department has already proposed to construct a regulator across the Odumlogiyar at its head to regulate the water proportionately to the irrigated area?

(d) If an estimate is ready, will Government direct the execution of the work at the next working session (February to May 1919)?

65 A—(a) Yes.

(b), (c), (d) & (e) The information asked for is not available, but a report has been called for.

The Hon'ble Mr. T. Siva Rao.

66 Q.—(i) With reference to the question No. 250 put by me at the meeting of 15th August 1918 regarding typists in revenue divisional offices, will the Government be pleased to state whether there are clerks who are now doing 'typists' work in the revenue divisional offices?

Revenue
Divisional
Offices

(ii) Will the Government be pleased to mention 'typists' formally in the revenue divisional offices and allow them some scale of pay as in other offices?

66 A—(i) Yes.

(ii) The Government will consider the suggestion.

67 Q.—(i) Will the Government be pleased to state whether permit-fee for grazing a cow in the Yerramudi hills in the Kurnool range has been raised in the current year from 3 annas to one rupee in the case of 'Buggala,' while it is only 3 annas in the case of others?

Revenue
Divisional
Offices

(ii) If so, will the Government be pleased to state why the increase was made in the case of 'Buggala' alone and lay on the table all the papers relating to it?

(iii) Are the Government aware that those 'Buggala' live chiefly by rearing and supply bulls and mares to agriculturists?

(iv) Will the Government be pleased to reduce the permit-fee to 3 annas in the case of the 'Buggala' as before?

67 A—(i) & (ii) The Government have recently given their sanction to the levy of a special grazing rate of Rs. 1 per cow unit in the case of all Lambada (Buggala) cattle occupying those pastures for local sale and exportation. The object of this special rate which is reported to have been substantially in force since 1915 under orders issued by the Collector, was to reduce the Lambadas in receipt of the pasture in the reserved forests rather than pasture the pasture which has recently grown up of grazing their cattle in the neighbourhood of the already overgrazed village grazing grounds, and so depriving the village cattle of their pasture.

The rate for ordinary cattle has now been raised to 5 annas.

The Government do not consider it necessary to publish the papers.

(iii) The Government are aware that the Lambadas are professional graziers.

(iv) They are not prepared to take the action suggested.

68 Q.—(i) Is it a fact that in the Kurnool range the permit-fee for encroachment of 'gumma' has been recently raised from Rs. 1 to Rs. 2? If so, will the Government be pleased to state what led to this increase and to lay on the table all the papers relating to this matter?

Revenue
Divisional
Offices

(ii) Will the Government be pleased to reduce the permit-fee to the former rate of Rs. 1?

68 A.—The control of gumma leaves from reserved forests is incompatible with the protection of forest growth. The policy of Government, supported by the opinion of the Forest Committee has therefore been to restrict the removal as much as possible by gradually raising the rates. Indirectly this should induce the gumma to grow their own gumma. In accordance with this policy, the Board of Revenue issued orders on 6th April 1918 raising the encroachment rate in the Kurnool district from Rs. 1 to Rs. 2 per cent. The Government do not consider it necessary to publish the papers or to examine the question of reducing the rate.

69 Q.—With reference to the question No. 152 put by me at the last meeting of the Legislative Council held on 15th August 1918, will the Government be pleased to state whether they have since considered the memorial submitted by the district registrars and sub-registrars? If so, what orders have been passed thereon?

Revenue
Divisional
Offices

69 A.—The memorials of the district registrars have been considered and the Government of India are being addressed on the subject. The memorials of the sub-registrars will be dealt with after the memorials of the district registrars are disposed of.

(Mr. Siva Rao ; Mr. Kavalappan Muppil Nayyar.) [19TH NOVEMBER 1918.]

Investigation
of the kind
of school
desired,
Chingleput.

76 Q.—With reference to the question No. 116 put by me at the last meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 12th of August 1918, will the Government be pleased to state whether the investigation of the kind of school desired in Rahampet and other villages has been completed? If so, with what result?

76 A.—Plans and estimates are under preparation by the Executive Engineer, Chingleput division.

The Hon'ble Mr. P. Siva Rao :—“ With reference to question No. 116 may I know whether the scheme has been sanctioned? The answer to my question is ‘ plans and estimates are under preparation by the Executive Engineer, Chingleput division ’. I wish to know whether any scheme has been sanctioned by the Government and whether the enquiry will be taken up.”

The Hon'ble Mr. W. J. J. Rowland :—“ The scheme has not yet been sanctioned. The report has not yet come in from the Executive Engineer.”

Provisional
schools in
secondary
schools.

77 Q.—With reference to my question No. 118 put by me at the last meeting held on August 19th, will the Government be pleased to state whether the provision of up to 10 per cent. as the ratio in secondary schools have been sanctioned by the Government? If not, will the Government be pleased to give their early and favourable consideration to the matter?

77 A.—The matter is still under consideration.

Gift high
schools and
schools
for training
nurses.

78 Q.—With reference to the question No. 120 put by me at the last meeting held in August 1918, will the Government be pleased to state whether the location of the four high schools for girls and of the six manual training centres has now been settled? Will the Government be pleased to locate a girls' school and a manual training centre in the Ceded Districts?

78 A.—The Honorable Member is referred to G.O. No. 1276, Home (Education), dated the 25th September 1918, which has been placed on the Editors' Table, as regards the new secondary schools for girls. The consideration of the questions connected with the opening of manual training centres has not yet been completed. The claims of the Ceded districts will receive due consideration.

Report on the
condition of
schools in
the Ceded
Districts.

79 Q.—In relation to questions Nos. 122 and 124 put at the last meeting held in August, will the Government be pleased to state whether the report on the condition of the Indian independent schools has been received? If so, will the Government be pleased to place it on the table and to state what action has been taken thereon?

79 A.—The Government have just received a copy of the Swiss Government Inspector's report to the Railway Board. The Railway Board's intimation as to publication are not yet known.

The Hon'ble Mr. K. K. R. Kavalappan Muppil Nayyar.

Construction
of the
Fulmesthal
bridge at
Maler
Talab.

74 Q.—In view of the remarks of the President, District Board, Malabar, in his last administration report, and in view of the great difficulty experienced by the public, will Government be pleased to recommend the starting of the construction of the Fulmesthal bridge, as soon as the plans and estimates are ready, in the hope that our materials may be secured by the time they become necessary?

74 A.—The suggestion made by the Honorable Member at the budget meeting last April that an arched masonry bridge should be constructed over the Fulmesthal river has been referred to the Malabar District Board for consideration together with the plans and estimates for a girder bridge received from the Superintending Engineer. The further action to be taken now rests with the district board.

Report of
the Malabar
District
Board.

75 Q.—With reference to Government's answer to my question No. 87 of the Council meeting on 28th February 1918, will the Government be pleased to state what decision, if any, has been arrived at in the matter of the disposal of more of the landrocks owned or controlled by the Board German Mission in Malabar?

75 A.—The matter is still under the consideration of higher authorities.

Private
schools in
Malabar
District
Board.

76 Q.—With reference to Government's answer to my question No. 49 of the Council meeting on 28th February 1918, will the Government be pleased to state whether the inquiry referred to has been completed and whether Government is now in a position to furnish the information?

76 A.—The reply to clauses (a) to (c) of the Honorable Member's question No. 49 at the Council meeting of 28th February 1918 is as follows :—

(a) Such cases may have occurred but are not on record.

(b), (c) & (d) The answer is in the negative.

19th November 1918.]

(Mr. Kavalayya Muppil Nayar,
Mr. Rama Ayyangar.)

77 Q.—(a) With reference to the recent Government Order regarding minor subdivisions of agricultural holdings, will the Government be pleased to state the nature of Mr. Padman's proposals and the management referred to in paragraph 4 of the Government Order?

Minor subdivisions of agricultural holdings.

(b) Will the Government be pleased to order the papers on the subject to be placed on the table?

77 A.—The reports of the officers concerned including that of Mr. Padman are laid on the table.

78 Q.—(a) Is it a fact that the pay of auxiliary inspectors in this Presidency is nearly a half of what their brethren are paid in other Presidencies?

Pay of auxiliary inspectors.

(b) Will the Government be pleased to consider an improvement in their case as soon as financial conditions permit?

78 A.—(a) The Government have no information.

(b) The pay of auxiliary inspectors in municipalities was fixed on a time scale in February 1917. The minimum pay of auxiliary inspectors employed under local boards has been fixed and it is open to a local board, for sufficient reasons, to give higher pay in individual cases. The Government are not aware of any reason why the matter should now be further considered.

79 Q.—(a) Is it a fact that Local Governments were empowered by the Government of India in 1914 to procure sub-assistant surgeons to the rank of civil assistant surgeons under certain conditions?

Transfer of sub-assistant surgeons to the rank of civil assistant surgeons.

(b) If the answer is in the affirmative, will the Government be pleased to state whether the benefit of this measure has been allowed in any; if so, in how many cases in this Presidency?

79 A.—The Honorable Member is referred to the answer to question No. 128 put by him at the meeting of this Council on the 31st November 1916. There has been no provision of this kind since that date.

The Hon'ble Mr. K. Rama Ayyangar.

80 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to lay on the table the several reports of the District Magistrate, the District Superintendent of Police and the Deputy Inspector-General of Police on the incident of shooting in the Madras Collector's office compound on the 27th of September last?

Reports on the recent incident in Madras.

80 A.—The Honorable Member is referred to G.O. No. 2548, Home (General), dated 18th November 1918, which has been placed on the Editor's Table.

81 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to state

On the recent incident in Madras.

(a) At what hour and how many of the reserve constables were taken to the Collector's office compound on the 27th September—the day of the incident referred to in the preceding question?

(b) What equipment did each of the officers and the reserve police men take with him when proceeding to the Collector's office compound?

(c) When and by whom was it decided that the same would have to be loaded and used that day? Where were the cartridges that were used that day kept before they were taken to the Collector's office compound?

(d) Who gave the order to get those cartridges to the Collector's office compound and who actually brought them there and when?

(e) When (at what hour in the minute) were the cartridges distributed to the policemen? How many were so distributed and how many rifles were in the compound that day and with whom?

(f) Were all the rifles examined before and after the incident and by whom, and were any bullets discharged from the rifles?

(g) Were all the revolvers examined before and after the incident and by whom? Were the constables whose revolvers had been examined by firing?

(h) How many revolvers remained unexamined? Who gave the order to fire?

(i) Was any precautionary action taken to see that only a few cartridges were used at first so that police of firing was given beforehand? Did any of the police constables come with loaded revolvers to the compound? Was there an order to load? Did all persons load only after the order to load was given?

(j) Is it a fact that the shots were all sent in the direction in which Dr. P. Vasudevan's carriage went on? If so, is there any reason ascertained for that direction being aimed at?

(Mr. Rama Angaraj.)

[19th November 1918.]

- 31 A.—The Honorable Member is referred to G.O. No. 3548, Home (Judicial), dated 16th November 1908, which has been placed on the Editors' Table. The Government have received from the Inspector-General of Police Mr. Polley's report of the results of the departmental inquiry held with regard to the conduct of the police. This confirms the District Magistrate's view and the Government accept the joint conclusions arrived at by Mr. Polley and the Inspector-General that no order to load or to fire was given, that in the excitement of the moment certain constables loaded their carbines without orders and that the first shot was accidental, being followed by other shots fired under the mistaken impression that a proper order to fire had been given.

Service of the District Superintendent of Police at Madras.

- 32 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to state
(a) What is the total service of the District Superintendent of Police at Madras?
(b) How long had he acted as Superintendent of Police, in what places, and during what periods before he was posted to Madras?

- 32 A.—(a) Nearly eight years.
(b) He had not acted as Superintendent of Police in any other district before he was posted to Madras.

Particulars regarding the sending of military troops to Madras.

- 33 Q.—(a) Will the Government be pleased to lay on the table the report by which the military troops were asked to be sent to Madras and the date on which they reached Madras?
What were all the subsequent communications which defined further dispatch of military troops to Madras?
(b) Will the Government be pleased to lay on the table a statement showing the number and equipment of the date of the dispatch of the various troops that were sent?
(c) Will the Government be pleased to state how many of the troops have been since withdrawn?

- 33 A.—The District Magistrate telegraphed on the 26th September to the Officer Commanding, Tanjore, in the following terms:—
"Please send immediately Madras 200 troops for two days."
The troops asked for arrived on the following day. The Government have no details as to their equipment. It has been ascertained that the only troops now remaining in Madras are those officers and 160 men.

Reports on the recent incidents in Madras.

- 34 Q.—(a) Is it a fact that about the close of the firing the European residents of the town were dressed in military uniform towards the Townshill?
(b) If so, has there been an inquiry made to ascertain the reason for such action?

- 34 A.—The presence of some troops of the Southern Provinces Mounted Rifles was due to the orders of the District Magistrate.

Inquiry into the state of mind in Madras.

- 35 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to order a thorough inquiry into the condition of the state of mind in Madras from the time of the milk strike to the date of the shooting incident?

- 35 A.—The Government do not consider it necessary to adopt the suggestion of the Honorable Member.

Failure of the River tank project.

- 36 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to state
(a) Whether it is a fact that the proposed irrigable area and the revenue derived from the River tank project has considerably fallen short of the original expectations?
(b) If the answer is in the affirmative, whether any investigation has been made in the past to ascertain the cause of the failure of the scheme?
(c) Whether any investigation has been received in the matter from persons interested in the project complaining of irregular distribution of water and defects in the system? and
(d) What action the Government have taken or propose to take in the matter to make the project financially successful?

- 36 A.—(a) Yes.
(b) The question of the reduction of the amount of the tank to the limit up to which irrigation can ordinarily be guaranteed is now under consideration. There seems no prospect of the system ever becoming a financial success.

Failure of the River tank project.

- 37 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to lay on the table the original G.O. No. 124 I, Public Works, dated 15th February 1911, announcing the River tank project and all subsequent correspondence which might have led to the project being condemned as a failure?

- 37 A.—The Government do not think that any such papers would be served by printing the Government Order referred to and the voluminous subsequent correspondence; but they will endeavour to arrange for the issue of a press communication giving a history of the project and its working up to date.

19th November 1918]

(Mr. Bawa Ayyangar.)

83 Q.—Whether the Government would be pleased to depute a special officer not below the rank of an Executive Engineer to investigate the possibilities of extension of irrigation, under the Barua tank project in association with the Revenue Divisional Officer and other non-official gentlemen who might be selected?

Proposed to extend irrigation under the Barua tank project.

85 A.—The Government are not prepared to adopt the suggestion.

86 Q.—Whether the Government would independently of the investigation referred to in the preceding question order the establishment of water intakes to determine the supply of water available both from the Ponnai river under the Barua tank system, and from the drainage of the catchment area of the tank; and whether they will order the readings to be taken by the Public Works Department Subdivisional office once in a fortnight for three or four years in the event of the Government deciding not to undertake any scheme of importance for increasing the supply for the successful irrigation of the entire area commanded by the project?

Establishment of water intakes to determine the supply from the Ponnai river and the catchment area of the Barua tank.

89 A.—No object would be gained by installing water intakes and taking fortnightly readings, as gauges in the supply channel and tank are now read daily.

90 Q.—Whether the Government would consider the advisability of transferring the duty of distributing water in the Revenue Department under the Barua tank system in view of possible abuse of authority on the part of farmers and sub-owners in regulating water?

Transfer to the Revenue Department of the duty of distributing water under the Barua tank.

90 A.—The advisability of transferring to the Revenue Department the duty of distributing water will be considered.

91 Q.—Was there a strike among the labourers in the Madras Mills in August last? How many labourers were affected? When did the Government first have information about the strike?

Labour strike in the Madras Mills.

91 A.—A strike which ultimately involved 5,000 hands occurred in August and was reported to the Government at the time.

92 Q.—(a) Did the mill owners inform the Government that the mill hands had no grievances? Will the Government be pleased to lay on the table the correspondence (telegrams and letters) from the mill authorities to all the officers of Government?
(b) Did the Government ascertain whether the mill hands had grievances and what action did they take?

Labour strike in the Madras Mills.

92 A.—(a) The answer to both portions is in the negative.

(b) The endeavours of the Government have been limited to the promotion, through the agency of the District Magistrate, of an amicable settlement in the interests of public order.

93 Q.—(a) How many hands do the labourers work in the Madras Mills? from what hour to what hour? What is the condition of the health of the labourers?

Labour employed in the Madras Mills.

(b) Will the Government be pleased to inquire into the physical condition of the labourers and children in the Madras Mills and take steps to ensure cleanliness of the safety and health of the labourers and proper education of the children employed? How many of the children go to school?

93 A.—The Government are not in full possession of the information requested but will consult the District Magistrate.

94 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to lay on the table a full report of the means that led to the recent disturbances at Kumbhak and the steps that have been taken to ensure peace in Kumbhak and the surrounding parts?

Disturbances at Kumbhak, Kumbhak district.

94 A.—The Honorable Member is referred to G.O. No. 2506, Enns (Jallid), dated 14th November 1918, which has been placed on the Notice Table.

95 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to state

Reorganization of the Police Department.

(a) if any decision has been arrived at about the reorganization of the Police Department by dividing districts into subdivisional charges under Assistant or Deputy Superintendents of Police;

(b) if, in such reorganization, the District Superintendents of Police will be in charge of any subdivision with power to take charge of any of the other subdivisions, that he might like, exchanging his charge with that of an Assistant or Deputy Superintendent of Police;

(c) if the system of inspection being placed in charge of divisions over a number of Districts is proposed to be continued, and, if so, to what extent?

95 A.—The matter is still under the consideration of Government.

(Mr. Rama Ayyangar; Mr. Venkatesaji Raju.) [19th November 1928.]

Drainage under
Persian
system.

96 Q.—With reference to the answer to questions Nos. 78 and 94 at the meeting of the Legislative Council, dated 19th May 1925 and 23rd November 1925, respectively, regarding a scheme of drainage to wet lands under Persianian tank, Masulur district system, will the Government be pleased to state

(a) whether the detailed plans and estimates called for have been prepared and approved;

(b) when the Government expects the scheme to be taken on hand and finished; and

(c) in view of the delay in taking up the matter, will the Government be pleased to issue strict orders that the work must be carried out within a time to be prescribed by the Government?

96 A.—An estimate amounting to Rs. 46,370 for improving the drainage of wet land under the Persianian tank has been sanctioned for execution as a part-contribution work. The ryots' share is Rs. 22,435 and the Superintending Engineer has been instructed to get the work on hand as soon as their contribution has been collected. The work will be carried out as expeditiously as possible.

Particulars
regarding part
and whole
light keepers.

97 Q.—(a) Will the Government be pleased to place on the table statements showing (1) particulars of men employed in various light-houses in the Presidency, with their service, pay and educational qualifications, giving reasons, where necessary, for promotions, withdrawal, if any, (2) the number of Europeans and Indians employed annually in the part and whole lights, and (3) the maximum pay provided for and actually given to Indians and Europeans, respectively?

(b) Will the Government be pleased to issue orders that Indians and Europeans in the light-house service be given the same footing with regard to pay and prospects and in reference to transfer from one group to the other?

(c) Will the Government be pleased to issue orders that transfer of light-keepers in future be restricted so far as possible to their own neighbourhood or at least to the same language area?

97 A.—(a) The Government have no information on the subject, as the appointments, promotion and transfer of light-keepers are in the hands of the Presidency Port Officer.

(b) The Honourable Member is referred to the answer given to his question No. 41 put at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 3rd April 1925. So far as the Government are aware, these appointments, promotions and transfers are governed by considerations of fitness.

(c) As stated in answer to question (a), the transfer of light-keepers is in the hands of the Presidency Port Officer and the Government are not prepared to restrict the discretion of that officer by executive instructions of the kind suggested by the Honourable Member.

Transfer of
light-keepers.

98 Q.—(a) Are the Government aware of the fact that several transfers of light-keepers were lately ordered from one end of the Presidency to the other not apparently in view of educational working of the department and that reasonable applications for re-transfer have been left unattended?

(b) Will the Government be pleased to place on the table a statement showing the number of such light-keepers who lost their promotions and were passed over by junior, for having pleaded their inability to accept transfer to distant places?

(c) Will the Government be pleased to state on what grounds such wholesale transfers were made?

98 A.—(a) The Government have no information on the subject.

(b) & (c) No.

The Hon'ble Mr. V. Venkatesaji Raju.

Estimated
return from
the project
water-works.

99 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to state the amount of revenue that is estimated to be realised by the water-works recently proposed to be taken?

99 A.—The Honourable Member is referred to the answer given to question No. 20 asked at the meeting of the Council held in August 1928.

Water-works
and other
small water-works
in the
district.

100 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to publish a comparative table of water-works in several provinces under the same irrigation system?

100 A.—The Government are not in possession of any such comparative table of water-works.

Average and
return on
productive
irrigation
works.

101 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to publish the average net return of last year in several provinces on productive irrigation works?

101 A.—The average net return of last year 1927-28 in the Madras Presidency on productive irrigation works is 8.55 per cent. The figures for other provinces are not available.

157a NOVEMBER 1915.] (*Mr. Venkatasail Nag.*)

102 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to state whether any arrangements are made to facilitate the transportation and storing of goods as they are absolutely prohibited from entering the reserved forests?

Facilities for goods passing.

102 A.—No special arrangements have been made, but large areas of reserved forests have been disforested during the last three years and are now open to goods passing.

103 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to state whether any Urya paddi is engaged to back other Urya works in the Oriental Manuscripts Library?

Urya paddy for the Oriental Manuscripts Library.

103 A.—The answer is in the negative.

104 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to publish the market prices prevailing in Madras and other municipal towns during the months of July, August, September and October 1915 of the foodstuffs, cloths and other necessities of life as far as they are available?

Publication of the market prices of foodstuffs, etc., in the Presidency.

104 A.—The market prices of the chief food-grains and salt have been published each month in the Fort St. George Gazette. The Government do not receive regular returns of the price of cloths and other necessities of life.

105 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to state the localities where scarcity rates of foodstuffs are prevalent?

Localities where scarcity rates of foodstuffs prevail.

105 A.—The following statement is laid on the table:—

Foodstuffs.		Localities in which scarcity rates prevailed on 1st November 1915.	
Rice .. ..	.. ..	Kannad, Madras and Tinnevely.	
Peas .. ..	.. ..	Anantapur.	
Chickens .. ..	.. ..	Godevar, Secker, Kovvud, Bellary, Anantapur, Chittoor, Bellam, Chittoor and Tinnevely.	
Custard .. ..	.. ..	Godevar, Kozhik, Anantapur and Bellam.	

106 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to state the taluhs where paddy cultivation suffered for want of timely rains?

Taluhs where paddy cultivation suffered for want of rain.

106 A.—The information, so far as it is yet available, will be found in the weekly season reports published in each issue of the Fort St. George Gazette, but in the agricultural season is not yet over, information cannot at present be complete.

107 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to start a coconut agricultural station either in Anantapur or Madhav taluk where coconut plantation is extensive?

A coconut agricultural station in the Anantapur or Madhav taluk.

107 A.—The Government do not propose to open coconut stations at Anantapur or Madhav taluk now.

108 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to state whether there is any veterinary hospital or dispensary in the Agency lands and whether it is proposed to open one at an early date?

Opening of a veterinary hospital or dispensary in the Agency lands.

108 A.—There is a veterinary dispensary at Nidamshalam and one will be opened at Polavaram during 1916.

109 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to state whether the Beggars project and Vengalapuram project of Nellore district are given up or will be pushed through?

State of the Beggars and Vengalapuram projects in Nellore district.

109 A.—It was decided in November 1914 to abandon the Beggars project as it did not fulfil the conditions of a productive, protective, or even a benevolent work. As regards the Vengalapuram project, final orders on the plans and estimates are held over pending the result of an inquiry whether the State concerned are willing to pay the rates necessary to make the scheme productive.

110 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to state whether any public accounts are available to find out the existing number of agricultural live-stock and available pasturage for the same, by villages, and whether the figures are arrived at by actual census and survey or by guess work of local people?

Information as to agricultural live-stock and available pasturage.

110 A.—A census of the agricultural live-stock in every village is taken once in every five years and the figures for districts are published in Appendix G to the Census and Crop reports. The extent of land reserved as common grazing ground in every village is given in Village Accounts No. 2. The census figures are obtained by the usual census methods.

111 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to make arrangements for maintaining stud-bulls either by the Government or local bodies at every veterinary hospital or dispensary instead of abolishing breeding operations altogether by selling the culling seven stud-bulls?

Maintenance of stud-bulls.

(Mr. Finkhamp's Reply.)

[19th November 1913.]

- 111 A.—The seven stud-bulls referred to have already been disposed of as they were found unserviceable by the Agricultural Department which has assumed control of stud-breeding operations in the Presidency. Stud-bulls are maintained at the Calcutta, Aushapalle, Baguri, Mardya, Mogamallur and Khoripalli agricultural stations.

A scheme for encouraging the better maintenance of stud-bulls by agricultural and co-operative societies and by private individuals has been mentioned in G.O. No. 3677, dated 4th November 1913, placed on the Editors' Table.

The Government do not consider it necessary to maintain stud-bulls at veterinary institutions.

Expenditure
on breeding
operations.

- 112 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to state the nature of expenditure of Rs. 1,254-11-6 under the head of Breeding operations simultaneously with the advisory notice in the administrative report of the Civil Veterinary Department for 1912-13?

- 112 A.—The account represents the charges incurred in the maintenance of breeding bulls till they were disposed of during the latter part of the year.

Reorganisation
of the Inspectors
of the Depots
of the
schools.

- 113 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to state whether there is any proposal for a reorganisation of the Inspectors of schools and whether it will be published for public criticism before final acceptance?

- 113 A.—The question of the general reorganisation of the inspecting agency is being held in abeyance pending receipt of the advice of the Government of India on the recommendation of the Public Service Commission in regard to educational services. The Government are unable to elaborate the suggestion contained in the latter part of the question.

Preservation
of pastures in
villages.

- 114 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to state whether there is any order of Government that a definite area shall be kept as pasture land in every village, and, if so, whether any steps are taken to prevent the pasturage from being lost?

- 114 A.—There is no rule requiring a definite area to be kept as pasture land in every village. The Honorable Member will find the rules regarding preservation of encroachment on pastures in His Majesty's Standing Order No. 35.

Loss of
Government
channel lands
to the
District and
Khasra
for planting
cocoa trees.

- 115 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to state:

(a) whether the available Government channel lands in the Gokhori and Khatia taluqs are utilized by planting cocoa trees; and

(b) whether the Government is prepared to lease out the same for private parties for planting cocoas on such terms approved by the Government as to avoid objections to title and expense and on payment of revenue on graduated scale?

- 115 A.—(a) Material is not available to answer so general a question.

(b) Each case will be considered on its merits as it arises.

Plantation
of rubber trees.

- 116 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to state whether land parcels will be instructed to employ private agency for the planting of rubber trees in the localities where state avenues growing is neither profitable nor self-supporting?

- 116 A.—G.O. No. 167 L, dated 24th January 1913, is laid on the table.

Silk industry
in the
Presidency.

- 117 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to state:

(a) whether a Sericultural Superintendent has been appointed in our Presidency to look after silk industries;

(b) whether steps will be taken to establish nurseries to supply the seeds required by the growers;

(c) whether loans will be granted under the Rural Improvement Loans Act for building silk-rearing houses; and

(d) whether district officers will be appointed to estimate the resources in the improved method of rearing silkworms and to look after the growth of silk industry in various districts?

- 117 A.—(a) The Government have decided to appoint a Sericultural Expert for the Presidency.

(b), (c) & (d) The preparation of a detailed scheme of work can be considered only after the expert has reported.

Provision
of co-operative
educational
institutions.

- 118 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to state whether co-operative educational committees will be started in localities where co-operative banks are established for the purpose of supporting free night schools and technical classes and reading rooms or libraries where works on co-operation are made available in vernaculars and whether the Government will contribute a subsidy of the expenditure for the above purposes?

- 118 A.—No such proposals as are referred to in the question seem to have reached the Government at present and therefore the question of a Government contribution for such purposes has not been considered.

19TH NOVEMBER 1915.] (Mr. Sadasiva Bhat.)

The Hon'ble Mr. K. Sadasiva Bhat.

119 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to make a statement with reference to Malabar and South Kanara as to—

- (a) the approximate pattern of the last crop as compared with the custom in ordinary years;
(b) the condition of the standing crops; and
(c) the stocks of food-grains available in the two districts and their sufficiency till the next harvest?

119 A.—(a) & (b) The information, so far as it is yet available, will be found in the weekly season reports which are published in each issue of the *Fort St. George Gazette*.

(c) A worked estimate of the stock of foodstuffs has been called for from all districts. Pending its receipt the Government are unable to furnish the information asked for.

120 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to ascertain and state the approximate extent of the area in the districts of Malabar and South Kanara of land cultivated in normal years but left uncultivated or which yielded no crop owing to unusual or deficient rainfall?

120 A.—The Honourable Member's attention is invited to the monthly publication statement which is published in the *Fort St. George Gazette*. The statement for September shows the following results:—

	South Kanara.	Malabar.
	ACR.	ACR.
Cultivation up to the month	497,599	1,214,085
Average of previous five years	522,965	1,267,652
Reduction in 1915	4% per cent.	6% per cent.

No other information is available or can be obtained until the next monthly statement is published.

121 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to state if final orders have been passed in the matter of reviving the underwood transport rules in South Kanara? If any orders have been passed, will the Government be pleased to place them on the table?

121 A.—Final orders have not yet been passed.

122 Q.—(a) Is it a fact that it has been proposed to depute about 25 deputy collectors for training in survey and settlement work in a special survey school?

(b) What is the estimated expenditure of the scheme including the travelling allowances and the higher salaries to be paid to the relieving officers?

(c) Will the Government be pleased to restrict the training to such officers only as are likely to be actually employed as special settlement duty?

122 A.—(a) No.

(b) & (c) The Government decided in August last that the training in survey and settlement, which, under orders hitherto in force, had been compulsory on all deputy collectors, shall in future be obligatory only in the case of deputy collectors who are appointed direct and who therefore have not served in the grade of revenue inspector. Only one deputy collector is accordingly being trained this year.

123 Q.—(a) Has the Honourable Member submitted a memorial to Government dated 26th September 1915 regarding the grant of quinquennial palms in respect of certain sites and other grievances of the people of Malabar?

(b) Will the Government be pleased to state if it has held any inquiry into these grievances and if so with what result?

(c) If not, will the Government be pleased to direct an inquiry into the grievances referred to?

123 A.—The memorial referred to in the question has not been received.

124 Q.—(a) Will the Government be pleased to state (i) what steps are proposed to be taken or whether they have framed any programme in the light of the Government of India resolution for the extension of elementary education and (ii) for the utilization of the Land grant of Rs. 4½ lakhs for elementary education?

(b) Will the Government be pleased to ascertain the number of villages with a population of over 1,000 in Malabar and South Kanara which have no public elementary schools and call for proposals or suggestions from the local and other public bodies in the districts regarding their needs in that direction?

(Mr. Sadanra Bhat; Mr. Range Achariyar;
the President.)

[19th November 1918.]

- 124 A.—(i) No separate action has been taken on the resolution in question. The Bill is pending for the expression and development of elementary education in the Presidency which is now under the consideration of Government will indicate the necessary action in this regard. (ii) The Director of Public Instruction has been asked to submit proposals for the distribution of the grant. These have not been received as yet.
- (b) The Honorable Member is referred to the supplemental statistics issued with the annual report on Public Instruction. The Government do not consider it necessary to take any special action as suggested by the Honorable Member.

Religious for
Tahsil and
South Kanara
districts in the
Coastal and
Madras school

- 125 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to offer special stipends for Malabar and South Kanara students at the Coimbatore Medical school as it does in the case of Telugu and Kannada students from the Coled districts of the Vengalpetah school?

125 A.—The supply of west coast students being sufficient, the Government do not consider that the course suggested is necessary.

The Hon'ble Mr. T. Range Achariyar.

Development
of handicraft
and
all industries.

- 126 Q.—With reference to my question No. 33 put at the meeting of the Legislative Council on the 12th August 1918 and the answer thereto, regarding the development of the handicraft and industry will the Government be pleased to state whether any report has been received from the Special officer deputed to collect information regarding the trade in handloom and, if so, whether they will lay the same on the table; and also state what action they propose to take in order to develop that industry?

126 A.—The report has been received and is under the consideration of Government.

Cultivation of
a variety of
sugarcane
in
Tanjore.

- 127 Q.—With reference to my question No. 42 put at the meeting of the Council on the 12th August 1918, and the answer thereto, regarding the cultivation of a variety of sugarcane in the Tanjore district will the Government be pleased to state whether they have received any report from the Director of Agriculture, and if so, whether they will lay the same on the table?

127 A.—The Honorable Member is referred to paragraph 34 on page 17, paragraph 8 on page 61, and paragraph 8 on page 19 of the report on the operations of the Agricultural Experiment for 1917-18 which has been placed on the table.

Provision
primary school
high-ranking
educational
secondary
schools.

- 128 Q.—With reference to my question No. 45 put at the meeting of the Council on the 12th August 1918, and the answer thereto, will the Government be pleased to state whether any and what orders they have passed on the recommendations of the conference appointed by Government to discuss educational matters especially with regard to the imposition of penalty on primary school pupils seeking admission into secondary schools and the abolition thereof?

128 A.—The matter is still under consideration.

The Hon'ble Mr. T. Range Achariyar:—"With reference to question No. 128, may I know when the orders of the Government may be expected? The matter has been long under consideration."

His Excellency the Governor:—"The same question has been put by the Hon'ble Mr. Hanumanth Rao. The matter will be expedited as far as possible."

Elementary
Education Bill.

- 129 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to state
(a) whether the committee appointed by the Government to consider the proposed Elementary Education Bill have made any report, and, if so, what action has been taken in the matter; and
(b) what were the recommendations of the conference on the subject assembled by the Government in May last and what action has been taken in the matter?

129 A.—There have been two conferences of officials and non-officials on the subject of the proposed Elementary Education Bill, the first was held at Madras in November 1917, and the second in May 1918 at Government; those conferences were informal, and they did not draw up any report. It is not intended to publish the proceedings which will be treated as confidential, but they have been fully and carefully considered in the drafting of the Bill.

Extension of
voters list
elections in
which people
and women
participate

- 130 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to lay on the table a statement showing
(a) the number of voters for the election of members to each of the table boards in the Presidency; and
(b) the number of voters for the election of members of municipalities in each of the districts in the Presidency; and

19th November 1945.] (Mr. Kanga Acharyar; Mr. Rajagopal Acharyar; Mr. Annamalai Chettiyar.)

(c) the number of income-tax assessors within the limits of each taluk board or municipality in the Presidency, giving details of the number paying

- (i) over Rs. 50 and under Rs. 55, and
(ii) over Rs. 50?

130 A.—(a) The Honorable Member is referred to the answer given to question No. 73 asked at the meeting held on the 12th August, 1945. The information required has not yet been received from all Districts.

(b) A statement* showing the number of voters in district municipalities in 1942-43, as compiled from the administration report statements, is placed on the table.

(c) The Government are not in possession of the information.

The Hon'ble Mr. T. KANGA ACHARYAR :—“ With reference to question No. 130, please (c), will the Government be pleased to call for information ? ”

The Hon'ble Mr. RAO BAHADUR P. RAJAGOPAL ACHARYAR :—“ If the Honorable Member will write and say why he wants the information, the Government will consider whether it is worth while to call for the information. He will kindly write and tell us.”

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur S. R. M. ANNAMALAI CHETTIYAR.

131 Q.—(a) Will the Government be pleased to make a full statement of the methods they have adopted or intend to adopt for the stimulation of the suffering of the people caused by the high price of food-grains and the total failure of the monsoon?

(b) Will the Government be pleased to direct Collectors to collect statistics of the approximate consumption of food-grains and garden crops during the past year, and of the actual stocks held thereof at present and of the quantities likely to be harvested in each district, and if the supply would not meet the immediate and the future demand in the various districts of this Presidency on the basis of the above statistics, will the Government be pleased to arrange for the importation from all available sources both from within and outside this province the quantities required?

(c) Will the Government be pleased to issue immediately an order absolutely prohibiting the exportation of the commodities referred to above except in cases where there are surplus to place outside the province, either by land or by sea?

(d) Will Government be pleased to take power if necessary to compel producers to sell all their surplus stock both present and increasing and to fix their sale prices on an average rate of prices based upon those that prevailed in the districts during the five years of 1941 to 1945?

(e) Will the Government be pleased to take power if necessary to fix the quantities to be sold at a time and the percentage of profits at which traders in these commodities should sell them to the public in the several districts, and to prevent such acts to be carried on only by traders licensed by the Collector, the license to contain the necessary panel clauses if the restrictions suggested above are infringed by them?

132 A.—(a) to (e) A statement as Government will be made in connection with the resolutions on the subject which appear on the agenda paper.

133 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to make a full statement of all the powers conferred at present by the Director of Civil Supplies and the advisory and publicity boards with reference to the supply and transport of commodities within and to places outside the province?

134 A.—The duties of Directors of Civil Supplies are to consider stocks of foodstuffs and other necessities, to receive and examine applications from merchants and others for the movement of traffic, to ascertain demands and reports sent by district officers, to consult with the Railway authorities as to the movement of traffic and to issue certificates for traffic. The Directors of Civil Supplies are empowered to prohibit or restrict the movement of such commodities as are unessential in order to facilitate the movement of commodities which are essential.

135 Q.—(1) Will the Government be pleased to name the districts in which emergency committees have been already formed in co-operation with the Collectors and the results achieved by them so far?

(2) Will the Government be pleased to direct the immediate formation of the emergency committees in the districts in which they have not been formed till now?

136 A.—So far as the Government are aware, emergency committees have been formed in all districts.

137 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to increase the railway and road facilities for the transport of food-grains and other articles to places that require them?

138 A.—Yes, as far as the supply of rolling stock and existence and equality of outside ports.

Statistics in respect to stocks of food grains, etc.

Supplied the details of commodities.

Emergency committees in districts.

Facilities for transport of food-grains.

(Mr. Ananias Chittiar.) [19th November 1918.]

Facilities for
movement of
Madras goods

125 Q.—With a view to where the burden, caused in the Madras piece-goods market by a glut of these goods held up by speculative and other purchases and to lighten the stocks in the madras weaving centres, will the Government be pleased to direct the Director of Civil Supplies to effect purchases promptly the necessary transport facilities?

125 A.—No such instructions are necessary as the Director of Civil Supplies is already issuing certificates freely for the purpose intended.

Facilities for
the export of
piece-goods
from Madras.

126 Q.—(a) Will the Government be pleased to state whether any and what kind of restrictions are placed on the export of piece-goods from the City of Madras (1) to places outside Madras and (2) to places outside this Presidency?

(b) Will the Government be pleased to state whether they intend to exercise any and what kind of control over the prices of cotton-stitch stocks in Madras?

126 A.—(a) The Government are not aware of any restrictions on the movement of piece-goods.

(b) The control of the prices of piece-goods, if any, will be exercised by the Controller of Cotton Cloth with the Government of India.

System and
address of
accountants
employed
by Government
for income-tax
purposes.

127 Q.—(a) For the benefit of the assessors in income-tax who desire to get their accounts properly audited and certified, will the Government be pleased to give the names of the accountants with their addresses as approved by them under rules 14 and 15 published by them on page 57 of the new Income-tax Manual?

(b) Will the Government be pleased to state the number of applications received from accountants and the number of those approved by the committee appointed under rule 15 referred to above for income-tax purposes?

127 A.—The Government are not in possession of the information, but will call for it.

Issue of
passports to
persons
engaged
in income
trade.

128 Q.—(a) Will the Government be pleased to make a statement regarding their object in introducing the passport system and the policy pursued by them in the matter of issuing passports to enable persons engaged in overseas trade to go over themselves or send their agents and clerks engaged to this Province for carrying on their trade in Persia, Singapore and other places in the Straits Settlements and the Federated Malay States and in French Indo China?

(b) Will the Government be pleased to state whether they have issued any definite instructions to Collectors and District Magistrates to be careful only by them in disposing of the applications made in them for passports for voyaging in the above places for trade purposes?

(c) If the answer to (b) is in the affirmative, will the Government be pleased to lay a copy of such instructions on the table of this House?

(d) Will the Government be pleased to issue the necessary instructions to the District Magistrates to grant freely all bona fide applications for such passports except in the case of persons who are notified by the District Medical and Sanitary Offices to be unfit for undertaking the voyage on account of ill-health or disease?

128 A.—The passport system, which is based on the orders of the Government of India and the expressed wishes of the Home Government, has for its main purpose the 'restriction of journeys, both for unnecessary and undesirable objects.' Instructions have from time to time been issued to Collectors in accordance with the rules originally laid down by the Government of India in this matter and modifications therein subsequently directed. According to the latest orders, which have been duly communicated to Collectors, the principle governing the issue of passports to persons engaged in overseas trade is to avoid unnecessary interference with legitimate livelihood. Passports are now freely issued to all persons who have bona fide means of business for persons to the countries mentioned in the question and the Government believe there is no longer any legitimate ground for refusal.

Railway
restrictions on the
despatch of
goods of
Indian hand-
made cloth.

129 Q.—(a) Has Government passed the report of the proceedings of a meeting of cloth merchants at the Government's suggestion held on the 4th October 1918 at Madras, published on page 7 of the *India* of the 10th October 1918?

(b) Has Government received the resolutions passed at that meeting regarding Government to take the necessary steps for the transmission by railway parcel, Indian hand-made cloth from Madras to other marketing centres?

(c) Will the Government be pleased to state what steps they have taken for remedying the grievances embodied in the resolutions referred to above and also the grievances in other places in the Province where merchants dealing in similar goods are labouring under the same difficulties of transport of their goods by railway to other places within this Province?

129 A.—(a) Yes.

(b) No; but the Government received through the Collector of Madras a copy of a memorial addressed by the weavers of Madras to the General Traffic Manager, Tinsukia, on the subject.

(c) The Government addressed the Agent, South Indian Railway, and he issued the rule prohibiting the lading of cloth by passenger trains temporarily until the Director's notice was over. Further inquiries are being made.

10TH NOVEMBER, 1915.] (Mr. Suryanarayana Rao.)

The Hon'ble Mr. A. Suryanarayana Rao.

140 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to state when the Government would arrange for the election or nomination of presidents of district boards as recommended by the Government of India in their resolution dated 10th May 1915?

President or non-official presidents of district boards.

140 A.—Non-official gentlemen are now presidents of the District Boards of North Arcot, South Arcot, Udumrur, South Kanara and Trichinopoly. The policy is being continuously kept in view and acted on whenever a suitable opportunity occurs.

141 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to publish the opinions of the presidents of district boards and non-official presidents of taluk boards recently called for by the Government regarding the appointment of special executive officers to the district boards and taluk boards when they have got non-official presidents?

Appointment of special executive officers to district boards and taluk boards when they have got non-official presidents.

141 A.—Government Order No. 1519 L, dated 8th November 1915, containing these opinions will be placed on the Editor's Table.

142 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to state when succeeding Bills to give effect to the suggestion in the Government of India Resolution, dated 15th May 1915, regarding local self-government will be introduced?

Effect to be given to the suggestion in the Government of India Resolution, dated 15th May 1915, regarding local self-government.

143 A.—The Bill to amend the Madras District Municipalities Act, 1884, has been forwarded to the Government of India, and the Bill to amend the Madras Local Boards Act, 1884, will, it is hoped, be soon forwarded to that Government. The two Bills concern, along with other matters, such changes in the working of district municipalities and rural boards as the Government consider it necessary to make in pursuance of the resolution of the Government of India.

144 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to state whether they permit taluk panchayats to raise money for their purposes?

Permitting taluk panchayats to raise money for their purposes.

144 A.—Such panchayats are free to raise money by voluntary means for their own purposes.

145 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to take the opinion of the local boards regarding the installation of a portion of local-own roads within the limits of union panchayats to the union funds?

Opinion of local boards regarding the installation of a portion of local-own roads within the limits of union funds.

145 A.—The Government do not consider it necessary to do so, as each taluk board is competent to give such subscriptions as it deems necessary to a union under it.

146 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to state the reasons why a kisthadi is allowed only in the case of the Saravandhi taluk of the Vengalpet district and not with respect to the whole district and more especially with regard to Srirangapatam, which is contiguous with the Saravandhi taluk and also why three instalments were fixed in the case of Saravandhi instead of four as was done in some other districts recently?

Kisthadi in the Vengalpet district.

146 A.—In the case of the Saravandhi taluk the December kist was abolished because it was reported that paddy which is the principal kist-paying crop of that taluk is not generally brought to market before January. On the other hand the principal kist-paying crops of the Godevada (Srirangapatam) taluk, especially gingerly and paddy, are and is usually brought to market in or before December and there was therefore no need to abolish the December kist in this case. The decision to levy the assessment in Saravandhi taluk in three instalments instead of four was based on the fact that, if the December kist was abolished, a fourth kist must be postponed to April, an arrangement which was not considered advisable.

147 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to state whether any Bill with provisions for compulsory elementary education, as the outcome of the educational conference held at Coimbatore in May last, is under preparation, and if so, when it will be published and introduced into the Legislative Council?

Bill for compulsory elementary education.

147 A.—The Honorable Member is referred to the answer to question No. 15.

148 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to call for a report and place it on the table, for what periods the Talukdars of Saravandhi and Godevada taluks in the Vengalpet district have exercised magisterial powers within the last two years, and also whether the Talukdars of the said taluks exercised such powers previously since the appointment of stationary sub-magistrates to those two taluks?

Magisterial powers exercised by the Talukdars of Saravandhi and Godevada taluks, Vengalpet district.

(Mr. Sargentysena Rao; Sir Alexander Gordon.) [18th November 1918.]

147 A.—The Tahsildars of Saverandikhi and Golguda, the other tahsildars, are ex-officio second-class magistrates, but the Government have no information as to the extent to which they have actually exercised their magisterial powers and in the absence of special reasons for inquiry, do not think it necessary to call for a report on the point.

Tahsildars
Saverandikhi
and Golguda
are ex-officio
second-class
magistrates.

148 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to state how many posts of Deputy Tahsildars in the Yangapetam district have not yet been filled up and for what period and the reasons for not filling up the same?

149 A.—The Government are not in possession of the information asked for.

The Hon'ble Mr. A. SENGAPPAIAH Rao:—“With reference to question No. 148, which is ‘will the Government be pleased to state how many posts of Deputy Tahsildars in the Yangapetam district have not yet been filled up and for what period and the reasons for not filling up the same?’ It is said ‘The Government are not in possession of the information asked for.’ Will the Government be pleased to call for the information?”

The Hon'ble Sir ALEXANDER GORDON:—“Yes, I have no objection to call for the information.”

Prohibition of
export of grain
from the
districts to
the Yangapetam
district.

149 Q.—Is the Government aware that the Collector of the Giddalur district has prohibited the export of grain to the Yangapetam district area by carts, and the people of the Yangapetam district, especially in the immediate neighbourhood of the Giddalur district, are suffering on account of failure of the paddy crop in the Saverandikhi and Golguda taluk this year?

Will the Government be pleased to call for a report from the Collectors of Yangapetam and Giddalur districts on the subject and pass such orders as it deems fit?

149 A.—The Government will make inquiry.

Scheme report
regarding the
settlement of
Yangapetam
district.

150 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to state when the scheme report regarding the settlement of the Yangapetam district will be published?

150 A.—It is not possible now to say when the scheme report will be published.

Appointment of
special magistrates
officers to
deal with
the law
and order
problems.

151 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to place on the table the opinions submitted by the presidents of district boards and the ex-officio presidents of taluk boards regarding the appointment of an executive officer for district boards and taluk boards as suggested by the Government of India in their recent resolution on local self-government?

151 A.—The Honourable Member is referred to the answer given to question No. 141.

Reports
regarding
the
settlement
of
Yangapetam
district.

152 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to place on the table the preliminary report regarding the Thandava project in Yangapetam district, and also reports giving information as far as it is available, in regard to irrigation projects in the Yangapetam district at the time of the Irrigation Commission and subsequently?

153 A.—No orders have yet been passed on the preliminary report on the Thandava project pending receipt of formal statements of estimates, which are awaited. The report cannot be published at this stage.

The Nagavathi project has been sanctioned and carried out, and further inquiries are being made in connection with the Koodavathi Ams, but no useful purpose would be served by publishing the correspondence.

Area of
Saverandikhi
district.

153 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to state the reasons for a reduction in the number of the principal farms of Saverandikhi in force under the Indian Ams Act in the Yangapetam district as per statement II attached to G.O. No. 1828, dated 20th August 1918?

154 A.—In the annual report the District Magistrate stated that the reduction was due to the expiry of old leases which then were no sufficient grounds to renew and the exercise of sale in granting new ones.

Activities of
the Fisheries
Department in
the Northern
Circles.

154 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to state what the activities of the Fisheries Department have been in the Northern Circles in general and the Yangapetam and Giddalur districts in particular, since the opening of the department?

154 A.—The only scheme taken up by the Fisheries Department in the Northern Circles up till now is the Chelva scheme mentioned at page 12 of G.O. No. 3651, Bangalore, dated 17th October 1918, which has been placed on the Editors' Table.

APPENDIX I.

[This answer to question No. 1 asked by the Hon'ble Mr. B. V. Narayana Ayyar at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 16th November 1918, page 113 supra.]

Representations received from the public in regard to the incidents in Madras.

I

Letter—from the Hon'ble Mr. K. Rama Aiyar, M.A., B.A., Additional Member of the Madras Legislative Council, Madras.
To—the Chief Secretary to Government.
Dated—the 29th September 1918
No.—R.O. 264

I have wired to-day to the Government as follows:—“Madras Government, Coimbatore. At close yesterday trial Varadarajulu's case Reserve Police in immediate presence Superintendent charged with bayonet and fired killing reserve constable, mortally wounding another since dead, others wounded. Police action unwarranted. Immediate independent inquiry essential.”

An independent inquiry, I think, will allay public apprehensions. The crowd which had gone to witness the inquiry, I understand, has been there for some time and when Dr. P. Varadarajulu Nayudu after the close of the trial got down and went to his carriage which was standing east of the portion, the crowd gathered round him and were dispersed by a bayonet charge and after that stones had been pelted and a firing has taken place. The District Superintendent of Police told me that he had not given the order to load or fire. However, there was firing and two persons have died up till now. Hence my wire for an inquiry.

I (a)

Telegram—from M.R.D. V. RAMACHANDRA AYYAR, A.M., President of the public meeting, Madras.
To—the Chief Secretary to Government.
Dated—the 2nd October 1918.

September 29th public meeting, Madras; four thousand citizens present; unanimous resolutions against random police bayonetting and firing; also unanimously resolved police administration must place new district superintendent and conduct (M.I.S.) close by firing lines should seriously considered demanded immediate independent inquiry.

I (b)

Letter—from M.R.D. V. RAMACHANDRA AYYAR, M.A., A.B., President, public meeting of the citizens of Madras.
To—the Chief Secretary to Government.
Dated—the 2nd October 1918.

In confirming my telegram to you of to-day in connection with the resolutions unanimously passed at a public meeting of the citizens of this town at which I presided regarding the conduct of the police on Friday last, I have the honour to forward herewith a copy of the resolutions.

I may state that there is very great public feeling in regard to the matter and a very speedy and thoroughly independent and full inquiry would be extremely desirable.

I have the honour to request you to place before Government this letter and the resolutions.

Enclosure

Enclosure
100 Resolutions unanimously passed at a public meeting of the citizens of Madras held on 29th September 1918.

That this meeting of the citizens of Madras is of opinion that the conduct of the police on the 27th September 1918 in charging with bayonets the crowd that gathered in the Collector's office composed to see Doctor Varadarajulu Nayudu returning home after the close of the hearing of the case against him for that day and after the trial and unnecessary provocation and on the taking part of a few stones being thrown in consequence, their conduct in opening fire on the crowd fully knowing that death would result, which conduct did result in the death of two persons and injury to others, was criminal and calls for an early and independent inquiry by the Government.

2. That this meeting is of opinion that the administration of the police of the district must be placed in the hands of a new and impartial District Superintendent and that the competency of the present District Superintendent of Police who was shown by the firing line and hurried upturn as soon as the volley was fired to hold his office any longer must be seriously considered by the Government.

APPENDIX.

3. That this meeting demands that an immediate, full and independent inquiry into the conduct of all concerned be held.

4. This meeting expresses its sympathy with the relatives and friends of the victims of the high-handed and inhuman act of outrage.

5. That these resolutions be communicated to the Government and the press.

II

Telegram—from the Secretaries, Madras Mahajana Sabha.

To—the Chief Secretary to Government.

Dated—the 2nd October 1918.

Madras Mahajana Sabha strongly urges appointment impartial committee to conduct public inquiry into action of police in driving on the crowd at Madras on Friday last resulting in the death of two persons and injuries to others.

III

Letter—from the Hon'ble Dewan Bahadur B. RAMANATHAN RAO Ayyar, Secretary to Government, Home (Judicial) Department.

To—
 { the Secretaries, Madras Mahajana Sabha.
 at R. V. V. M. Church, 10th Street, Madras, President of a public meeting held at Madras on 27th September 1918.
 (The Hon'ble Mr. K. Ramesa Ayyangar, B.A., B.L., Madras.)

Dated—the 24th October 1918.

No.—2487/A-3

In continuation of my letter No. 2451/A-3, dated 3rd October 1918, I am directed to state that the conduct of the inquiry into the unfortunate disturbance which occurred at Madras on the 27th September last is in the hands of Mr. Paddison, the District Magistrate, in whose judgment and impartiality the Government repose the greatest confidence. The Government are not prepared to consider the

request for an independent inquiry and the removal of the District Magistrate from the inquiry.

Original forwarded to P. M.

IV

Telegram—from the Secretaries, Madras Congress Committee.

To—the Secretary to Government, Home (Judicial) Department.

Dated—the 3rd October 1918.

Madras Congress Committee prays public inquiry by impartial committee into conduct of police at Madras and Coonoor by Indian Defence Force.

V

Letter—from the Hon'ble Dewan Bahadur B. RAMANATHAN RAO Ayyar, Secretary to Government, Home (Judicial) Department.

To—the Secretaries, Madras Congress Committee.

Dated—the 24th October 1918.

No.—2487/A-4.

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your telegram, dated 3rd October 1918, to the address of the Chief Secretary to Government and to state that the conduct of the inquiry into the unfortunate disturbance which occurred at Madras on the 27th September last is in the hands of Mr. Paddison, the District Magistrate, in whose judgment and impartiality the Government repose the greatest confidence. The Government have received a report from the District Magistrate, Chingleput, and do not consider any additional inquiry necessary. The Government are not prepared to consider the request preferred in your telegram for a public inquiry.

VI

Letter—from the Honorary Secretary, Madras-Ramond District People's Association.

To—the Secretary to Government, Home (Judicial) Department.

Dated—Madras, the 2nd October 1918.

No.—G.

I beg to communicate for necessary action the following resolutions passed by the Madras-Ramond District People's Association in its general body meeting held on 29th September 1918:—

Resolution I.—That this meeting of the District People's Association, Madras, is of opinion that the conduct of the police on the 27th September 1918, in charging

with bayonets the crowd that gathered in the Collector's office compound, to see Doctor Vardasajulu Nayana returning home after the close of the hearing of the case against him for that day, and after this cruel and unnecessary provocation their conduct in opening fire on the crowd on the trifling pretext of a few stones being thrown in consequence, fully knowing that death would result, which conduct resulted in the death of two persons and injury to others, was criminal and calls for an early and independent inquiry by the Government.¹¹

Resolution II.—“That this meeting is of opinion that the administration of the police of the district must be placed in the hands of a new and impartial District Superintendent and that the competency of the present District Superintendent of Police who was close by the firing line and hurried upstairs as soon as the volley was fired, to hold the office any longer, must be seriously considered by Government. That this meeting demands that an immediate, full and independent inquiry into the conduct of all concerned be held.”

Resolution III.—“The Secretary of the District People's Association be authorised to communicate the resolutions to Government and to press.”

VII

Letter—from the Hon'ble Deputy Bahadur R. Rameswara Rao Ayyangar, Secretary to Government, Home (Jadval) Department.

To—the Honorary Secretary, Maduru-Bannal District People's Association, Maduru.

Dated—the 29th October 1918.

No.—2687/A-4

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 47, dated 2nd October 1918, and to state that the conduct of the inquiry into the unfortunate disturbances which occurred at Maduru on the 27th September last is in the hands of Mr. Paddison, the District Magistrate, in whose judgment and impartiality the Government repose the greatest confidence. The Government are not prepared to consider the requests preferred in your letter for an independent inquiry and the removal of the District Superintendent of Police.

VIII.

Letter—from the Honorary Secretary, Maduru-Bannal District People's Association, Maduru.

To—the Chief Secretary to Government.

Dated—the 9th October 1918.

I beg to communicate, for necessary action, the following resolution passed by the Maduru-Bannal District People's Association at its general body meeting held on 4th October 1918:—

Resolution.—“This meeting of the Maduru-Bannal District People's Association is of opinion that the condition of Maduru city is peaceful and quiet and that the isolated instances of disorder which took place more than a month ago and have since ceased to exist, i.e., the sense of feeling in the bosoms of the city and insignificant overt acts accompanying the same, were due to economic causes applicable to the whole country, namely, the high prices of foodstuffs and other necessities of life and that unprovoked lynchings and shooting by Police on the 17th September 1918 and the consequent deaths and injuries do not show any disposition on the part of any portion of the public to commit disturbances and that under such circumstances the location of a contingent of soldiers and sepoy is due to panic on the part of authorities and is a matter fraught with serious consequences to the peace of the city and is likely to bring about the very results intended to be averted and therefore the association prays that the Government may be pleased to withdraw the military forces from this city.”

[Receipt acknowledged in Letter No. 2631-A-1, Home (Jadval), dated 23rd October 1918.]

IX

Letter—from the Hon'ble Mr. E. V. Narasimha Aiyar, President, public meeting, Salem.

To—the Secretary to Government, Home (Jadval) Department.

Dated—the 17th October 1918.

I have the honour to submit the following resolutions of a public meeting held at Salem on 10th instant.

IV-a

ENCLOSURE

Proceedings of a public meeting held at the Salem Town Hall on the 12th October 1918.

The Hon'ble Mr. B. V. NARASIMHA AYYAR—Chairman.

The citizens of Salem in public meeting assembled resolve—

(1) That they strongly protest against the order of the Government rejecting the most reasonable and correct prayer of the citizens of Madras for an independent inquiry into the conduct of the police on 27th September 1918 is by overlooking and lying on the record without cause.

(2) That the public cannot have any confidence in the impartiality of the inquiry at present held by the District Magistrate of Madras.

(3) That unless the Reserve Police constables who were on duty that day are examined in public before an independent commission, the inquiry will be absolutely worthless and the order of the Deputy Inspector-General in his letter not to make statement at the inquiry is most unjustifiable and is intended to prevent the eliciting of truth and should be immediately annulled.

(4) That the inquiry being really one the conduct of the officers in charge of the Reserve Police who were present on the spot, viz., the District Superintendent of Police, the Reserve Inspector and the Sergeant, it is impossible that the truth can be elicited at the inquiry, if the said officers are allowed to continue in charge of the police in that district.

The above (4) were proposed by Mr. S. E. Varadappa Chettiyar, seconded by Mr. D. P. Chennabhisava Chettiyar and carried unanimously.

(5) That in view of the strong public feeling in this matter an early re-consideration by the Government of Madras of their latest order is the prime consideration recently published is urgently called for, not merely in the interests of justice but also as a matter of expediency and was unanimously.

(6) That the above resolution should be communicated to the press, to the Government of Madras and the Government of India.

The above (5) and (6) were proposed by Mr. Krishnasami Pillai, seconded by Mr. Kishoreswami Narasimha and carried unanimously.

(7) This meeting requests the Hon'ble Mr. B. V. Narasimha Ayyar to take such steps in the matter as will ensure a speedy, proper and independent inquiry being held in the matter.

Proposed by Mr. C. Rajagopal Acharya, seconded by Mr. K. V. Subramanya Ayyar and carried unanimously.

[Receipt acknowledged in Letter No. 2033-A-1, Home (Judicial), dated 23rd October 1918.]

APPENDIX II.

[Wide answer in question No. 17 asked by the Hon'ble Rao Bahadur V. K. Ramaswami Acharyar at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 19th November 1918, page 118 supra.]

Statistics of cases in the High Court

	For 1917.				For the period beginning with the 1st January 1918 and ending with the 31st October 1918.			
	Proceedings of the High Court beginning 1917.	Final orders.	Decisions.	Proceedings at the end of the year.	Proceedings at the end of the year 1918.	Final orders.	Decisions.	Proceedings at the end of the year 1918.
1. Original suits	591	815	215	—	558	685	244	554
2. Appeals from	4	30	30	—	30	30	30	30
3. Interlocutory proceedings	910	911	910	900	900	900	900	900
4. Extra-judicial proceedings	315	441	411	310	424	375	411	397
5. Appeals from	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
6. Appeals from	5,510	2,506	2,515	5,500	5,515	2,307	2,399	2,392
7. Civil Miscellaneous proceedings	1,250	1,222	1,190	1,000	1,040	1,010	1,021	1,012
8. Civil Miscellaneous proceedings	700	2,005	2,004	600	600	2,000	2,000	2,000
9. Appeals from	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
10. Appeals from	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
11. Appeals from	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
12. Appeals from	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
13. Appeals from	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
14. Appeals from	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
15. Appeals from	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
16. Appeals from	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
17. Appeals from	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
18. Appeals from	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
19. Appeals from	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
20. Appeals from	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
21. Appeals from	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
22. Appeals from	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
23. Appeals from	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
24. Appeals from	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
25. Appeals from	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
26. Appeals from	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
27. Appeals from	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
28. Appeals from	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
29. Appeals from	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
30. Appeals from	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
31. Appeals from	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
32. Appeals from	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
33. Appeals from	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
34. Appeals from	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
35. Appeals from	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
36. Appeals from	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
37. Appeals from	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
38. Appeals from	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
39. Appeals from	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
40. Appeals from	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
41. Appeals from	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
42. Appeals from	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
43. Appeals from	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
44. Appeals from	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
45. Appeals from	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
46. Appeals from	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
47. Appeals from	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
48. Appeals from	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
49. Appeals from	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
50. Appeals from	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
51. Appeals from	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
52. Appeals from	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
53. Appeals from	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
54. Appeals from	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
55. Appeals from	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
56. Appeals from	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
57. Appeals from	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
58. Appeals from	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
59. Appeals from	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
60. Appeals from	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
61. Appeals from	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
62. Appeals from	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
63. Appeals from	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
64. Appeals from	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
65. Appeals from	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
66. Appeals from	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
67. Appeals from	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
68. Appeals from	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
69. Appeals from	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
70. Appeals from	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
71. Appeals from	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
72. Appeals from	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
73. Appeals from	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
74. Appeals from	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
75. Appeals from	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
76. Appeals from	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
77. Appeals from	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
78. Appeals from	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
79. Appeals from	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
80. Appeals from	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
81. Appeals from	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
82. Appeals from	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
83. Appeals from	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
84. Appeals from	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
85. Appeals from	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
86. Appeals from	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
87. Appeals from	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
88. Appeals from	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
89. Appeals from	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
90. Appeals from	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
91. Appeals from	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
92. Appeals from	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
93. Appeals from	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
94. Appeals from	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
95. Appeals from	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
96. Appeals from	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
97. Appeals from	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
98. Appeals from	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
99. Appeals from	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
100. Appeals from	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Total	8,510	10,400	11,410	8,510	8,510	8,510	8,510	8,510

Statement showing the places where looting took place in the Presidency within six months from the 1st May 1918.—cont.

Date.	Place.	District.	Amount of loss in things stolen by the looters.
1918.	Atmakur	Kurnool ..	Property worth Rs. 10,500 probably an exaggeration. Property worth Rs. 500 has been recovered.
9th September.	Dasiguda	Chittoor ..	Not known.
	Teyrola	" ..	4 bags of rice and 24 bags of paddy.
	Madura	" ..	" ..
10th "	Kulkarni	Uttar ..	25 bags of paddy.
	Akkur	" ..	20 bags of paddy.
	Nayadupet	Nellore ..	Not known.
	Tiruvallur	Chingleput ..	" ..
	Rajamahendray ..	Gooty ..	8 cloth shops wrecked.
	Cojjevaram	Chingleput ..	Not known.
	Madura	" ..	" ..
10th and 11th September.	Nannampet	Guntur ..	Not known.
15th September.	Cojjevaram	Chingleput ..	" ..
	Sekurpet	Nellore ..	" ..
	Muthukur	" ..	48 bags of paddy.
12th "	Chinnur	" ..	One house broken into and paddy stolen.
	And	Chingleput ..	Property worth Rs. 700.
	Santhapettai	" ..	Clothes worth Rs. 5,000
13th "	Masabolu	Nellore ..	One house looted and paddy stolen
	Muthupet	Tanjore ..	Clothes worth about Rs. 2,000
15th "	Kottaluru	" ..	Property worth Rs. 5,000, of which property worth about Rs. 2,000 has been recovered.
	Kurnool	" ..	About Rs. 30,000.
16th "	Quarshi	Angul ..	Clothes worth about Rs. 150.
	Satyak	Tanjore ..	245 bags of paddy, out of which 25 have been recovered.
	Vishakh	Kurnool ..	Not known.
17th "	Wangar	" ..	" ..
	Kottur	" ..	" ..
	Achayalur	" ..	" ..
	Kallagottur	Tiruchinopoly ..	" ..
	Tadipattanam	" ..	" ..
	Kannur	" ..	" ..
	Vyrichittipalayam ..	" ..	" ..
	Mannargudi	" ..	Clothes worth Rs. 750.
	Munimayudi	Tanjore ..	Clothes worth about Rs. 3,000
	Tirunelveli	" ..	Not known.
	Purattal	" ..	" ..
	Kennel	Rayachoti ..	" ..
	Mottupatti	" ..	" ..
	Sayaladi	" ..	" ..
18th "	Nolapuri	Cuddapah ..	Grain worth Rs. 70.
	Vinayakur	Tiruvallur ..	Not known.
19th "	Muthupet	Tanjore ..	" ..
20th "	Nolapuri	Cuddapah ..	Cloth and paddy worth Rs. 500.

*The total estimated damage in Madras is Rs. 51,147, including the loss in articles for which no figure has been given.

APPENDIX IV.

[Vide answer to question No. 41 asked by the Hon'ble Mr. A. S. Krishna Rao at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 19th November 1918, page 124 supra.]

Statement showing the number of criminals in each criminal settlement.

Name of settlement	Number of criminals
Kalichedu	1,060
Kayath, Alur and Bilegama	1,393
Santhigaram	1,223
Santhigiri	959
Thiruvannamalai	513
Ashtanagar	1,013
Balestary Settlement, Madras	106
Do.	81
Kallu Settlement at Boulder	46
Pallamam	251

APPENDIX V.

[Vide answer to question No. 47 asked by the Hon'ble Mr. A. S. Krishna Rao at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 19th November 1918, page 129 supra.]

Statement showing the number and strength of reformatory schools for Probationers on 31st March 1919, districts.

Districts.	Males.	Female.	Districts.	Males.	Female.
1. Ganjam	19	2,515	15. South Arcot	771	5,279
2. Vizianagaram	63	2,022	16. Tanjore	227	5,820
3. Odisha	345	11,373	17. Trichinopoly	161	4,945
4. Kistna	594	76,549	18. Madras	169	3,791
5. Gopich	743	21,551	19. Ramnad	128	5,483
6. Karnool	623	5,622	20. Tirunelveli	214	6,854
7. Bellary	71	1,777	21. Coimbatore	123	4,655
8. Anantapur	16	1,870	22. Salem	32	2,223
9. Cuddalore	743	4,266	23. Nalgonda	14	910
10. Nellore	487	9,664	24. Malabar	50	2,937
11. Madras	85	8,523	25. South Kanara	31	546
12. Chingleput	277	10,573			
13. North Arcot	191	2,030	Total	5,616	100,932
14. Chittoor	18	209			

APPENDIX VI.

(Vide answer to question No. 48 asked by the Hon'ble Mr. A. S. Krishna Rao at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 18th November 1918, page 122 supra.)

Statement showing the irrigation projects under investigation.

Item No.	District.	Name of project.	Approximate cost (in lakhs) to be met.	Brief description.	Progress made in investigation.	Funds to which Government will be applied.	Remarks.
1	Gadag.	Gadga and Polavaram canal projects.	85	The project is situated in the Gadga and Polavaram taluqas in Gadga and Polavaram taluqas.	The field work has been completed. Plans and estimates for the Gadga and Polavaram canal projects which were prepared from the Departmental Engineers were submitted.	1919	
In view for evidence. The Departmental Engineers began to submit their duly verified before the end of this year.							
2	Mallikarjuna.	Mallikarjuna project.	5-12	The project is situated in the Mallikarjuna taluqa in the Gadga and Polavaram taluqas. It is situated in the Gadga and Polavaram taluqas.	The project is situated in the Mallikarjuna taluqa in the Gadga and Polavaram taluqas. It is situated in the Gadga and Polavaram taluqas.	1920	Estimated as the amount to be met by the Government is Rs. 5,00,000. The project is situated in the Mallikarjuna taluqa in the Gadga and Polavaram taluqas. It is situated in the Gadga and Polavaram taluqas.
3	Gadga.	Gadga and Polavaram canal project.	10-15	This is a project to construct a canal to irrigate the Gadga and Polavaram taluqas. It is situated in the Gadga and Polavaram taluqas.	The project is situated in the Gadga and Polavaram taluqas. It is situated in the Gadga and Polavaram taluqas.	1919	Estimated as the amount to be met by the Government is Rs. 10,00,000. The project is situated in the Gadga and Polavaram taluqas. It is situated in the Gadga and Polavaram taluqas.
4	Mallikarjuna.	Mallikarjuna project.	10-15	This project is to construct a canal to irrigate the Mallikarjuna taluqa in the Gadga and Polavaram taluqas. It is situated in the Gadga and Polavaram taluqas.	The project is situated in the Mallikarjuna taluqa in the Gadga and Polavaram taluqas. It is situated in the Gadga and Polavaram taluqas.	1920	Estimated as the amount to be met by the Government is Rs. 10,00,000. The project is situated in the Mallikarjuna taluqa in the Gadga and Polavaram taluqas. It is situated in the Gadga and Polavaram taluqas.
5	Do.	Tangachippari.	10-15	This project is to construct a canal to irrigate the Tangachippari taluqa in the Gadga and Polavaram taluqas. It is situated in the Gadga and Polavaram taluqas.	The project is situated in the Tangachippari taluqa in the Gadga and Polavaram taluqas. It is situated in the Gadga and Polavaram taluqas.	1920	Estimated as the amount to be met by the Government is Rs. 10,00,000. The project is situated in the Tangachippari taluqa in the Gadga and Polavaram taluqas. It is situated in the Gadga and Polavaram taluqas.

Statement showing the irrigation projects under investigation.—Contd.

Dist. No.	District.	Name of project.	Approximate cost (in lakhs) known in table.	Field description.	Progress made in investigation.	Feasible year in which investigation will be completed.	Remarks.
8	Karnal	Improvements to the Karnal-Ghaziabad canal.	84-	The proposal is to widen the Karnal-Ghaziabad canal and to construct a channel 15 miles long from near the Mathura canal station and to have a provision for the irrigation of 40,000 acres of land and 10,000 acres of orchard crop.	The plans and estimates are under the consideration of the Chief Engineer for Irrigation. Drawings of the Karnal-Ghaziabad canal in connection with these projects are being made this year. The Mathura project would give protection only if a water-works of 25-30 per cent on the wet system and of 50-60 per cent on the dry system were laid—the estimate is Rs. 25.50 lakhs (1935-36).	1938	
9	Do	Mathura project.	100 00				
10	Do	Thapsigraha project.	1 00	This is a proposal to form a water-works across the bridge for the irrigation of 2,000 acres.	Further investigation regarding the water requirements of this bed of the proposed water-works is being made.	1938	
11	Colliabagh	Popalganj summer project.	40 00	This project was put on the list of works of importance on the Popalganj project by constructing a summer flow across it and the village of Popalganj for the irrigation of 10,000 acres of wet crop and 15,000 acres of dry crop.	A preliminary report on the scheme was submitted, but it did not justify the expenditure of the project, being only a summer flow, however, being made to ascertain whether the scheme is worth further investigation.	1938	
12	Udhampur	Mathura scheme project.	4 80	The proposal is for improving the irrigation under the water provided with the Mathura scheme system. The project is mostly located in the district of Mathura.	This scheme was referred to the Chief Engineer for Irrigation, as the other project has been submitted, this project is now being considered by the Chief Engineer for Irrigation.	1938	
13	Do	Mathura scheme project.	1 00	The scheme is for improving the irrigation under the water provided with the Mathura scheme system. The project is mostly located in the district of Mathura.	It has been decided by the Government that this project should be undertaken as a preliminary work. The scheme is being revised by the Chief Engineer for Irrigation for the year 1935-36.	1938	
14	Do	Kotla project.	20 00	This project involves forming a summer flow across the Mathura canal near Kuthiwal and to have a provision for the irrigation of 10,000 acres of wet crop and 15,000 acres of dry crop.	The plans and estimates were held over pending the results of the investigation conducted in connection with the Mathura project. The Chief Engineer for Irrigation is now being referred to the Chief Engineer for Irrigation.	1938	
15	Mathura	Mathura summer project.	10 00	This is a proposal to form a water-works across the bridge for the irrigation of 2,000 acres.	The Chief Engineer for Irrigation is now being referred to the Chief Engineer for Irrigation.	1938	

Investigation of the Mathura scheme. The reports of the Chief Engineer for Irrigation and the Chief Engineer for Irrigation are under consideration and the project is now being referred to the Chief Engineer for Irrigation.

Statement showing the irrigation projects under investigation—cont.

Item No.	District	Name of project	Approximate amount (amount in \$1000)	Brief description	Progress made in investigation	Probable year in which investigation will be completed	Remarks
16	Maricopa	Swing valve concrete project ..	10.00	The Maricopa project is estimated to require 14,000 to 15,000 acres, while the other two are estimated to supply 1,000 to 2,000 acres each.	Designs are being made in connection with this project.	1991	
17	Do.	Swing valve project	10.00				
18	Do.	Swing valve project	10.00				
19	Chino	Arroyo del Colorado project ..	10.00	The project is to construct a canal concrete on the 1,000 acres for the irrigation of 1,000 acres.	Field work is in progress	1990	The detailed investigation of this project has been nearly completed. The preparation of detailed plans and estimates for this project has been nearly completed.
20	Do.	Constructing a reservoir on or near the San Felipe station, Santa Fe project.	1.25	The project is to have a storage reservoir between 125 and 145 at the San Felipe station by improving the existing 1,000 acres of Reservoir for the supply of an amount of 1,000 acres.		1991	
21	Do.	Construction of two reservoirs to improve the irrigation of the San Felipe project.	1.25	The project is to construct the Reservoir under the San Felipe station and to improve the newly constructed Reservoir of Santa Fe project, measuring 1,000 acres.		1991	
22	Do.	Final reservoir project	10.00	The project is to construct a reservoir on the 1,000 acres for the irrigation of about 10,000 acres.		1991	The Superintendent Engineer has been called upon to submit a preliminary report on the subject of which special consideration was given in July last. The amount of money estimated from the project is \$1,000,000. It is to be determined whether the project should be investigated and if so, what should be submitted.

APPENDIX VII.

[Vide answer to question No. 49 asked by the Hon'ble Mr. A. S. Krishna Rao at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 18th November 1918, page 122 above.]

Statement showing irrigation projects that have been sanctioned by the Government during the last ten years (1908-1918) but have been abandoned or indefinitely postponed.

Details and names of project.	Amount of estimate.	Reason for postponing the project.
RS. 28 LAKHS.		
<i>I.—Projects abandoned.</i>		
Gandhin—		
1. Endimashangaram project.	195	The scheme was to improve the irrigation of 4,000 acres in the estates of Tekkal and Nandigam. Owing to constant friction between these estates it was reported that the owners of the lands to be irrigated were unwilling to undertake the work themselves, or to pay a water-rate of Rs. 4 an acre if the Government should undertake to execute the scheme.
Uttaram—		
2. Annamallur project.	200	Observations of the discharges of the Tumbhar on which alone the reservoir was proposed to be constructed showed that the project was not feasible.
Guntur—		
3. Gandlakur project.	1465	The project yields a very poor return and is not financially feasible as a productive or protective work.
4. Mollavatu project.	400	The anticipated return is only 1.6 per cent. In the locality in which the project is situated, good dry crops are grown and the crops draw no moisture to take water. The project is also quite unsuitable for purposes of famine relief.
5. Manchikallu scheme.	140 for 'works' only.	The return anticipated is very poor and the project is also unsuitable for purposes of famine relief.
Karnool—		
6. Rangaswaram project.	890 90	This project which was intended as a second impounding reservoir to supplement the supply from the proposed Tungabhadra reservoir was abandoned, as the latter scheme was ordered to be immediately postponed.
Cuddapah—		
7. Chennayyagupalli reservoir.	400	The supply available is plentiful and the scheme does not fulfil the conditions of a productive or protective work.
8. Durgam project.	1885	Does not satisfy the conditions of a productive or protective work.
Bellary—		
9. Rethkallu project.	2990	The investigation of the project was stopped as the reservoir, if formed, would submerge six villages containing 1,150 houses, 100 wells and rich cultivated lands to the extent of 5,000 acres.
10. Supply channel to Kothur tank.	647	The project is not sufficiently remunerative. It is also unsuitable for execution as a famine-relief work.
Anantapur—		
11. Upper Ponnar project.	2204	The anticipated water-supply was found to be very meagre. It was shown that in a bad year the project would not protect a fair portion of the sown and that in a very bad year it would be a complete failure.
12. Dheda project.	240 for 'works' only.	The scheme fails to be productive, the return being only 0.54 per cent, nor does it satisfy the Indian Irrigation Commission's formula for the protective value of an irrigated acre. The project is unsuitable for famine relief purposes and is not on a sound basis as regards water-supply.

Statement showing irrigation projects that have been considered by the Government during the last ten years (1898-1907) but have been abandoned or indefinitely postponed—cont.

Divide and name of project.	Amount of estimate.	Reasons for abandoning the project.
IN INDIAN.		
Nelore—		
13. Perampalli project ...	5-29	The project was abandoned as it was found that in years of short supply there was no water would reach the extension of the system proposed and that the project would fail in seven years out of ten.
14. Bangaru project ...	3-46	The project does not satisfy the conditions of a productive or protective work. In indifferent years the old system alone would benefit by the increased supply.
Chingleput—		
15. Vandrayasapluyana project.	2-60	The scheme which is expected to yield a return of a little over one per cent, fails to be productive and does not satisfy the conditions required of a protective work. In a bad year the existing irrigation would be entitled to preference and the new one is to be benefited would suffer. There is the further objection that its effect on the irrigation lower down cannot be precisely estimated. The project is also considered for Governmental purposes.
16. Uthmaner project.	12-62	The project was abandoned as most of the systems concerned were not prepared to pay the welcome necessary to make the project productive.
Trichinopoly—		
17. Pundarik project.	0-94	To make the project productive, a water-rate of Rs. 11-8-0 per acre would have to be levied. As it was reported that the rains could not be induced to pay this rate, the project was abandoned.
Madras—		
18. Ponnasalar project ...	25-90	The return anticipated from the project was very poor, viz., 1-36 per cent on the capital outlay.
Salem—		
19. Guntamali project ..	37-69	The project was abandoned as it was conclusively shown that there was not enough water for this project in addition to the Tuladur project. The other project which proved "productive" was chosen for execution.
Colaba—		
20. Amravathi project (dugger scheme).	25-00	The surplus available in the Amravathi was found to be insufficient, but a smaller project is being investigated.

II.—Projects indefinitely postponed.

A

Guzerat—		
1. Dugga project.	3-42	These projects have been mentioned for execution as <i>water-supply</i> works when the necessity for <i>flood-control</i> arises.
Kanad—		
2. Chinnai project.	1-25	
Bihar—		
3. Constructing a new tank at Khar.	2-61	
Chingleput—		
4. Upper Arvi dam project.	2-61	

B

Guzerat—		
5. Palkhadi project.	19-02	These projects are <i>water-supply</i> pending availability of <i>water-supply</i> available.
6. Adina project alternative scheme.	(a) 2-5 (b) 3-4	
Madras—		
7. Papagudi project.	42-08	
8. Pottampet project ...	35-55	
Salem—		
9. Krishnapet project.	55-22	
10. Vannar project ..	5-14	

Statement showing irrigations projects that have been sanctioned by the Government during the last ten years (1908-1918) but have been abandoned or indefinitely postponed—cont.

Name and nature of project.	Amount of estimate.	Reason for abandoning the project.
Rs. IN LAKHS.	C	
Gauhati—		
11. Bakula reservoir project.	21.08	These three schemes are intended to supplement the supply to the Krishalaya system. Their consideration has been deferred until the proposed improvements to the existing Krishalaya system are completed.
12. Tarekgulif reservoir project.	22.50	
13. Gokulala project.	15.17	
Bulley, Amarsapur, Karnool, Chidipah and Nalson—		
14. Tungabhadra project.	1,800.00	As a return of only 255 per cent was anticipated from the project and as it was considered that the Gauhati and Nalson reservoir projects, which were likely to prove more productive, should be given precedence, it was decided that this project must be indefinitely postponed.
Kistna and Godavari—		
15. Kistna reservoir project.	884.00	The plans and estimates which were submitted to the Government of India in 1912 for sanction as a productive work were referred to the revision. It is proposed to keep this project in abeyance until a decision is come to in regard to the Gauhati project as both projects cannot be carried out simultaneously.
Karnool—		
16. Oak project.	40.30	The plans and estimates were kept back pending the result of the investigation of the Tungabhadra project which has since been indefinitely postponed. The project will be considered on its merits after the requirements of the Veljele and Karnool-Chidipah canal extension, which appear to be more pressing, are settled.
17. Garsabasse project.	19.03	
18. Krishnapuram tank project.	2.13	This project was ordered to be over pending abeyance of the results of the Vankatapuram project which has been practically completed. Do. do.
19. Gulsapad project.	0.56	
Chingapet—		
20. Madanastakam tank project.	4.81	Ordered to be over pending the completion of the Vankatapuram and Krishnapuram tank projects. These latter projects have now practically been completed. This project was ordered to be over pending orders to be passed on the Uthmanur project. The latter project having since been abandoned, this project will shortly be sanctioned.
Colaba—		
21. Bhakshi project—		
(a) Upper scheme.	585.00	The project was ordered to be over pending the result of the Gauhati project was known as it was doubtful if a return on the Bhakshi could be constituted without prejudice to the Gauhati project.
(b) Lower "	109.00	
Trichalappu—		
22. Lakshapeta project.	1.11	The prospect of the project notwithstanding is remote. The anticipated return is very poor and a scheme giving such a small return could not be taken up for some years. Further investigation has therefore been dropped for the present.

[Vide answer to question No. 51 asked by the Hon'ble Mr. K. Chidambaram Pillai at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 15th November 1918, page 123 supra.]

Statement showing the progress of acquisition work in the Tanjore district.

Village.	Area, acquired.	Cost.	Stalled by Possessors.	Disposition records				Remarks.
				Expected.	Registered.	Noted.	Number of numbers.	

Section I (Acquisition proceedings completed).

		Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	
1. Vayalambalam ..	2	40	11	31	24	2	5	A new agreement made, but none made for this tract.
2. Chakravalli ..	4	104	11	0				
3. Ponnambalam (Puduppi) ..	105	660	35	8	107	18	8	X
4. Ponnambalam ..	4	112	11	2	100	0	0	X
5. Madhavaram ..	51	200	10	4	108	0	4	X
6. Adichur ..	310	4,320	0	0	605	0	0	X
7. Kottur ..	10	101	35	7	104	0	0	X
8. Vayalur ..	107	1,204	14	8	410	0	0	X
9. Madhav ..	53	405	0	0	140	0	0	X
10. Ponnambalam ..	4	17	10	0	100	0	0	X
11. Adichur ..	611	7,776	50	12	600	0	0	X
12. Adichur ..	80	528	1	4				X
13. Ponnambalam ..	573	103	0	10	220	0	0	X
14. Ponnambalam ..	2	04	0	0	04	0	0	X
Total ..	1,078	21,041	0	11	4,370	0	5	110

Section II (Ready for records).

15. Ponnambalam ..	40	508	31	0	240	0	0	X
16. Vayalur ..	150	904	1	5	100	0	0	X
17. Adichur ..	10	05	10	0	40	0	0	X
18. Ponnambalam ..	10	00	0	0				X
19. Adichur ..	10	00	10	20	100	0	0	X
20. Adichur ..	100	1,200	0	0	145	0	0	X
21. Adichur ..	57	60	0	7				X
Total ..	607	9,426	0	8	600	0	0	1

Section III (Ready for records).

22. Vayalur ..	100	1,110	4	0	304	0	0	X
23. Kottur ..	810	1,204	0	0	310	0	0	X
24. Adichur (Gum. No. 1) ..	570				110	0	0	X
25. Ponnambalam ..	1,010	9,271	0	0	670	0	0	X
Total ..								1

Section IV (Ready for records).

26. Ponnambalam ..	100				300	0	0	X
Total ..								1

Section V (Ready for records).

27. Ponnambalam ..	100	1,000	0	0	100	0	0	X
28. Adichur ..	10	100	0	0	10	0	0	X
29. Kottur ..	10	100	0	0	10	0	0	X
30. Ponnambalam ..	107	2,011	0	0	670	0	0	X
Total ..	237	3,111	0	0	1,010	0	0	3

Section VI (Ready for records).

31. Ponnambalam ..	100	1,000	0	0	100	0	0	X
32. Kottur ..	10	100	0	0	10	0	0	X
33. Ponnambalam ..	10	100	0	0	10	0	0	X
34. Ponnambalam ..	10	100	0	0	10	0	0	X
35. Ponnambalam ..	10	100	0	0	10	0	0	X
36. Ponnambalam ..	10	100	0	0	10	0	0	X
37. Ponnambalam ..	10	100	0	0	10	0	0	X
38. Ponnambalam ..	10	100	0	0	10	0	0	X
39. Ponnambalam ..	10	100	0	0	10	0	0	X
40. Ponnambalam ..	10	100	0	0	10	0	0	X
41. Ponnambalam ..	10	100	0	0	10	0	0	X
42. Ponnambalam ..	10	100	0	0	10	0	0	X
43. Ponnambalam ..	10	100	0	0	10	0	0	X
44. Ponnambalam ..	10	100	0	0	10	0	0	X
45. Ponnambalam ..	10	100	0	0	10	0	0	X
46. Ponnambalam ..	10	100	0	0	10	0	0	X
47. Ponnambalam ..	10	100	0	0	10	0	0	X
48. Ponnambalam ..	10	100	0	0	10	0	0	X
49. Ponnambalam ..	10	100	0	0	10	0	0	X
50. Ponnambalam ..	10	100	0	0	10	0	0	X
51. Ponnambalam ..	10	100	0	0	10	0	0	X
52. Ponnambalam ..	10	100	0	0	10	0	0	X
53. Ponnambalam ..	10	100	0	0	10	0	0	X
54. Ponnambalam ..	10	100	0	0	10	0	0	X
55. Ponnambalam ..	10	100	0	0	10	0	0	X
56. Ponnambalam ..	10	100	0	0	10	0	0	X
57. Ponnambalam ..	10	100	0	0	10	0	0	X
58. Ponnambalam ..	10	100	0	0	10	0	0	X
59. Ponnambalam ..	10	100	0	0	10	0	0	X
60. Ponnambalam ..	10	100	0	0	10	0	0	X
61. Ponnambalam ..	10	100	0	0	10	0	0	X
62. Ponnambalam ..	10	100	0	0	10	0	0	X
63. Ponnambalam ..	10	100	0	0	10	0	0	X
64. Ponnambalam ..	10	100	0	0	10	0	0	X
65. Ponnambalam ..	10	100	0	0	10	0	0	X
66. Ponnambalam ..	10	100	0	0	10	0	0	X
67. Ponnambalam ..	10	100	0	0	10	0	0	X
68. Ponnambalam ..	10	100	0	0	10	0	0	X
69. Ponnambalam ..	10	100	0	0	10	0	0	X
70. Ponnambalam ..	10	100	0	0	10	0	0	X
71. Ponnambalam ..	10	100	0	0	10	0	0	X
72. Ponnambalam ..	10	100	0	0	10	0	0	X
73. Ponnambalam ..	10	100	0	0	10	0	0	X
74. Ponnambalam ..	10	100	0	0	10	0	0	X
75. Ponnambalam ..	10	100	0	0	10	0	0	X
76. Ponnambalam ..	10	100	0	0	10	0	0	X
77. Ponnambalam ..	10	100	0	0	10	0	0	X
78. Ponnambalam ..	10	100	0	0	10	0	0	X
79. Ponnambalam ..	10	100	0	0	10	0	0	X
80. Ponnambalam ..	10	100	0	0	10	0	0	X
81. Ponnambalam ..	10	100	0	0	10	0	0	X
82. Ponnambalam ..	10	100	0	0	10	0	0	X
83. Ponnambalam ..	10	100	0	0	10	0	0	X
84. Ponnambalam ..	10	100	0	0	10	0	0	X
85. Ponnambalam ..	10	100	0	0	10	0	0	X
86. Ponnambalam ..	10	100	0	0	10	0	0	X
87. Ponnambalam ..	10	100	0	0	10	0	0	X
88. Ponnambalam ..	10	100	0	0	10	0	0	X
89. Ponnambalam ..	10	100	0	0	10	0	0	X
90. Ponnambalam ..	10	100	0	0	10	0	0	X
91. Ponnambalam ..	10	100	0	0	10	0	0	X
92. Ponnambalam ..	10	100	0	0	10	0	0	X
93. Ponnambalam ..	10	100	0	0	10	0	0	X
94. Ponnambalam ..	10	100	0	0	10	0	0	X
95. Ponnambalam ..	10	100	0	0	10	0	0	X
96. Ponnambalam ..	10	100	0	0	10	0	0	X
97. Ponnambalam ..	10	100	0	0	10	0	0	X
98. Ponnambalam ..	10	100	0	0	10	0	0	X
99. Ponnambalam ..	10	100	0	0	10	0	0	X
100. Ponnambalam ..	10	100	0	0	10	0	0	X

Total deposit, Rs. 4,376,11-4.

Total amount not paid in the first two instalments, Rs. 10,000.

Cost, Rs. 10,000-15-00.

APPENDIX II.

[Vide answer to question No. 85 asked by the Hon'ble Mr. K. Chidambaram Naidu Esq. at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 12th November 1914, page 123 supra.]

Statement showing the weekly average level of the Kinnerasani reservoir from June to October.

Month.	Week ending.	Average water level.		
		1914.	1913.	1912.
June	1st to 7th	39.32	38.99	39.27
	8th to 14th	39.34	39.07	39.30
	15th to 21st	39.49	37.34	39.30
	22nd to 28th	39.40	37.04	39.27
July	29th June to 5th July	39.41	37.19	39.27
	6th to 12th	39.46	36.46	39.21
	13th to 19th	39.75	36.88	39.27
	20th to 26th	39.77	36.19	39.21
August	27th to 3rd August	39.64	37.00	39.05
	4th to 10th	37.98	36.65	39.05
	11th to 17th	37.81	36.07	39.05
	18th to 24th	37.61	36.22	39.19
September	25th to 1st Sept.	37.87	37.51	39.08
	2nd to 8th	37.90	37.42	39.07
	9th to 15th	37.68	37.16	39.09
	16th to 22nd	37.68	36.05	39.01
October	23rd to 29th	37.99	36.45	39.27
	30th September to 6th Oct.	37.79	36.00	39.19
	7th to 13th	38.79	36.28	39.05
	14th to 20th	37.18	36.48	39.05
	21st to 27th	37.12	36.18	39.16
	28th to 4th November.	37.15	36.45	39.05*

REMARKS.—The levels represent feet above river bed.

Statement showing the weekly average water readings at the Cavery dam, Upper Anicut, from June to October.

June	1st to 7th	3.94	3.98	3.94
	8th to 14th	4.01	4.02	3.95
	15th to 21st	4.05	4.06	3.99
	22nd to 28th	4.07	4.07	3.99
July	29th June to 5th July	4.08	4.07	3.99
	6th to 12th	4.08	4.05	3.97
	13th to 19th	4.14	3.79	3.96
	20th to 26th	4.05	3.93	3.95
August	27th to 3rd August	4.07	4.07	3.91
	4th to 10th	4.09	4.10	3.91
	11th to 17th	4.02	4.09	3.97
	18th to 24th	4.02	4.07	3.97
September	25th to 1st Sept.	4.00	4.00	3.93
	2nd to 8th	4.00	4.00	3.93
	9th to 15th	4.00	4.00	3.93
	16th to 22nd	4.00	4.00	3.93
October	23rd to 29th	4.00	4.00	3.93
	30th September to 6th Oct.	4.00	4.00	3.93
	7th to 13th	4.00	4.00	3.93
	14th to 20th	4.00	4.00	3.93
	21st to 27th	4.00	4.00	3.93
	28th to 4th November.	4.00	4.00	3.93

REMARKS.—Readings are those of the Cavery dam north pier.

Statement showing the weekly average water readings at the Grand Anicut from June to October.

June	1st to 7th	4.14	4.21	4.04
	8th to 14th	4.03	4.07	3.98
	15th to 21st	4.03	4.09	3.93
	22nd to 28th	4.17	4.04	3.94
July	29th June to 5th July	4.10	4.10	3.95
	6th to 12th	4.11	3.90	3.94
	13th to 19th	4.14	3.91	3.97
	20th to 26th	4.15	3.94	3.96
August	27th to 3rd August	4.18	3.96	3.91
	4th to 10th	4.18	3.98	3.91
	11th to 17th	4.18	3.97	3.92
	18th to 24th	4.18	3.97	3.92
September	25th to 1st Sept.	4.11	3.99	3.94
	2nd to 8th	4.11	3.99	3.94
	9th to 15th	4.11	3.99	3.94
	16th to 22nd	4.11	3.99	3.94
October	23rd to 29th	4.11	3.99	3.94
	30th September to 6th Oct.	4.11	3.99	3.94
	7th to 13th	4.11	3.99	3.94
	14th to 20th	4.11	3.99	3.94
	21st to 27th	4.11	3.99	3.94
	28th to 4th November.	4.11	3.99	3.94

REMARKS.—Readings are those of the Grand Anicut front pier.

* Average for six days up to 4th October 1914.

Statement showing the weekly average water readings of the Lower Coleroon canal from June to October.

Month.	Week ending	Average water readings		
		1906	1911.	1916.
June	1st to 7th	861.	1 141	2 000
	8th to 14th	1 044	2 028	4 441
	15th to 21st	1 115	2 119	3 441
	22nd to 28th	1 184	2 200	4 377
July	29th June to 5th	1 270	4 170	6 001
	6th to 12th	1 402	5 000	7 002
	13th to 19th	1 571	5 571	8 002
	20th to 26th	1 610	5 610	8 471
August	27th to 3rd August	1 710	7 101	9 001
	4th to 10th	1 821	7 800	10 000
	11th to 17th	1 770	8 610	11 001
	18th to 24th	1 907	9 117	12 000
September	25th to 1st Sept	1 910	9 220	13 000
	2nd to 8th	1 940	9 500	14 000
	9th to 15th	1 950	10 000	15 000
	16th to 22nd	1 960	10 010	16 000
October	23rd to 29th	1 970	10 010	17 000
	30th to 6th	1 980	10 010	18 000
	7th to 13th	1 990	10 010	19 000
	14th to 20th	1 990	10 010	20 000

* Readings are those of the Lower Acland fresh gauge.

† Average for the days ending 31st October 1916.

APPENDIX X.

[Vide answer to question No. 46 asked by the Hon'ble the Rajah of Benares at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 16th November 1916, page 126 supra.]

List of persons and public bodies invited to offer remarks on the *Reforms Report of His Excellency Lord Chelmsford and the Right Hon'ble M. S. Manjappa*.

A.—Officials.

1. The Hon'ble Sir John Wallis, Kt., Chief Justice, High Court of Judicature, Madras.
2. The Lord Bishop of Madras.
3. The Hon'ble Mr Justice Abner Babu, *Barister-at-Law*, Judge, High Court of Judicature, Madras.
4. The Hon'ble Sir William Beck Aylmer, Kt., Q.C., Judge, High Court of Judicature, Madras.
5. The Hon'ble Mr Justice F. D. P. Chittell, Q.C., Judge, High Court of Judicature, Madras.
6. The Hon'ble Mr Justice T. Sadasiva Ayyar, *Diwan Bahadur*, Judge, High Court of Judicature, Madras.
7. The Board of Revenue (all departments).
8. The Hon'ble the Advocate-General.
9. The Hon'ble Mr. A. R. Knapp, Q.C., Secretary to Government, Revenue (General) Department.
10. The Hon'ble Mr. S. R. Munnay, Chief Engineer and Secretary to Government, Public Works Department.
11. The Hon'ble Mr. W. J. J. Henry, Chief Engineer and Joint Secretary to Government, Public Works Department (Irrigation Branch).
12. The Hon'ble Major-General G. O. Clifford, C.B., M.B.E., M.C.S., I.M.S., Surgeon-General with the Government of Madras.
13. The Hon'ble Mr. J. H. Sloan, C.B., Director of Public Instruction.
14. N. E. Manjappa, Esq., I.C.S., Collector of Coimbatore.
15. S. R. Wood, Esq., I.C.S., Director of Civil Supplies.
16. J. M. Tasing, Esq., I.C.S., Collector of Bellary.
17. H. G. Tasing, Esq., C.B., I.C.S., Collector of Kurnool.
18. G. E. Poddar, Esq., I.C.S., Collector of Madras.
19. A. K. L. Tollerbach, Esq., I.C.S., on special duty, Madras.
20. P. E. Evans, Esq., I.C.S., Collector of Malabar.
21. Sir Frederick Nicholson, K.C.B., *Barister-at-Law*, Madras.
22. The Right Rev. K. H. M. Walker, Bishop in Unusually and Madras, Palanacottah.
23. The Hon'ble Sir Francis Spring, K.C.B., *Barister-at-Law*, Port Trust Board, Madras.

B.—Non-Officials.

1. Mahants Sri Rao Sri Venkateswaraiahpillai Rang Rao Bahadur of Bobbili, C.B., C.S.
2. Sir R. S. Srinivasan Ayyar, C.B., C.S.

3. The Hon'ble Sir Gholam Mohammed Ali Sahib Bahadur, Khan Bahadur, Prime of Amrit, *et cetera*.
4. M.R.Ry. Diwan Bahadur P. Ramaswamiengar.
5. The Hon'ble the Most Rev. John Jelen, O.S.A., Roman Catholic Archbishop of Madras.
6. The Hon'ble DeWaj Bahadur K. R. Sanyasaramurti Nayudu Gera.
7. The Hon'ble Mr. T. Nicholas.
8. Sir Bernard Hunter, Kt., Secretary and Treasurer, Bank of Madras.
9. Sir Oswald Simpson, Kt., Messrs. Bury & Co. (Limited).
10. The Raja of Pudukottam.
11. The President of Telugu.
12. M.R.Ry. E. Srinivas Appayya, High Court Vakil, Mysore.
13. Shree DeWaj Mohammed Haid-ul-Isa Sahib Bahadur, Chairman of the Vellore Municipal Council.
14. The Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur A. Subbanyan Sahib Gera, President of the South Arcot District Board.
15. M.R.Ry. Diwan Bahadur D. Subbajal Rao Pantulu, Gera, M.A., B.A., President of the Coimbatore District Board.
16. M.R.Ry. Rao Bahadur K. Subba Rao Ayyangar, President of the South Kanara District Board.
17. M.R.Ry. Diwan Bahadur T. Devika Ayyangar Ayyangar, President of the Tuticorin District Board.
18. H. F. M. Reed Esq., Managing Director of the Rubber Company (Limited).
19. G. A. Chambers, Esq., Proprietor, the Grooms Leather Company, Pallavaram.
20. Rev. W. Skinner, M.A., B.A., Principal, Christian College, Madras.
21. W. M. Srinivas, Esq., M.A., Principal of the American College, Madras.
22. R. Stokes, Esq., Managing Director, Messrs T. Stokes & Co. (Limited), Highfield, Coimbatore.
23. Diwan Bahadur R. Venkateswam Nayudu Gera, Principal of the Pithapur Raja's College, Coimbatore.
24. Mohammed Usman Sahib Bahadur, Secretary, Muljipat Madras Anjuman.

C.—*Collegiate Bodies.*

1. The United Estates' Association of Southern India, Dornahola estate, Dornahola P.O. (Chairman).
2. The Chamber of Commerce, Madras (Chairman).
3. The Southern India Churches of Commerce, Madras (President).
4. The Madras Presidency Association, Madras (President).
5. Madras Provincial Congress Committee, Madras (President).
6. The Madras Mahajana Sabha, Madras (Secretary).
7. The South Indian Liberal Federation, Madras (President).
8. The Kavala Jami Sabha, Kottikal (Secretary).
9. The Andhra Conference Committee, Gootla (Secretary).
10. The Madras Presidency Muslim League, Madras (Secretary).
11. The South Indian Islamic League, Madras (Secretary).
12. The Madras Hindustani and Landholders' Association, Madras (Secretary).
13. The Madras Landholders' Association, Madras (Secretary).
14. The Madras All Districts Jami Sabha, Madras (President).
15. The Missionary Educational Council of South India.

APPENDIX XI.

[Vide answer to question No. 41 asked by the Hon'ble the Raja of Baramal at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 19th November 1918, page 124 supra.]

Letter—from the Hon'ble Mr. L. DARTMOUTH, C.B., I.C.S., Acting Chief Secretary to Government.

To—the several addresses.

Dated—Calcutta, the 23rd July 1918.

No.—442, Part II.

In connection with a circular reference recently received from the Government of India on the subject of the proposals contained in the report by His Excellency the Viceroy and the Secretary of State on Indian Constitutional Reforms, I am directed by His Excellency the Governor in Council to invite an expression of your opinion with regard to the recommendations formulated in paragraph 212 of the published report. It would greatly facilitate the examination and consideration of your views if they could be arranged so far as possible in the order in which the subjects are dealt with in the report and I am especially to request that any statement of opinion which you may desire to offer should be transmitted so as to reach me not later than the 1st of September.

APPENDIX XII.

[Vide answer to question No. 77 asked by the Hon'ble Mr. K. K. P. Karaiyappan Mappil Nayar at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 15th November 1918, page 127 supra.]

Proceedings of the Board of Revenue (Land Revenue), His. No. 649,
dated 11th May, 1918.

The Hon'ble Mr. A. BUTTERWORTH, C.A., I.C.S.,
Commissioner of Land Revenue.

The Hon'ble Mr. L. K. DONISTON, I.C.S.,
Commissioner of Revenue Settlement, Survey, Land Revenue and Agriculture.

The Hon'ble Mr. C. G. THORNTON, I.C.A.,
Commissioner of Salt, Alkali and Separate Revenue.

The Hon'ble Mr. M. R. COCHRAN, I.C.S.,
Commissioner of Land Revenue and Forests.

The Board begs to submit its reply to Government Memorandum No. 925-B/17-4, dated 3rd October 1917.

2. The Government desire, first, the Board's remarks on certain suggestions put forward by Doctor Gilbert Slater and the Director of Agriculture, Bombay, the object of which is to check the private subdivision of agricultural lands. The Board is next asked to consider the advisability of certain proposals made by Government themselves with a similar object in view.

3. The memorandum and the papers received with it were referred to certain Collectors, the Director of Agriculture and the Director of Land Revenue and the replies of all these officers (with the exception of the Director of Agriculture whose reply was received after the Board had dealt with all the other reports) have been considered by the Board.

4. The Hon'ble Mr. Keatings points out that by reason of subdivision and fragmentation—processes which he is careful to distinguish—the agricultural holdings of the Bombay Presidency have to a large extent been reduced to a condition in which their effective cultivation is impossible; land in fact is distributed amongst the agricultural population in such a way that a large and increasing proportion of the holdings are 'uneconomic.' Doctor Slater finds that similar conditions prevail in Madras. "The available statistics", he says, "appear to indicate (1) that in those parts of the Presidency under ryotwari tenure where the pattidars are the actual cultivators and not middlemen each uneconomic holding is extremely numerous and (2) that with the excess of births over deaths that has prevailed over some decades they are getting more numerous and (3) the success of the efforts of Government in combating various physical evils tends to make them still more numerous."

The Board has examined such of the statistics at its disposal as are likely to throw light on the question whether agricultural holdings in this Presidency show a tendency to grow more and more small. The figures relating to holdings in the 1310 and 1825, which are contained in the annexure to this proceedings, indicate, it is true, a tendency on the part of the smaller holdings to become even smaller. But before inferring from the figures either that subdivision is on the increase or that a large proportion of agricultural holdings have become as small as to be 'uneconomic' there are a number of factors which have to be taken into account. It is often the case, for instance, that a man holds more than one patta and that a joint pattidar has also a part of which he is the sole owner; it is impossible to know how many persons the average patta holding is intended to support; the figures take no account of under-lease holdings; and it is well known that most of the smaller ryots have subsidiary occupations unconnected, or only remotely connected, with agriculture. Whether the tendency to subdivide is on the increase or not, it seems unnecessary—as indeed without a very elaborate and settled inquiry it is impossible—to contest the general proposition that of the agricultural holdings in this Presidency a great proportion are uneconomic holdings from a purely agricultural point of view; in fact, the figures referred to lead a good deal of support to this view. Assuming then the

existence of this state of affairs, what is the remedy? Mr. Kestings suggests a scheme of permissive legislation which will give the ryots an opportunity of reforming their holdings in such a way that they will cease to be uneconomic. Doctor Shukar suggests that the desired change must come as the result of education and industrial development, but suggests that meanwhile Government might help the ryots by prohibiting the indefinite subdivision of holdings.

5. Though Mr. Kestings's proposed law is only permissive and though there is every reason to suppose that it would be a dead letter, it is necessary to criticize it on the presumption that it will be operative. Judged in this light, the Board considers that the Bill is open to the strongest objections, the more obvious of which may be briefly stated as follows:—

(1) There would be the utmost difficulty in determining for the purpose of the Bill what constitutes an economic holding, the value of land varying, as it does, according to the nature of the crops it now produces, the method of its cultivation, climate, the standard of comfort of the owner, and so forth.

(2) The Bill aims at creating a vast mass of petty inalienable holdings all over the country, in defiance of the whole social system of Hindus and Mohammedans alike.

(3) Its operation would, as a rule, be confined to those families which are rich enough to exempt themselves as an exception from the economic holding, that is to say, to the very cases in which there is the least need for any special arrangements. In so far as the Bill could be applied to poor families, it must tend to create a landless proletariat which is always a danger and doubly so in a country where industries are so little developed that they cannot absorb the surplus agricultural population.

(4) It would afford an opportunity to co-operators to effect collusive registration thereunder for the purpose of defrauding creditors.

(5) Its general effect, it may be surmised, would be to impair the credit of the agricultural classes.

(6) All transactions relating to land would be complicated by the question whether the condition of inalienability existed.

(7) It would involve the revenue establishment in troublesome and often infructuous inquiries on applications for creating economic holdings and on complaints that the rule of inalienability had been breached.

(8) It would undoubtedly prove a fertile source of strife in families.

After considering the objections mentioned above the Board unhesitatingly condemns legislation on the lines proposed even in a permissive form.

6. Turning to paragraph 5 of the memorandum, the Board feels constrained to oppose the suggestion that the existing rules should be so amended as to impose on lands heretofore assigned a condition of inalienability below a certain limit. To the principle involved in the proposal most of the objections urged against Mr. Kestings's Bill apply. The limit of inalienability would naturally be that vague something termed the 'economic' limit and, as it is impossible to fix for this purpose any standard of size equally applicable to all holdings, the appropriate course to take for the purpose of determining the limit would be to examine the circumstances of each case separately. It would, however, be impossible with the existing revenue staff to conduct such inquiries.

Apart from this initial difficulty the rule would be a futile one and could never be used effectively to prevent partition. Evenian would be easy and as Messrs. Stokes, Henderson and others have pointed out, it is entirely wrong to assume that the revenue registration has hitherto any connexion with the separate enjoyment of land in actual fact. Moreover the proposal has an obvious weakness, which it shares with Mr. Kestings's Bill, that it provides only for the registered holder and takes no account of the large class of tenants who are left entirely outside the scheme of 'economic holdings'. The Board regards the proposal, in short, as quite impracticable and fears that the only result of trying to introduce it would be to breed strife and complaints and ineffectual inquiries to the detriment of more important business while at the best it could only have the effect of creating here and there small fragments of others, a field to which a condition of inalienability attaches. It is too late in the day, the Board considers, to think of imposing so novel a condition upon the enjoyment of land in part of an idea the soundness of which is quite open to argument.

7. As to the very minor proposal regarding stamp duty, the Board considers that the petty benefit resulting from reduction of stamp duty would have no effect whatever towards inducing ryots to consolidate their holdings in accordance to their present practices.

(True extract)

H. B. PATA,
Secretary.

To the Secretary to Government, Revenue Department, with a statement and printed copies of reports from Collectors and the Director of Land Records.

ENCLOSURES

(3)

Statement showing the numbers and contents of agricultural holdings in the Presidency in India 1910 and 1912

	Pais 1910.			Pais 1912.		
	Number of holdings.	Extent of the holdings in acres.	Average extent of the holdings in acres.	Number of holdings.	Extent of the holdings in acres.	Average extent of the holdings in acres.
One ryot and one joint	398,210	381,942	0.96	401,770	376,347	0.94
Two ryots and one joint	316,710	79,470	0.25	315,320	116,541	0.37
Total	714,920	461,412	0.65	717,090	492,888	0.69
Two ryots and one joint	1,041,817	4,414,807	4.24	1,041,817	4,414,807	4.24
Three ryots and one joint	1,201,804	3,109,807	2.59	1,201,804	3,109,807	2.59
Total	2,243,621	7,524,614	3.41	2,243,621	7,524,614	3.41
Over 1000 acres	401,770	8,414,807	20.95	401,770	8,414,807	20.95
Total	2,645,391	15,939,421	6.03	2,645,391	15,939,421	6.03

(3)

Letter from C. A. HARRISON, Esq., I.C.S., Director of Land Records.

To the Secretary to the Government of Land Revenue.

Dated—Madras, the 19th November 1917.

Re.—D. 710.

I have the honour to reply to Board's Reference No. 2193-GL/17-1, dated 20th October 1917.

2. It does not seem possible to contest the proposition that a large number of ryotwari holdings exist after a fashion as 'unconsolidated holdings'. But the suggestion that any remedy for this state of things is to be found in direct action by Government, in the way of limiting subdivisions, is based on the implicit fallacy that the conditions of landholding are in any way determined in this Presidency by the record of them which the Revenue Department purports to maintain. As matters stand, it is a never-ending source of difficulty to bring concealed enjoyment subdivisions to light and to get the record corrected to accord with the facts. It is notorious that the greater part of the work of a special staff consists of detecting and recording hitherto unrecorded enjoyment subdivisions; and this though prices paid for the correct record of a subdivision is to the advantage of the owner, who has at present no incentive to avoid correct registration, other than the unauthorised fees which are usually demanded for effecting the change. It requires no great foresight to anticipate what the result would be, if subdivisions within limits were prohibited and the owner of a subdivision had in consequence a very definite motive to conceal the fact. This is the obvious practical objection to the introduction of any such provisions of law; they will in practice be evaded whenever the desire to evade them is sufficiently effective, and the necessity for evasion and concealment will furnish the kernel with another source of illegitimate income. The alternative is a large and incorruptible detective staff.

3. The proposed legislation in the Bombay Presidency is interesting, but seems purely premature; that is, it assumes that 'economic progress' and 'the production of increased wealth,' as stated in the objects and reasons, are an obviously

desirable that the permission to adopt this new law of real estate will not be a dead letter. The history of similar permissive legislation is not encouraging, and I question strongly whether 'economic progress' or 'the production of increased wealth' are motives which affect any but the smallest possible minority of legislators in this Presidency. It is not sufficient to quote the success of similar legislation in European countries or even in Japan. If such permissive legislation, with the whole body of Hindu law, custom and sentiment in such matters opposed to it, has any serious effect on the size of holdings, it will I think, be time to consider the application of similar measures to this Presidency. For I am unable to believe in the terms of the Hon'ble Mr. Kestring's letter (paragraph 15) that if the Act is eventually found, by lack of compulsion, to be inoperative, no harm would have been done by its enactment. Perhaps conditions are more favourable in Bombay. In many cases in this Presidency there can be no reasonable doubt that the provision that the consent of all interested parties must be secured before an economic holding can be registered as such would render the proposed legislation inoperative. And if general consent were obtained it is not difficult to imagine the subsequent litigation on the point.

4. In this matter I am entirely in agreement with the Hon'ble Rao Bahadur V. K. Ramaswami Achariyar. It must be left to the sense of the people. Artificial restriction will lead simply to the multiplication of joint parties, an obvious impediment to administration and distasteful to sensible landholders; or to evasion of the restrictions.

5. I am not certain that I understand what concession is the matter of stamp duty as stated in paragraph 3 (a) of the Government memorandum under reference. It is not a matter on which I feel competent to express an opinion, but I do not think that relaxation of stamp duty in respect of the deeds by which consolidation of holdings might be effected would of itself prove much of an incentive to consolidation.

(3)

Letter—from E. W. Lacey, Esq., I.C.S., Collector of Salem.

To—the Secretary to the Commission of Land Revenue.

Dated—the 12th December 1917.

No.—D/S 4174-D.

With reference to Board's Reference No. 2085-Gr/17-1, dated 26th October 1917, I have the honour to report as follows.

2. I took the opportunity of going into this personally at Tiruchengodu. I went to three villages. In all villages the soil is admitted; the shares held are often too small to admit of their supporting a family. The holding of one man's moreover being often split up into several separated portions.

On the other hand, the ryots declared that the modification of the law of partition was unthinkable. One man said that if he suggested to his brother that he should relinquish his share he would 'cut his throat.' Jealousy between members of the family is so serious a thing that the idea of benefitting 'the family' (or the still vaguer thing 'the community') found in other countries appears to be not existent. Under these circumstances legislation is out of the question. The work must begin with the people themselves. I append a list of questions which I put in this connection.

List of questions.

1. Are there many cases in your village where the soil held by anyone cultivator is too small for him and his family to live on?
2. Do you think the number of such cases is increasing?
3. Is it due to the Hindu law of partition?
4. Would you welcome the opportunity (if given) to register any land portion of your lands as inseparable property, i.e., not to be subdivided further by inheritance, sale, etc., but to be held by one law in perpetuity?
5. Would it be useful if land given or granted was assigned subject to condition that they should not be partitioned by inheritance or otherwise below a fixed limit?
6. Are there many cases in your village where one man holds small pieces of ground in several places?
7. Would the owners of such separate pieces welcome the opportunity to consolidate their holdings by exchange with others (if that could be done free of duty for stamp or registration) so as to get one single plot for each holder?

(4)

Letter—From F. S. Evans, Esq., I.C.S., Collector of Malabar.
To—The Secretary to the Government of Local Revenue.
Date—Calicut, the 18th December 1917.
No.—D. 12-Cuttl.

I have the honour to reply to Board's Reference No. 2044-G1/17-1, dated 28th October 1917, about the subdivision of agricultural holdings.

2. The subject is very intricate and I do not see how it can really be discussed satisfactorily without the preliminary of a detailed inquiry into the economic history of several typical tracts. Anything of that nature was impossible in the limited time at my disposal (the enclosure to the Board's Proceedings reached me on 3rd November). The problem as a whole is also one that cannot easily be comprehended by the average 'ryot.' I have discussed various aspects of it with various persons during a recent tour and have obtained some useful information and opinions from Divisional officers and from the Zamorin's Estate Collector and Raja Vasudeva Raja of Kollengode. I have also had to make somewhat analogous enquiry to the course of the last two years in connection with tenancy question. But I still find it impossible to say with any confidence even approximately either what should be taken as the minimum size of an 'economic holding' or whether holdings smaller than any postulated minimum are numerous or are on the increase or not. I have less hesitation in asserting that if the alleged evils exist the suggested remedies would be useless in a district like Malabar.

3. First as to the size of an economic holding. Both Mr. Hastings and Doctor Sizer seem to postulate a country of proprietors cultivating directly under the Government. In Malabar conditions are very different; the proprietor is usually not the cultivator, and the produce of most wet fields is divided between three or more families—proprietors, tenants and occupiers. It follows that the area of the cultivator's holding is only one and not necessarily the most important factor in determining whether it is economic or not. A cultivating 5 acres on a wet soil may be worse off than a cultivating 2½ acres on favourable terms. This fact in itself is probably sufficient to condemn any attempt to secure 'economy' by merely regulating subdivision. It at best makes it hopeless to attempt to fix any area as the minimum economic area. Local estimates of the minimum required to feed an average family of six or seven vary from 5 acres to 2 and from 200 paces of paddy to 400; while the estimate of the amount per acre that the cultivator may be assumed to get vary from 20 paces to 60. A statistician might deduce an average from such estimates corrected by experiments, but it would in my opinion be so abstract and divorced from reality as to be useless for any practical purpose. (I am throughout considering only wet land; since dry crops are unimportant in Malabar and garden crops are more industrial than agricultural.)

4. Next there is the difficulty of discovering with any approach to accuracy what proportion of cultivators' holdings falls below a postulated minimum size. The survey records are useless for this purpose in Malabar as the cultivating tenant's holding was not except by accident the unit of subdivision. In the Kollengode estate cultivators' holdings are said to be 'generally fairly large' (4 acres or more); 2 to 5 acre holdings are comparatively few; in parts of Valluvand I was told that about 4 acres might be taken as an average; detailed inquiries in half a dozen paddy flats in Nnad and Valluvand gave the average single holdings as between 1 and 2 acres in four cases and between 2 and 3 in two cases; but it is not certain that in these cases individual cultivators did not also cultivate land in other paddy flats.

5. There are similar difficulties in determining whether subdivision is on the increase—comparatively few new survey subdivisions are made on account of distribution amongst cultivators. Sub-registrar's registers show a good deal of splitting up of various interests; but it is difficult to judge from the mere document whether a cultivator's holding is affected; if a tenant's holding is split up into half a dozen it does not necessarily, or even in most cases, mean that any actual cultivator's holding is affected. The laws of inheritance in Malabar only encourage partition amongst the Makthiyayan Mappilas and the Pattans. The Marumakkathayam burial system encourages the reverse. Amongst the South Malabar Mappilas excessive partition has frequently been alleged for the last thirty years as a cause of their poverty. It may be so, that it is probably also a cause of their indolence. And so far as can be seen

there is no general progressive increase in subdivision amongst them as a whole ; land changes hands amongst Mappilas far more readily than amongst Hindus. A claim to his death may be split up between his widow and half a dozen children, but if the subdivisions are small they are probably soon sold to some man who has ready money in hand and wants to acquire a decent estate. Consolidation seems much or less to keep pace with fission.

6. The general impression seems to be that though subdivision is not increasing to any great extent there is a large number of holdings that are "too small"; and this is no doubt true if the standard is to be based on what I may call abstract agricultural economics. But such theoretical considerations would justify compulsory regroupment into far larger holdings than either Mr. Keatinge or Doctor Slater seems to contemplate. If you could ignore population and take your area of cultivable land and distribute it in the most economical way amongst as many as it would feed and give employment to, it would probably be best to create large farms worked by agricultural labour; but it is doubtful whether this would conduce to the real happiness of the agricultural classes; and it postulates a practically infinite field of industrial development for the large number that must be told to earn their living otherwise than by agriculture. Such sweeping measures are of course out of the question; and Doctor Slater presumably would be content to aim at fields of about six acres. But in a country like Malabar it is doubtful whether a field of six acres of wet land can be cultivated in any more than occasionally by one family than by two. In practice a purely agricultural class can hardly be said to exist in Malabar; and the class of cultivators amongst whom subdivision is most common is precisely that in which agriculture is not the sole or even their occupation. A very large number of petty cultivators supplement their earnings by coolie work of various sorts, and the income of a large number of petty shop-keepers, clerks, peons, etc., is supplemented by a small bit of cultivation held by a member of the family. The Kollengode Raja writes: "The ordinary holder of land does not depend solely on the produce of their fields. They supplement it by other sources of income, for example, tanning, tapping, minor industrial and general labour. Again in some cases all the adult male members of the family do not engage themselves in cultivation: one becomes a shop-keeper or assistant, another becomes a rind (maistr) or coolie, the third, a bhandaryan, the fourth, a fuel-cutter and so on, leaving the cultivation of the land, the grazing of cattle and the like to be conducted by one or two adult males assisted by the boys and the females of the family. The cultivating members too engage themselves in minor occupations when the actual season of cultivation is over." It is doubtful whether true economy would be served by any interference with this state of things, even if it were practicable. The question is largely one of the pressure of the population on the soil but it obviously also involves a careful consideration of the economic conditions of a district in all its aspects, as indeed Doctor Slater indicates. So far as Malabar is concerned it may be stated roughly that of Doctor Slater's alternative remedies for "divided A & B", the first and second are generally avoided, and there is little sign of the descent of the district as a whole into the fifth condition of extreme poverty.

7. As to permissive legislation on the lines suggested by Mr. Keatinge, it may be doubtful whether it is necessary or desirable, but there seems no doubt that it would be a dead-letter in Malabar. Every one would agree that it would be unpopular and impracticable. The Kollengode Raja writes: "Here there cannot be on point in constituting a holding as a regulated permanent holding. Generally, the holdings are fairly large. There are also small or petty holdings. It does not however seem worth while to register them as economic holdings, as it appears opposed to sentiment, as there are different interests in the land, as the holders have other income also, and as there is no particular advantage to be derived in the circumstances. As a matter of fact, in some cases, the people themselves do not subdivide the land when it is far too small and inconvenient for such division, and they make other arrangements to adjust the matter among themselves at the partition or other settlement by paying proportionate amount of survey to the parties concerned leaving the land in the hands of one or two persons for the sake of convenience. The legislation suggested will meet with opposition from the public, as it is against their feelings, besides being unwelcome owing to diverse interests in the same land. There will be no general consent to give up partition either. There seems to be a hallowed feeling or idea with certain people to have a bit of the ancestral family property." The Calicut Districtal Officer Khan Sahib Amman

Selby writes: "The Muhammadan Law of Inheritance which the Mappillas of South Malabar follow and for which the Marumakkattayam Mappillas of other parts are also striving hard and earnestly, does not leave any option in the matter of partition. The experience of Makkattayam families which have engaged to live joint family life has been without any exception most discouraging. It has led to endless litigation and ruin even during the lifetime of the first generation. A landowner, however small his holding may be, still considers himself and is considered by his neighbours as a somebody in his village much more important than one who makes even a mere decent living by other occupations which are all looked upon as precarious when compared to income from land. Hence it is the general ambition to possess land, be it half an acre or even less, so that when an opportunity presents itself, it is hardly probable that anyone would be willing to forego the pride of position within his rank for a money compensation." The Tallicherry Divisional Officer Mr. Hill says: "The number of small holdings are increasing but most of the people to whom I have spoken are very doubtful whether the type of legislation described in the end of paragraph 2 of your letter would effect any improvement. Registration of a plot as inheritable waste, I presume, requires the consent of every male member of the undivided family at the time of registration. If it did not do so the legislation would be most unpopular and if it did so as I think it would be very little availed of owing to the difficulty of getting the consent of all the members. Every one I have consulted has pointed out that such registration would make it impossible for them to borrow money on a small portion of the registered plot, or to sell such a small portion to clear off a debt on the remainder. This consideration would make the owner less likely to wish to register any of his holdings as inheritable and would not be counteracted by the consideration that such registration would secure a holding which was more economical to cultivate because it is most unlikely that he would cultivate it himself."

8. The kind of typical case in Malabar is as follows: A janni *A* owns 68 acres of land; under him known tenants *B* and *C* hold 10 and 50 acres each; under *B* there may be four cultivating tenants *P Q R S* cultivating what may be presumed to be economic holdings, and under *C* a dozen tenants cultivating uneconomic holdings. There is no reason why *A*, *B* or *C* should resort to the Act, and if *P Q R* or *S* made an application *A* and *B* would probably object and the Collector would presumably in any case have to refuse registration. In fact I do not see how the Act as drafted could be applied to such a case of things.

9. The two minor palliatives suggested in paragraph 8 of the Government reference are quite unimportant from the economic point of view. As to the first there are practically no lands available for dorkhast in Malabar, but if any conditions are to be imposed they should presumably include prohibitions regarding letting, as in section 11 of Mr. Keatinge's Bill.

10. As to the second a man who will trouble about consolidation is not likely to be deterred by the small stamp duties now involved, and I think that such trifling "inconveniences" are objectionable in principle.

(B)

Letter—from A. Y. G. CHERRIAN, Esq., C.S., I.C.S., Collector of Malabar.

To—the Secretary to the Commission of Land Revenue.

Dated—Mangalore, the 16th December 1917.

Sd.—H.C.O. 1581 B. & O.

I have the honour to reply to your Reference No. 2493-Gt./17-1, dated 20th October 1917, regarding the minute subdivision of agricultural lands.

2. I enclose some statistics which I have collected showing the extent to which small subdivisions exist at the present time in certain selected typical villages. It will be observed from these statistics that generally the percentage of the area of dry lands subdivided into plots of less than two acres to the total dry extent of the village is greater than the percentage of wet land subdivided into plots of less than one acre to the wet extent of the village. This is explained as due to the fact that the intensive cultivation of dry land, however small it may be, pays the cultivator. Such small areas can be turned to good account by raising chillies, brinjals, plantains, etc. More labour and more capital are required for raising produce on similar subdivisions of wet land.

3. In considering the statistics appended to this letter, it has to be borne in mind that in some cases subdivisions may be consolidated for purposes of cultivation

with neighbouring plots of land, but on the other hand there are survey fields which have not been subdivided in the revenue accounts although they are divided into plots cultivated by different cultivators.

3. It is clear from Mr. Shuter's letter, dated 17th June 1917, that there are cases in which it may not be desirable to interfere with a holding smaller in area than that generally regarded as an economical holding. In some cases the plot of land may correspond to an allotment holding in England and may enable a man to raise garden or other crops though they may not be his sole sources of livelihood.

5. The cultivators themselves adopt certain measures now to render the cultivation of small plots as economical as possible, for instance, they may borrow ploughs or bullocks from each other in exchange for labour.

6. One important factor in the fragmentation of holdings is the Hindu Law and the manner in which it is carried out, but it is clear from the reports which I have received that any direct interference with the Hindu or Muhammadan Law in this connection will be very much resented and will no doubt be avoided. It seems to me that it will be of very little use to attempt to enforce any serious abrogation of Hindu or Muhammadan Law, unless it is supported by the co-operation of the people who will be affected by it.

7. If a law is passed that if a holding less than a certain area is to be divided amongst the members of a Hindu family or if the division will render the various holdings less than the area of economical holding, in that case the holding should be retained by the senior member of the family who should compensate the other members by the payment of money, the result will generally be that the whole of the land will have to be sold or at least heavily mortgaged in order that the senior member of the family may obtain the required money. The final result will be that the land will pass out of the family into the hands of the money-lender.

8. Legislation on these lines will, therefore, adversely affect the interests of the poorer class and will benefit the wealthier classes.

9. Any artificial limitation of the extent to which subdivision should be carried appears to me of little use as the intention of any orders to that effect can be easily defeated.

10. In the same way the intention of an order that a holding included in one patta shall be entered in the name of a single pattadar (if below a certain size can be readily defeated. The several joint-holders will put forward one man as the nominal pattadar and the only result of such an order will be that Government will have less security for its revenue, the security would be the property of the nominal pattadar only instead of the property of all the joint owners as at present.

11. In any legislation which is undertaken, it will be necessary to see that the holding of small areas similar to allotment holdings or gardens by persons having other occupations is not affected.

12. It will, further, be necessary to consider the case of subdivisions necessitated by the acquisition of land for such public purposes as railways and roads. In many cases the balance of the field not required for the public purpose may be less than the area of an economical holding. Will it be necessary for the Government or local authority concerned to acquire in such cases the whole field and land over the land not required free of charge to the owner of an adjoining field? Obviously it cannot be handed over to any other person and as there will be little or no compensation for the land the adjoining owner cannot be compelled to pay for the land and if it is not assigned to him it will go out of cultivation.

13. Apart from such cases as allotment holdings, etc., we are mainly concerned with seeing that the land is a single item, i.e., assigned for purposes of cultivation by one man or one corporate body either as owner or tenant or partly as owner and partly as tenant, should be an economical holding. I would suggest, therefore, for consideration that a farmer of land adjoining an uneconomical holding should be allowed to sue before the Divisional Officer for the tenancy of such adjoining uneconomical holding; the conditions of the tenancy, the length of the lease and the rental rate should be determined by the Divisional Officer, subject to such rules and orders as may be issued by the Government or the Board of Revenue.

14. Such a provision of law will not deprive a small owner of his ownership of the land, but it may deprive him of the cultivation of the land and compel him to lease it, unless it is of the nature of an allotment holding or garden. It is

possible that parties may not generally take advantage of such a provision of law except on account of the ill-feeling, but the fear of the possibility of such action may lead petty owners and tenants to combine unconsolidated holdings and will provide an inducement to families to divide land amongst the various members so as to avoid as far as possible the fragmentation of fields.

15. A condition of the lease given by the Divisional Officer should be that the farm of which the land leased is to form part shall continue under the management of one person or corporate body.

16. Facilities may also be provided for the formation of *leasing associations* (e.g., co-operative societies) for the purpose of dealing with unconsolidated holdings.

17. As regards the two points referred to in paragraph 2 of the Government Memorandum No. 625-B/17-4, dated 3rd October 1917, I do not think that it is desirable to revise the darkest rules so that land assigned on darkest in future should be subject to a condition of impartibility beyond a certain limit. As I have already suggested the intention of such rules can be easily defeated. Moreover, it appears to me undesirable that there should be plots of land side by side in the same village subject to various conditions of tenure. In order to enforce such a rule, it will be necessary for civil courts and registration officers, in every case affecting a portion of a field or holding, to make inquiries whether the land is impartible or not.

18. Concessions in the matter of stamp duty to encourage the consolidation of small unconsolidated holdings may be granted.

19. I have made the above suggestions with considerable diffidence. I am inclined to think that it may be desirable to make further inquiry regarding (a) the existence and nature of evils resulting from the subdivision and fragmentation of holdings and (b) the agricultural practices adopted by small ryots at the present time to mitigate these evils.

RECAPITULATION

(1)

Ethos Division, Kottayam taluk.

Village.	Number of holdings.	Area held by ryots below 100 a.	Total a.	Percentage of total a. held by ryots below 100 a.	Area held by ryots below 100 a.	Total a.	Percentage of total a. held by ryots below 100 a.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Chudayil	100	404	5,000	10	110	510	21
Taluk	100	400	5,000	10	110	510	21
Kottayam	100	400	5,000	10	110	510	21
Malappuram	100	400	5,000	10	110	510	21
Aringal	100	400	5,000	10	110	510	21
Other taluk	100	400	5,000	10	110	510	21
Grand total	100	400	5,000	10	110	510	21

(2)

Statement showing the plots in the separate enjoyment of the several individuals without being whole survey numbers or separate subdivisions in the same village.

Name of the village.	Number of survey numbers.	Number of subdivisions comprised.	Number of plots comprised separately without being survey numbers or subdivisions.	Out of these in various numbers of plots comprising			
				Less than 10 a.		10 a. and less than 20 a.	
				Area.	Value.	Area.	Value.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Grand total.							
Grand total.							
Chudayil	100	400	400	110	10	11	10
Taluk	100	400	400	110	10	11	10
Kottayam	100	400	400	110	10	11	10
Malappuram	100	400	400	110	10	11	10
Aringal	100	400	400	110	10	11	10
Other taluk	100	400	400	110	10	11	10
Grand total	100	400	400	110	10	11	10

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Statement showing the number of hybridized plots of less than one acre of wet land and two acres of dry land in each village.

Fillers in the South Yellow states.

[illegible]

40

Statement showing the number of sub-divisions and holdings, etc., in certain villages of the Kharas District.

Name of the village.	Total area of agricultural holdings.		Number of fields and sub-fields less area taken in wet-land areas in 1971-72.	Area of fields in cultivable (H).	Percentage of cultivable (H) to (2)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Madhya Pradesh, Panna sub-d.					
	486		486		
Chandrapur	11	11	11	11	11
Chandrapur	11	11	11	11	11
Chandrapur	11	11	11	11	11
Chandrapur	11	11	11	11	11
Chandrapur	11	11	11	11	11
Madhya Pradesh, Panna sub-d.					
	486		486		
Chandrapur	11	11	11	11	11
Chandrapur	11	11	11	11	11
Chandrapur	11	11	11	11	11
Chandrapur	11	11	11	11	11
Chandrapur	11	11	11	11	11
Madhya Pradesh, Panna sub-d.					
	486		486		
Chandrapur	11	11	11	11	11
Chandrapur	11	11	11	11	11
Chandrapur	11	11	11	11	11
Chandrapur	11	11	11	11	11
Chandrapur	11	11	11	11	11

(3)

Village.	Subdivision of				Area of the village (rattana)		Percentage of		Rolling stock in train in column (2) to (5) not subdivided.				Percentage of	
	Less than 1000 wai.		Less than 1000000 wai.		Wai.	Sq. m.	Cattle (1000 wai)	Cattle (1000 wai)	Wai.		Sq. m.		Cattle (1000 wai)	Cattle (1000 wai)
	Wai.	Sq. m.	Wai.	Sq. m.					Wai.	Sq. m.	Wai.	Sq. m.		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)
Subgroup 1st.														
Chiangmai	110	110 00	341	186 80	1,891 40	120 00	4 0	10	..	77 00	..	..	10 0	10 0
Phrao	100	100 00	1,201	1,200 00	1,100 00	1,100 00	4	10	..	10 00	..	..	10 0	10 0
Thammas	110	110 00	81	10 00	1,100 00	1,100 00	2	10	..	10 00	..	..	10 0	10 0
Subgroup 2nd.														
Phrao	100	100 00	100	10 00	1,100 00	1,100 00	2	10	..	10 00	..	..	10 0	10 0
Phrao	100	100 00	100	10 00	1,100 00	1,100 00	2	10	..	10 00	..	..	10 0	10 0
Phrao	100	100 00	100	10 00	1,100 00	1,100 00	2	10	..	10 00	..	..	10 0	10 0
Subgroup 3rd.														
Chiangmai	100	100 00	100	10 00	1,100 00	1,100 00	2	10	..	10 00	..	..	10 0	10 0
Phrao	100	100 00	100	10 00	1,100 00	1,100 00	2	10	..	10 00	..	..	10 0	10 0
Phrao	100	100 00	100	10 00	1,100 00	1,100 00	2	10	..	10 00	..	..	10 0	10 0
Subgroup 4th.														
Chiangmai	100	100 00	100	10 00	1,100 00	1,100 00	2	10	..	10 00	..	..	10 0	10 0
Phrao	100	100 00	100	10 00	1,100 00	1,100 00	2	10	..	10 00	..	..	10 0	10 0
Phrao	100	100 00	100	10 00	1,100 00	1,100 00	2	10	..	10 00	..	..	10 0	10 0
Subgroup 5th.														
Chiangmai	100	100 00	100	10 00	1,100 00	1,100 00	2	10	..	10 00	..	..	10 0	10 0
Phrao	100	100 00	100	10 00	1,100 00	1,100 00	2	10	..	10 00	..	..	10 0	10 0
Phrao	100	100 00	100	10 00	1,100 00	1,100 00	2	10	..	10 00	..	..	10 0	10 0
Subgroup 6th.														
Chiangmai	100	100 00	100	10 00	1,100 00	1,100 00	2	10	..	10 00	..	..	10 0	10 0
Phrao	100	100 00	100	10 00	1,100 00	1,100 00	2	10	..	10 00	..	..	10 0	10 0
Phrao	100	100 00	100	10 00	1,100 00	1,100 00	2	10	..	10 00	..	..	10 0	10 0
Subgroup 7th.														
Chiangmai	100	100 00	100	10 00	1,100 00	1,100 00	2	10	..	10 00	..	..	10 0	10 0
Phrao	100	100 00	100	10 00	1,100 00	1,100 00	2	10	..	10 00	..	..	10 0	10 0
Phrao	100	100 00	100	10 00	1,100 00	1,100 00	2	10	..	10 00	..	..	10 0	10 0
Subgroup 8th.														
Chiangmai	100	100 00	100	10 00	1,100 00	1,100 00	2	10	..	10 00	..	..	10 0	10 0
Phrao	100	100 00	100	10 00	1,100 00	1,100 00	2	10	..	10 00	..	..	10 0	10 0
Phrao	100	100 00	100	10 00	1,100 00	1,100 00	2	10	..	10 00	..	..	10 0	10 0
Subgroup 9th.														
Chiangmai	100	100 00	100	10 00	1,100 00	1,100 00	2	10	..	10 00	..	..	10 0	10 0
Phrao	100	100 00	100	10 00	1,100 00	1,100 00	2	10	..	10 00	..	..	10 0	10 0
Phrao	100	100 00	100	10 00	1,100 00	1,100 00	2	10	..	10 00	..	..	10 0	10 0
Subgroup 10th.														
Chiangmai	100	100 00	100	10 00	1,100 00	1,100 00	2	10	..	10 00	..	..	10 0	10 0
Phrao	100	100 00	100	10 00	1,100 00	1,100 00	2	10	..	10 00	10 0	10 0
Phrao	100	100 00	100	10 00	1,100 00	1,100 00	2	10	..	10 00	10 0	10 0

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APPENDIX I.

(6)

Letter from Khan Bahadur S. M. V. Gossain Sahas Bahadur, B.A., B.L.,
M.A., Acting Collector of Anantapur.

To—The Secretary to the Commission of Land Revenue

Dated—the 17th December 1917.

Sh.—D. No. 222.

I have the honour to submit the report called for in Board's Reference No. 2583-Gt./17-1, dated 20th October 1917, regarding the desirability of checking minute subdivisions of agricultural lands in this Presidency and also on the further questions raised in paragraph 3 of Government Memorandum No. 323 B/17-5, dated 2nd October 1917, communicated with the Board's Reference.

2. I have consulted some of my Divisional Officers and a few ryots who could be expected to make an intelligent expression of their views. The Sub-Collector remarks that some of the ryots whom he met did not quite understand the points for discussion. On the question as to how far the evil of carrying on subdivisions even to a ridiculously low limit exists in this district, there is some divergence of opinion among those consulted. The Divisional Officer, Coaty, reports that the tendency is common on the part of co-sharers in a holding to have their share separately subdivided in order to avoid the risk of their property being sold for default of payment of revenue by the other co-sharers, and that this tendency has become aggravated by the law of inheritance in vogue among the Hindustani Mussalman. It is said to have become further accentuated by the steady and continuous increase in population and by the growing feeling in favour of a direct interest in, and attachment to, land. The cumulative effect of all these is the creation of too small and petty holdings wholly insufficient to maintain a family and quite uneconomical. This view has already been advanced by one of the speakers at the session in the Legislative Council in the discussion held in May last. The Sub-Collector mentions an instance of a joint patta of 40 cents of land in which one of the owners could not sell his share except to the other owner who was his own brother and who would not offer him one-third of what an outsider was willing to give for his share. He says that it was asserted to him that his division (Pondokota) did not suffer much from this 'minute subdivision disease' and that commonsense generally acts as a deterrent. The Divisional Officer, Anantapur, on the other hand, avers that in the districts he has served so far, he has not come across villages in which many of the inhabitants have been suffering from 'chronic under-employment'. He does not see how the checking of minute subdivisions will remedy matters where such under-employment is the prevalent complaint in a congested district. I am inclined to the opinion that so far as Anantapur district is concerned, there is no reason to treat it as a congested district (from the point of availability and demand of labour), though there is no denying the fact that its poor soils on the whole and the steady increase in population have rendered the struggle for existence rather keen for the agricultural population. Even so far back as 1857, Sir Frederick Nicholson (then Collector of the district) made it clearly that this district is one of the poorest in the Presidency, that the bulk of the soil was very inferior and that the rental deficient and frequently unreasonable (vide his report on the economic condition of the district printed in Board's Proceedings No. 172, Revenue Settlement, Survey, Land Records and Agriculture, dated 3rd June 1857). Since then, some industries in the district have been started and have flourished, and fresh ones started. The introduction of oil engines, machines for extracting cane juice and husking paddy, groundnut shelling machines, the starting of cotton presses and cotton ginning factories, the working of the Goldmines at Ramagiri and the completion of two Railway lines (Guntakal-Bangalore section and Dharwad-Ahmednagar-Palekar line) have thrown open fresh fields for employment for the labouring classes, so much so that labour has become much dearer now than 30 years ago. It would not therefore be correct to say that in this district there are many villages wherein inhabitants are unable to get full employment and assistance on their own holdings and at the same time have no other sufficient means of subsidiary employment for earning a living wage. Much emphasis cannot therefore be laid on the score of 'under employment' leading to starvation and distress, in taking exception to the evil of minute subdivisions as far as it exists in this district, though the other

objections urged from the economic point of view, such as those summarized in paragraph 3 of the Hon'ble Mr. Keatinge's report held good generally even in non-cultivated areas. The following figures taken from the district rent rolls will show how the number of small pattas of one rupee and less has nearly doubled itself during a period of five years:—

	Year 1931.	Year 1935.
	No.	No.
Pattas of the value of Rs. 1 and less	12,999	24,944
Pattas above Rs. 1 and up to and including Rs. 10.	64,643	70,156
Pattas above Rs. 10 and up to Rs. 100	29,153	32,196
Pattas above Rs. 100	1,257	785

Allowing margin for cases of small assignments on derelict, there is no doubt that the bulk of the increase under small pattas is accounted for by excessive subdivision and fragmentation of holdings. It is therefore an unmistakable symptom of the existence of the 'disease' complained of, and the time, I think, has come for sounding a note of alarm to forward the public and the Government towards the adoption of remedial measures to arrest its growth, so that the further and further splitting up of fields may not go on unchecked and eventually lead to absurdity.

3. If then the existence of the evil is sufficiently manifest, the further question arises how far it is advisable for the Government to step in and legislate on the lines laid down in the draft Bill appended as an enclosure. It is needless to add that there will be some opposition to state interference in such matters on the ground that such a course is contrary to established custom and opposed to traditional usage and the Hindu and the Mohammedan law of partition and inheritance. These objections have already been put forward by the Hon'ble Mr. Banga Acharya in the Legislative Council. Whether such interference by the State is politically sound is therefore a moot-point. The Divisional Officer, Gooly, remarks that the introduction of a law declaring the holdings indivisible is opposed to the ryotwari system and to the laws of partition, that in the case of holdings of small size, the son inheriting the property will not be in a position to find the money required for payment of compensation to his brother or other co-heirs and that the 'absence of equal treatment of the several sons of a patta-holder would be opposed to the feelings, sentiments, customs and traditions of the people.' He thinks it is likely to lead to disruption of families and that the best thing therefore to do is to leave it to the good sense of the people whose customs and feelings must necessarily change with the spread of education. The Divisional Officer of Anantapur also has similar objections against the suggested remedy and doubts whether Indian opinion will support the proposed legislation. In short, the is tantamount to saying, 'what can't be cured must be endured.' But the question may well be asked whether the patta is really indivisible? My Sub-Collector is in favour of Government assuming the responsibility of intervention whether the idea is viewed with favour by the public or not. I am inclined to agree with him. As he says, 'It is simply a case of saving the people from themselves.' If it has been found legally possible for a court of law to refrain from cutting up house-sites in partition cases and to order the site to be sold and the proceeds to be divided, there is no reason why the power of the law should not be extended to prevent agricultural holdings being similarly cut up and subdivided. After all, I presume the proposed legislation will only be aimed at and directed towards putting a stop to carrying subdivisions too far and to the ridiculous point, and both educated Indian opinion and village commonsense may be expected to see the necessity for State interference in a matter of such economic importance. It would be ineffective to wait for the poor ryots to remedy matters by adjustment of holdings and mutual exchange of plots. The incentive even to such spontaneous action must come from Government, and it is by legislative enactment alone that it can be made effective.

4. As to the question whether it is advisable to fix a maximum limit to subdivisions, I may add that, as already indicated in the Council debate, such a limit was actually in force some time ago and was abandoned for various administrative reasons. The old Board's Standing Order No. 3 was deleted I believe in the process of consolidation, and there cannot be much harm in reviving the limit so as to suit modern requirements. Of my Divisional Officers concerned, the Deputy Collector, Gooly, is in favour of making it one acre in the case of wet land and two acres for dry. The Divisional Officer of Anantapur proposes two acres for the wet and five for dry, except

In special cases such as small unobjectionable encroachments on assessed wastes and pambakas adjoining a pattadar's holding or the like which can be incorporated into the holding. The Sub-Collector on the other hand would put it as 50 cents and two acres for wet and dry, respectively. I am not in favour of prescribing one limit for all kinds of soils—at least in a district like this where more than 77 per cent of the assessed dry area is of the inferior red soil. The value of lands which has of late risen considerably owing to high prices of food-grains and stuffs and the dearth of other agricultural produce varies of course with the different soils. An acre of black cotton land may be priced at Rs. 50 to 150 and that of the red land from 5 or 10 rupees to 40 or 50 rupees. Further, the inferior red soils of this district cannot bear the strains of annual crops and require periodical rest. In such cases, the laying of a uniform subdivision limit will work hardship. The subdivision limit should necessarily be larger in the case of poorer soils than in the case of fertile and rich lands, as the former are left fallow once in two or three years. I would, therefore, lay down that so far as wet land is concerned (which is generally valuable even in red soil tracts), a minimum limit of 50 cents may be proposed, except in the case of unobjectionable encroachments such as those referred to above. As for dry lands, a limit of one acre in black cotton soil and two acres in others will suit and may not cause dissatisfaction. The same criteria may be extended to lands assigned under the darkest rules, as it is but fair that the condition applicable to existing holdings should be extended to future assignments. Such a limit is desirable from the point of (1) encouragement of intensive cultivation and (2) the necessity of preventing the growth and multiplication of small indigent farmers. The latter, if they spring up in unusually large numbers, will prove a menace to the agricultural prosperity of any locality.

5. Lastly, I am in favour of extending the concessive law in force regarding exemption of stamp duty in the case of Government lands to imm holdings also, when parties voluntarily consolidate their holdings.

(7)

Letter—from E. S. Laxmi, Esq., I.C.S., Collector of Trichinopoly.

To—the Secretary to the Commissioners of Land Revenue.

Dated—the 17th December 1917.

No.—D. Dis. 2741/B.

I have the honour to reply to Board's Reference No. 2693-Gt. 17-1, dated 26th October 1917.

2. The evils of excessive subdivision and 'fragmentation' of holdings are undoubtedly real and are much in evidence in this district and I believe elsewhere in the Presidency. As examples of the former I append a statement showing typical instances in the ryotwari villages of Kekar and L. Akshetkapan in the Trichinopoly taluk where wet fields of two to three acres have been split up into numerous minute subdivisions of a few cents each. The Divisional Officer, Namakkal, further gives illustrative details showing the number of subdivisions in certain villages according to the old survey of the Namakkal taluk and in the resurvey recently completed. The number has considerably more than doubled in all the villages mentioned while in one case—the wet village of Kuzuramthirum—the number in the old survey was only 161 while the resurvey shows 1,720. The acceleration of the process is generally ascribed to the growth of population and the gradual break-up of the joint family system and it is greatly encouraged by the present rules governing the transfer of registry of holdings. That it is economically sound is very generally admitted but some of the Divisional Officers point out that it has one advantage in enabling the poorer classes to get hold of small bits of land which they would not be able to do if the state of the law favoured the formation of large estates.

3. As an instance of the evils of fragmentation I may mention the case of M.B.ry. Subramanyam Ayyar Avarul, a leading Mirasdar of Kallitalai. He has been kind enough to give me a rough sketch (which I enclose for the Board's perusal) showing how a property of 190 acres was divided between his father and sons. He has personally informed me that the disadvantages of such a disposal of the property are great and that it sometimes happens for instance that while he wants to harvest a crop of a particular kind of paddy his relations will be wanting water for

transplanting another kind on the adjoining land. A glance at any of the wet fields under the Curvery channels shows that the various stages of agriculture go on simultaneously at almost any season of the year. While one man is ploughing another man will be seen harrowing his crop and a third will be transplanting seedlings. The inconvenience and waste of water thereby resulting when the holdings are small is obvious and disputes are frequent.

4. While however almost all the officers consulted are agreed as regards the drawbacks of the existing system they see by no means unanimity as to the remedy. The proposals made in the Barway Bill are regarded as being of a revolutionary nature and while some of the more advanced and intelligent persons, with whom I have discussed it, seem to be in favour of legislation on somewhat similar lines. Others are frankly against a measure which they regard as contravening the principles of the Hindu Law of Inheritance. There can, I think, be little doubt that such a Bill would be strongly criticised and that there would be considerable opposition to it. The chief argument seems to be that it is questionable if the country is ready for change and that the better course would be first to develop education, especially agricultural education, among the middle and lower classes. Legislation if undertaken at once could be only permissive and doubts are expressed whether the right to declare a holding to be *seemane* and impartible would be widely exercised under a voluntary system.

5. Opinions are further very divided as to what should be the minimum limit of an economic holding. It should apparently be placed low and possibly 25 cents of wet and 1 acre of dry might be considered appropriate figures.

6. As regards the questions specifically raised in paragraph 3 of the Government memorandum most of the officers consulted are in favour of imposing a restriction against subdivision beyond a certain limit in the case of *chakras* but to do so would probably have little practical effect unless legislation is undertaken as regards lands already in private possession. Everyone is in favour of granting concessions in the matter of stamp duty when parties voluntarily consolidate their holdings and any measure which would facilitate this most desirable process is certainly to be recommended.

7. The Land Revenue Superintendent at the same time is of opinion that at present subdivision is made too easy and would insert a clause in the Registration Act to the effect that every document involving transfer by partition, sale or otherwise of a portion of an existing survey field or subdivision should be accompanied by a plan of the land signed by a 'survey officer', the cost of the plans being fixed by rules under the Act at so much per acre or subdivision. Such a requirement would possess the further advantage of letting the parties know the actual surveyed extent of the land before it is alienated and would enable the Revenue officers to bring their records up to date without further work in the field. There is, I think, something to be said in favour of such a proposal. Joint paths are undoubtedly an unmitigated evil but there seems no particular reason why division of land should be made too easy or too cheap. A policy which would encourage consolidation while at the same time it discourages division is one for which we should rightly aim. There seems no reason why fragmentation should be allowed at all and I think the division of holdings in a partition case below existing survey fields or already recognised subdivisions should be absolutely forbidden.

8. Finally it seems to me questionable, whether imposing the principle of the economic holding to be accepted, the work of registration should be laid upon the already overworked Revenue officials. If the number of applications became numerous it would throw a considerable burden upon the Collector and his subordinates. A special agency would probably be required or the work might be left to the Registration Department with appeal in case of dispute to the civil courts.

The Authors

Typical instances of the various subdialects of holdings in ryotwari villages of Kolar and
1. Abichahaparam in Trichinopoly taluk.

Barrow.				Barrow.				Barrow.						
Number.	Latitude.	Day or week.	Current.	Number.	Latitude.	Day or week.	Current.	Number.	Latitude.	Day or week.	Current.			
381	8	Wet	11	0-13	110	3	Wet	11	0-13	210	3	Wet	11	0-13
	10	Wet	11	0-13		4	Wet	11	0-13		4	Wet	11	0-13
	11	Wet	11	0-13		5	Wet	11	0-13		5	Wet	11	0-13
	12	Wet	11	0-13		6	Wet	11	0-13		6	Wet	11	0-13
	13	Wet	11	0-13		7	Wet	11	0-13		7	Wet	11	0-13
		Total	11	0-13			Total	11	0-13			Total	11	0-13
384	3	Wet	11	0-13	111	3	Wet	11	0-13	211	3	Wet	11	0-13
	4	Wet	11	0-13		4	Wet	11	0-13		4	Wet	11	0-13
	5	Wet	11	0-13		5	Wet	11	0-13		5	Wet	11	0-13
	6	Wet	11	0-13		6	Wet	11	0-13		6	Wet	11	0-13
	7	Wet	11	0-13		7	Wet	11	0-13		7	Wet	11	0-13
	8	Wet	11	0-13		8	Wet	11	0-13		8	Wet	11	0-13
	9	Wet	11	0-13		9	Wet	11	0-13		9	Wet	11	0-13
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	12	Wet	11	0-13		12	Wet	11	0-13		12	Wet	11	0-13
	13	Wet	11	0-13		13	Wet	11	0-13		13	Wet	11	0-13
		Total	11	0-13			Total	11	0-13			Total	11	0-13
385	1	Wet	11	0-13	112	1	Wet	11	0-13	212	1	Wet	11	0-13
	2	Wet	11	0-13		2	Wet	11	0-13		2	Wet	11	0-13
	3	Wet	11	0-13		3	Wet	11	0-13		3	Wet	11	0-13
	4	Wet	11	0-13		4	Wet	11	0-13		4	Wet	11	0-13
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	7	Wet	11	0-13		7	Wet	11	0-13		7	Wet	11	0-13
	8	Wet	11	0-13		8	Wet	11	0-13		8	Wet	11	0-13
	9	Wet	11	0-13		9	Wet	11	0-13		9	Wet	11	0-13
	10	Wet	11	0-13		10	Wet	11	0-13		10	Wet	11	0-13
	11	Wet	11	0-13		11	Wet	11	0-13		11	Wet	11	0-13
	12	Wet	11	0-13		12	Wet	11	0-13		12	Wet	11	0-13
	13	Wet	11	0-13		13	Wet	11	0-13		13	Wet	11	0-13
		Total	11	0-13			Total	11	0-13			Total	11	0-13
386	1	Wet	11	0-13	113	1	Wet	11	0-13	213	1	Wet	11	0-13
	2	Wet	11	0-13		2	Wet	11	0-13		2	Wet	11	0-13
	3	Wet	11	0-13		3	Wet	11	0-13		3	Wet	11	0-13
	4	Wet	11	0-13		4	Wet	11	0-13		4	Wet	11	0-13
	5	Wet	11	0-13		5	Wet	11	0-13		5	Wet	11	0-13
	6	Wet	11	0-13		6	Wet	11	0-13		6	Wet	11	0-13
	7	Wet	11	0-13		7	Wet	11	0-13		7	Wet	11	0-13
	8	Wet	11	0-13		8	Wet	11	0-13		8	Wet	11	0-13
	9	Wet	11	0-13		9	Wet	11	0-13		9	Wet	11	0-13
	10	Wet	11	0-13		10	Wet	11	0-13		10	Wet	11	0-13
	11	Wet	11	0-13		11	Wet	11	0-13		11	Wet	11	0-13
	12	Wet	11	0-13		12	Wet	11	0-13		12	Wet	11	0-13
	13	Wet	11	0-13		13	Wet	11	0-13		13	Wet	11	0-13
		Total	11	0-13			Total	11	0-13			Total	11	0-13

(8)

Letter from A. Gattorno, Esq., L.C.S., Acting Collector of Chitwan.
To—the Secretary to the Commissioner of Land Revenue.
Dated—the 22nd December 1917.
Re—304.

I have the honour to reply to Board's Ref. No. 2098/Gt. 17-1, dated the 10th October 1917, on the subject of the desirability of checking minute subdivisions of agricultural lands in this Presidency.

2. Instead of referring the matter to Divisional Officers and Tahsildars, I referred it to the holding ryots of the district and then had a conference with a few of them at my office on the 20th instant. I enclose a copy of the proceedings of the conference.

3. There is no doubt that in parts of this district the subdivision and fragmentation of holdings has gone very far. We have instances of holdings of 1 acre and holdings of 2 aches enjoyed by nine persons. The ryots all agreed that the situation required a remedy so far as the minute subdivision as a result of partition and succession is concerned. They did not seem to be much troubled about the case of a man whose holding is scattered in different parts of a village. They seemed to think that it might even be advisable to have a piece here and a piece there so as to enjoy different varieties of soil and be able to grow different crops.

4. There was a good deal of difference of opinion regarding the extent of land required for the support of a family and the proper size of a holding in order that it may be an economic holding. I should imagine that if any legislation is undertaken authorizing the voluntary constitution of inseparable holdings, and if the darbhaut rules are altered to permit of the grant of inseparable holdings, fairly wide limits should be laid down, say anything between 1 acre and 10 acres wet and anything between 6 acres and 15 acres dry.

5. None of the ryots present at the conference saw any objection to Government acquiring land on darbhaut on condition of inseparability. The Government Pleader who was present and who had also studied the papers previously and gives his opinion in writing was positive that such darbhaut grants would not be valid and would not be recognized by the courts unless special legislation is undertaken. In view, however, of the Crown Grants Act, 1876, I do not see what is to prevent Government making new grants on inseparable land or jagir tenure, such grants being described as inams or jagirs for the improvement of agriculture.

6. The conference was in favour of a suggestion that I made that the darbhaut rules should be altered so that, of the two adjacent holders, the man with a smaller holding, being less than a certain maximum, should have a preference. A suggestion was also made by a ryot that an adjacent holder should be given a right of pre-emption by law in the case of holdings below a certain maximum placed on the market but most of the persons present thought this would lead to difficulties about the settling of the price and would increase the value of the property.

7. Another suggestion was that some alteration of the reversion rules was necessary to make it easier to consolidate the subdivisions within a survey number. When all the subdivisions become the property of one man, the Land Revenue department would consolidate them with the result that the owner would lose the chance of getting permission on a portion of his land. The suggestion was that the reversion rules should be modified so as to provide for reservation for parts of fields which have been consolidated.

8. No one appeared to be much attracted by the suggestion that a concession should be made in the matter of stamp duty when parties voluntarily consolidate their holdings. The sense of the meeting seemed to be that it would be an improvement insufficient to make any real difference but that it might be tried, the Registration Department being required to remit the stamp duty on the certificate of a subordinate revenue officer that the case was a genuine one of consolidation of a holding. It was thought that the proposal would be quite useless if a man had to pay the stamp duty in the first instance and to obtain a refund on application.

9. I see no objection to the enactment of a law on the lines suggested in Bombay to provide for the voluntary constitution of economic holdings, but the principle runs counter to the habits and traditions of the people that I should think it would have no more practical results than the Mahabhar Marriage Act. Among the tens of thousands of laws on the Statute book of the Kingdom of Italy there is a permissive

law of this kind; but I have never heard of a case in which advantage was taken of it. My conference also was much more impressed with the injustice that the satisfaction of holdings descending by prescription would inflict on their view on the younger brothers than the advantages of keeping the holding intact. The creation of declined acres in the form of impossible economic holdings for the improvement of agriculture would appear to me to be a more hopeful departure. Such loans would serve a purpose by way of example and education, even though very few of them would be created as Government have very little land of any value left to give away. It may also be considered whether preference should not be granted as between two claimants to the one whose holding will be made into or will approach the size of an economic holding by the addition of the land applied for. It may also be considered whether Board's Standing Order No. 13, paragraph 4 (renewal), should not be amended in the sense suggested by my conference.

Discussions

Proceedings of the Chittoor Ryots' Conference to consider methods for promoting subdivision and fragmentation of holdings (20th December 1927).

PRESENT:

1. A. Galletti, Esq., F.C.S.	...	...	Collector of Chittoor,
2. P. N. Mohammedi Miraschik Sahakar	...	...	Treasury Deputy Collector, Chittoor.
3. M. R. R. B. V. Subrahmanya Ayyar	...	...	Major Sheristadar, Collector's Office, Chittoor.
4. Do. D. Venkateswaram Pillai	...	...	Head Clerk, Collector's Office, Chittoor.
5. Do. D. Peddappa Rao	...	...	Land Records Tahsildar, Chittoor.
6. Do. Rao Bahadur R. C. Narayana	...	...	Government Printer, Chittoor.
7. Do. M. Narayanaswami Reddi	...	...	Landlord, Thandavada and Pondur, Taluk Band, Chittoor.
8. Do. Konda Reddi of Piler.			
9. Do. Vengal Rao Reddi of Kottamand.			
10. Do. Nanjundappa Reddi of Kalkattur.			
11. Do. Madhappa Chetti of Pannur.			
12. Do. Obul Reddi of Chintamkulapalle.			
13. Do. Chinnu Chenna Reddi of Kottamandapalle.			

The Treasury Deputy Collector pointed out that the wolf system in the Madras law provided a means of keeping property intact but only for religious and charitable purposes, not for mere economic purposes. However, as it is a family settlement it helps the family to keep the land intact for generations in the same family.

Notes regarding sub-division in the district.—Mr. Konda Reddi said that in Rayala the subdivision of holdings has gone down to 2 and 4 acres; Mr. Vengal Rao Reddi of Kottamand said subdivision has gone down to 7½ and 12½ acres in his village; Mr. Nanjundappa Reddi of Kalkattur that 26 acres is the minimum extent of a subdivision in his village; Mr. Obul Reddi of Chintamkulapalle that subdivision has not gone so far in his village; Mr. Chinnu Chenna Reddi observed that in his village (Kottamandapalle) subdivision has gone down to 5 acres. The Land Records Tahsildar produced accounts of Rayala village. In survey No. 557 of that village measuring 29 acres 22 cents there are 245 subdivisions ranging from 1 cent, 2 and 3 cents upwards. Some of these are held by joint persons, e.g., subdivisions No. 126-4 is held by Madala Chinnappa and Narayana. In Vayalpal village there is survey No. 555 measuring 29 acres 19½ cents comprising 124 subdivisions from 1 cent upwards, and survey No. 517 (area 7½) comprising 115 subdivisions going down to 1 cent which is enjoyed by four persons. Other instances are: 2 cents are enjoyed by three persons, 7 cents enjoyed by 11 persons and 2 cents by 2 persons. It is however pointed out that even of these small subdivisions might be wet or irrigated and not arable land. Other instances were given from Peddipalle and Bandula villages.

The extent of land required for the support of a family and its proper use of holding.—Mr. Nanjundappa Reddi observed that 50 cents will be required for the maintenance of a family but it might be more convenient to have the 50 cents in four different places with different kinds of soils for growing different crops. At the same time 20 acres of good soil is better than four plots of 5 acres each. Mr. Madhappa Chetti suggested that holdings should consist of not less than 2½ acres each. For the structural support of a family, there should be not less than 4 acres wet or 10 acres dry land. Mr. Konda Reddi observed that in the case of wet lands under irrigated canals, 3 acres will be good enough for a family and about 4 to 6 acres—besides dry land in the extent of at least 5 to 10 acres in addition to the wet land. Mr. Chinnu Chenna Reddi agreed with Mr. Madhappa Chetti. Mr. Vengal Rao Reddi suggested 2½ acres of wet land and 5 to 6 acres of dry as the minimum extent sufficient for a family. Mr. Narayanaswami Reddi suggested 2 acres of wet under spring channels and in other places 4 to 5 acres

and dry land of at least 10 acres. An economic holding should not be less than 100 acres. In the case of dry land with no well 10 ft. 25 acres would be an economic holding. Mr. Kunda Reddi's opinion is that 10 acres would be a better figure for an economic holding in dry land than 25 acres because it has all to be ploughed in one season and 25 acres is too much for one family to plough.

Discussion of revenue.—The meeting having come to the conclusion that the situation requires a remedy, the next question was asked what remedy they would propose. As regards the consolidation of subdivisions in one survey number, Mr. Chel Reddi said that there are great difficulties in consolidation as people of different castes own land in the same survey number. The general opinion of the meeting was that there would be no willing exchange of land because a man would be particularly attached to a particular piece of land and so on.

Right of pre-emption of adjacent holder.—Mr. Kunda Reddi suggested that an adjacent holder should have a right of pre-emption in the case of small plots placed on the market. He added that the price would have to be referred to arbitration. In this case, Mr. Chel Reddi objected saying that this right of pre-emption would decrease the value of the property to be sold.

Precedence constitution of inheritable holdings.—Mr. Nannayammurti Reddi was in favour of a law for the voluntary constitution of any economic holding subject to a right of pre-emption but he considered that the exact extent of such holdings would have to be left for determination in each locality. Mr. Kunda Reddi was not in favour of any system which would deprive the younger brothers of their share in the property. He suggested that the younger brother would have to be paid off in cash by instalments. If the elder brother were given the holding, it was not in favour of any other system which would leave the younger brother of the family in distress. Mr. Virumghave Reddi was not in favour of the proposed law. Mr. Madhava Chetty suggested that the economic holding system should not come into force until the second generation after that of the person voluntarily constituting an economic holding. That is to say, the holding would go to the eldest son, compensation being given to the other brothers, but after that the holding would go by pre-emption. Many attempts were made to get an opinion from Mr. Chel Reddi. It seemed to be in favour of Government doing something to stop partition suits in civil courts but he had no advice for legislation. Mr. Chikana Channa Reddi was not in favour of any change.

Abolition of darkest rules.—The meeting saw no objection to the land being given on darkest in consecrated large plots on condition that it should not be alienable except as a whole and it should descend on the principle of primogeniture. The meeting was in favour of the proposal that the darkest rule should be altered so that of two adjacent holders the man with the smallest holding should have preference.

Exemption from Stamp Duty.—Mr. Chel Reddi said that exemption of domestic uses stamp duty would not be sufficient inducement and would make no difference. The meeting seemed to agree with him. Mr. Kunda Reddi's opinion is that it might be useful to some extent and that it should be limited by the Sub-Registrar as a certificate from the karnam and the village account at the Patta Revenue Inspector that it is a real case of constitution of holdings and it would then not be necessary to make the party use a stamp and thus show a refund from the Collector.

Abolition of revenue rules.—It was suggested by Mr. Kunda Reddi that the revenue rules and the checking of subdivisions under the rules would result in a man being by the constitution of a holding, or the subdivision of a division held by one man, which disappear and he would no longer get revenue on a particular subdivision. He suggested that the revenue rules should be modified so as to provide for revenue on parts of fields which had been consolidated.

The Government Pleader's opinion was that the darkest rule should not be altered as to mark conditions overriding the Hindu law of succession without legislation.

(B)

Letter from H. G. SPEER, Esq., C.E., I.C.S., Collector of Karnool.

To the Secretary to the Commission of Land Revenue.

Dated: the 31st December 1917.

No.—B. No. 4581/Gnd.

Referring to Board's Reference No. 2693/Genl. II-1, dated 29th October 1917, on Government memorandum regarding the desirability of checking minute subdivisions of agricultural lands in this Presidency, I have the honour to report as follows.

2. The subject is of great importance and is novel to the people concerned, and it has not been possible in the period allowed for reply to go adequately into it. Some of my Divisional Officers have been consulted and a number of the leading ryots, and as might be expected, the general opinion is strongly against any legislative measure which would run counter to the principle of the Hindu and Muhammadan law of inheritance while no objection is taken to a purely permissive measure of the kind advocated by Mr. Keatinge in Bombay. As matters stand, a Hindu can dispose of his self-acquired property as he pleases and the proposed measure giving him in such case power to declare a self-acquired estate inpartible would not seem to be

unduly revolutionary, though like Mr. Keatinge, I question whether such a measure will be largely resorted to. How far it would be compatible with the principles of Muhammadan law is a different question; and I am inclined to think that in this connection the measure would be a real innovation in the existing law which might not improbably be regarded with distrust by the members of that very conservative community.

3. That the undue subdivision and "fragmentation" of holdings is an evil from the economic standpoint may, broadly speaking, be conceded, though in a district like this where the ryots are mostly themselves the cultivators, it may be doubted whether the results are so serious as they appear. Although "fragmentation" no doubt exists, I do not think it has been resulted in "putting the bulk of the land" outside the possibility of effective cultivation or economical organisation. The main cause, as is recognized in the papers circulated, is to be found in the persistence of the Hindu and Muhammadan law of inheritance and it is precisely by reason of this fact that I should be opposed to any attempt to impose from without a theoretically better system. Appendix II to Mr. Keatinge's report illustrates already the difficulty of inducing acceptance of such a measure by the peasantry even in advanced communities of Europe, and, a fortiori, it would be unwise to make such an attempt in this country under present conditions, when the bulk of the peasantry are unfamiliar with economic theory, are wedded to the accepted "Mosaic" and are totally incapable of comprehending the reasons for the contemplated change. The remedy for the evil I think is mainly to be found in the gradual enlightenment of the agricultural population by education, and in widening his views and knowledge of agricultural economics.

4. I do not think that anything would be achieved to secure the object aimed at by an executive order prohibiting subdivisions in revenue accounts below a certain minimum, because the revenue registry has no conception of cause and effect with the separate enjoyment of land in actual fact, and were Government to refuse to register separately any holding below (say) three acres, there would still be no guarantee whatever that the three acres were being worked as an "economic" holding, and was not in fact enjoyed by half a dozen persons each in possession of a dominantly "uneconomic" holding. We have of recent years, with the aid of the *Regulations Department*, attempted to bring our revenue registry into closer correspondence with the facts of enjoyment; to refuse separate registry below the theoretically "economic" minimum will merely disorganise the revenue registry from the facts; it will moreover tend to multiply joint taluqs, which are a nuisance both to Government and the ryot. For one thing the collection of revenue from the joint taluqdars is a matter of considerable difficulty and if no other happens there is disagreement between the shareholders as to the extent of land owned by each, we have to depend on the statement of the karnam who is by no means very scrupulous. Joint holdings leave the door open to the village officers for fraud. From the point of view of the ryot there is a still greater danger, for when one of the shareholders makes default in the payment of revenue the entire holding is brought to sale and even those who have only paid their share of the kist suffer with the defaulter.

5. As regards paragraph 3 of the Government memorandum it would no doubt be possible so to serve the darkest rules, in respect of future grants, as to reserve the power of resumption to Government in case the land was subdivided below a certain minimum. I do not consider that this would be a very practicable remedy, or effective; and it would be, I think, open to serious objection. In the first place, revenue registry being no guarantee or evidence of the facts of enjoyment, we should have either to allow the order to remain a dead letter, or to undertake constant inquisitorial proceedings to discover the facts of enjoyment, which would be a constant source of irritation to all concerned, and would give village officers and misbehaved-makers a standing opportunity of causing trouble. For example suppose ten acres to be granted now to a 'A' in preference to 'B' on an "impartible" tenure; and suppose that the unsuccessful 'B', after waiting for a suitable interval, accuses 'A' of having in fact divided it up, thereby rendering the land liable to resumption, and incidentally available for re-grant to 'B'; follows an inquiry with witnesses, writs, expenses, and much bad swearing, and, even if the allegation of 'B' is false, there is a good chance of his getting his witnesses believed. Or again, suppose after 50 years it is discovered that a family has in fact divided its "impartible" holding and has been for many years enjoying it in separate plots—theoretically I presume, Government might resume; practically it would not be possible to do so without

depriving the family of its livelihood and causing a real and natural sense of injustice. I do not think the existing and insecurity which would result from such a condition would be at all balanced by the theoretical economic benefit resulting.

6. I see no objection to granting concessions in the matter of stamp duty when parties voluntarily consolidate their holdings. By "consolidation" I presume some adjustment of the value of "restrainment" is meant, which would be done by exchange of land or by conveyance involving material stamp fees. Consolidation by transfer of revenue registry would mean nothing necessarily and the fee for it is minimal. But I doubt whether the concessions will have much effect.

(18)

Letter from J. M. Thomas, Esq., I.C.S., Collector of Bellary.
To—The Secretary to the Government of Land Revenue
Dated—24th January 1918.
No—D. No. 24.

I have the honour to submit the following reply to the Board's Reference No. 2998 GL/17-3, dated the 20th October 1917.

2. As desired by the Board, reference has been made to all Divisional Officers, and conferences with ryots have been held by the Divisional officers and by certain selected Tahsildars. The officers concerned were asked to discuss the matter with a few educated and intelligent ryots, not as much as regards their own holdings, which would naturally be of larger size, but as regards the smaller holdings periodically concerned, and also with ryots of the class most likely to be affected, i.e., ryots possessing holdings which they cultivate exclusively by the labour of themselves and their families, and whose holdings are barely sufficient for their support. The replies are interesting, and indicate that, framed in a most simplified form, the economic question under discussion, and the proposed method of dealing with it has been rendered intelligible to the ryots.

The general results may be summarised as follows:—

(a) The ryots consulted are of opinion that holdings which are not "economic" in the sense in which that term is used by Mr. Kestings and Doctor Gilbert Slater are quite common.

(b) As regards the existence of 'fragmentation', to a serious degree, opinion is somewhat divided. I do not myself think that 'fragmentation' is as yet a very serious difficulty in this particular district.

(c) As regards a minimum limit to subdivision, the ryots' opinion were much divided, the majority being apparently against such restriction.

(d) The ryots consulted were almost universally opposed to any legal restrictions on inheritance and were of opinion that, although the permissive creation of such holdings as Mr. Kestings's Bill contemplates was not of itself objectionable, it was unlikely that any large number of people would create such holdings.

The general view is summarised in the following phrase in the report of one of the Tahsildars, "In the end the ryots came to the conclusion that the proposal of creating economic holdings was quite sound" (second of theory I presume), "but not at all practicable."

I could not choose any phrase which more accurately sums up my own view of the proposal.

3. As regards Doctor Gilbert Slater's letter, I would add the following remarks:—

No one is likely to question the existence all over the Presidency of 'uneconomic' holdings, and to a less serious degree of 'fragmentation' carried to almost extremes. No one is likely to question the fact that numerous holdings can barely support the families who live on them, or that the increase of population is likely to accentuate these conditions, unless other means of employment can be found. This fact has, I believe, been recognised for the last 50 years at least, but I doubt very much whether any of the solutions suggested are both practicable and also likely to be effective.

4. The various proposals touched on in the Board's reference and its enclosures seem to me to fall into at least four divisions:—

(a) compulsory restriping or other measures for enforcing the creation of 'economic' holdings,

(b) the permissive creation of such holdings,

(c) the mere restriction of subdivision to a certain minimum extent, and
 (d) such minor proposals as the Board's suggestion to make lands granted on darkest impartible below a certain minimum.

5. *Item (a), paragraph 9.*—I have perused with great interest Mr. Kestring's Bill, his explanation of its objects and his description of the legislation undertaken in various European countries and in Japan on the same lines.

I submit, however, that success in European countries in the 're-striping' of land is no indication of what is possible in colonial countries. Whatever may be said to the contrary, India has never been subjected to the process which some one has called 'hindgutting of the heads of the law', through which most European countries have passed. Nor have its inhabitants till within the last hundred years had much reason to believe that the measures of their rulers unintelligible to themselves were being carried out in their best interests. It would be absurd to expect in India either the intelligent co-operation or (in matters of land tenure any way) the submission with which the large body of agriculturists in a European country would meet their rulers in such a matter. A European Government can and does approach such a subject without more concern than, shall I say, the situation of the country's policy from one of Free trade to Protection or vice versa. In India it would be impossible to treat the two matters as being on an equal footing. The desire to deal with his land as he likes, subject to reasonable taxation is I believe in the very fibre of the Indian eye, and I do not believe that any Indian administration could thwart this instinct with safety.

This would be my criticism on any attempt at compulsion in the matter of economic holdings.

6. As regards purely voluntary efforts in the same direction, I consider that Mr. Kestring has supplied the answer to his own Bill, in paragraph 13 of his letter to the Chief Secretary of the Bombay Government. He says "it may be argued that the Bill is so weak that it would be impossible; in that case at least no harm would have been done." I agree that it would be impossible, but do not think that any advantage is gained by enumerating the Statute Book with enactments which amount to no more than pious wishes. They are apt to produce the impression that a solution has been found, where there has really been no solution at all.

7. As regards the limitation of subdivisions my belief is it would do no more than touch the fringe of the economic difficulty under discussion. Even granted that joint holdings will support a larger number of people than smaller individual holdings of the same aggregate size, the restriction imposed could scarcely achieve a greater success than to postpone the full pressure of population on the land to a certain number of instances for a very limited period, probably not more than one generation. It is as one complicating our system of land tenure for such a small result. Such restriction is also of course quite contrary to our present Land Records policy which is trying hard to break up joint holdings in order to secure accurate registration.

8. I submit that the eternal problem of the pressure of the agricultural population on the soil is not capable of solution by any such means. The most hopeful measure has always seemed to me to be extended emigration to lands where labour is still required. That this is now being opposed on grounds of social morality among others is a curious commentary on this type.

9. As regards the Government's suggestions in paragraph 3 of its memorandum regarding the position of the darkest rules so as to bring lands subject to a condition of impartibility, and granting exemptions in the matter of stamp duty, the second of these suggestions would, I think, have no effect at all. The former of them would perhaps be the natural outcome of the institution of subdivision and is subject to the objections advanced against that portion of the scheme. It is also subject to the following further disadvantages that the majority of essential darkest are far as extent so small that by itself it could not be regarded as an economic holding. For example, in the case of a man who owns fragments of dry land and obtains one acre on darkest, it would be quite useless to prescribe that the one acre be obtained should be impossible of subdivision. If his holding plus the extent he obtained on darkest was jointly less than an 'economic' holding all his lands would no doubt be incapable of subdivision. The position about darkest is that one unnecessary, while without restriction on subdivision of existing holdings it would be useless, and inevitably inconsistent, implying as it does that of two adjoining ryotwari acres belonging to the same owner one might be 'impartible' while the other was not.

(11)

Letter from Hon'ble Mahadeo J. D. GAWKAR, M.A., B.A., LL.B.,
I.C.S., Collector of Malabar.

To the Secretary to the Government of Madras.

Dated—The 12th January 1918.

Re—1914 G.O.

I have the honour to submit the following report with reference to Board's Ref. No. 2093/17-1, dated 20th October 1917, regarding the desirability of checking the minute subdivision of agricultural lands in this Presidency. The copy of the report on the subject from the Director of Agriculture, Bombay, to the Government of that province as well as the letter from Doctor Gilbert Slater was circulated to all my Divisional officers and I also took the opportunity as desired by the Board of consulting the views of ryots as well as of interested non-officials in the district.

2. The Bombay proposals aim at declaring by law the indivisibility and by consequence the impartibility of agricultural land below a certain limit. The subject is undoubtedly of great economic importance, but as matters now stand, any promulgation of a legislative measure on the subject would have to be preceded by very wide publication of the intentions of Government and the concurrence of the non-official members of the Legislative Council and their constituents would have to be secured as far as possible. I am, however, that the resolution moved by the Hon'ble Mr. A. B. Krishna Rao at the Council meeting, dated 22nd May 1917, was opposed on the spot by two important non-official members, the Hon'ble Messrs. T. Ranga Acharyar and V. K. Ramaswami Acharyar. It is of course possible that non-official opposition to any contemplated measure on the subject may undergo change, but it seems to me that before any such measure can be proposed, the main issues would have to be placed before the public, or at least before leading non-officials in some direct or indirect manner, so that the views of these concerned might be most readily ascertained. The paper drawn up by the Hon'ble Mr. Kestings is a most valuable one, but incidentally there are not enough copies of it to go round even among Divisional officers; whereas it would be necessary that the substance of the paper, including the account of what has been done in other countries, in order to combat the economic evils of excessive subdivision and excessive fragmentation, should be made known through Vernacular pamphlets or through articles in the public journals to the ryots of the Presidency.

3. All my Divisional officers except one are opposed to the measures suggested by Mr. Kestings's paper and draft Bill; one Divisional officer alone proposes that land may be declared indivisible and impartible below a limit of one acre for dry and half an acre for wet; the few ryots whom I consulted seemed to welcome the arrangement. The officers who are opposed to reform have based their objections first on the repugnance of impartibility to Hindu ideas of inheritance; secondly, on the fact that the soils complained of do not exist to such an extent as to outweigh the objection to the novelty of the idea, and thirdly, on the vague and indefinite nature of the scientific objections to excessively subdivided holdings. They seem to argue that for the ordinary wet cultivation as pursued in the Presidency small holdings are not only useful but essential in order to keep the crop under water for the desired length of time and that this fact must be a powerful objection to laying out agricultural fields on a large scale so as to fit them for operation by steam and motor appliances.

4. It seems to me that on a priori grounds there could be no objection to Government declaring that for administrative reasons the division of land and the separate demarcation of subdivisions shall not proceed beyond a certain inferior limit. Such a declaration would be analogous to other restrictions upon individual rights which have been rendered necessary by administrative convenience. If indivisibility is declared the rule in regard to a certain class of lands, impartibility must follow as another administrative necessity. There would be in the alternative the possibility that minute subdivisions of land might be held jointly although for administrative reasons the subdivisions might be reduced as now. Mr. Kestings has provided an elaborate set of rules of succession based upon the English system of land inheritance. This of course would offer an easy target for legal criticism, but as admitted by Mr. Kestings himself, the method of succession adopted is immaterial for economic purposes. I would recommend a system of succession by each holder of impartible land as to who his successor should be, and in the event of no nomination being made by a person during his lifetime, I would propose that, in order to obviate the evils of litigation which would weigh most heavily upon such small

proprietors as are now under consideration, the selection of a successor to the vacant piece of land might be left to some local tribunal, preferably, to the village panchayat.

5. It is a moot question whether the adjustment of the values of shares in land which has been declared indivisible should be effected in accordance with strict rules of equity. In the familiar example of a house which descends to many persons in co-tenancy and which they find it inconvenient to occupy in co-tenancy, the rule is for one shareholder to take the house and for the others to be paid the value of their shares by him in money. In this country and under present conditions, it is not always possible for a person to obtain money on satisfactory terms even on the mortgage of immovable property in order to enable him to adjust such values but the organisation of credit is being carried on in this country through co-operative societies *pari passu* with other economic improvements, and it may be expected that in places where there are co-operative schemes such adjustment can be effected on terms satisfactory to all parties. But the difficulty is that authorities like Dr. Gilbert Slater hold that land such as that now in question is economically indivisible, that is to say, that it will not pay any person to admit shareholders thereto. If this view is correct, it follows that as regard to these small parcels of land even the adjustment of shares in money should not be allowed. This would be a further instance of reform than mere indivisibility or even imperitibility. It is hardly necessary to do more at the present stage than to point out the practical features of the contemplated measure. It is inevitable that a great deal of criticism, most of it adverse, will have to be faced and overcome before the measure can become law.

6. All my divisional officers are of opinion that the realisation of stamp duty proposed by Government on applications to consolidate holdings may have some encouraging effect. But they also point out that the individual saving which would accrue from such extinction would not be so considerable as to make this alone an incentive to consolidation. I am afraid I must agree with those who think that a measure modelled on the lines proposed by Mr. Keeling should be left merely permissive, instead of being rendered compulsory; it would add one more to the number of permissive measures of advice tendered to the people at large, which are only regarded as the pious wishes of Government. If the measure is at all necessary, it would have to be made compulsory after obtaining the concurrence of a sufficient number of persons among those concerned.

(12)

Letter—From G. F. Pannone, Esq., M.A., I.C.S., Collector of Madras.

To—The Secretary to the Commission of Land Revenue.

Dated—the 1st February 1918.

No.—D. No. 468 Rev.

With reference to Board's Reference No. 3095-Gt/17-L, dated the 20th October 1917, calling for report on the subject of the desirability of checking minute subdivisions of agricultural lands, I have the honour to state that I relieved the subject to Mr. Reilly, the Divisional Officer, Dindigul, and Mr. C. S. Anantharam Ayyar, the Divisional Officer, Nilakottai.

2. Mr. Reilly states that a meeting of the ryots in his division and officers was held on 2nd December 1917, he found that the people were of opinion that the evils pointed out exist and that three-fifths of the people who attended were in favour of the introduction of the Bill proposed for the Bombay Presidency. The officers whom he consulted, i.e., the Tahsildars of Dindigul, Nilakottai and the Special Deputy Tahsildar, Palni, welcome the proposal to form economic holdings. The Tahsildar of Dindigul suggests certain modifications in the draft clauses so as to encourage the formation of economic holdings and says that in the matter of granting permission to irrigate dry lands preference may be given to economic holdings. The Tahsildar of Nilakottai and the Special Deputy Tahsildar, Palni, are in favour of the formation of economic holdings as it will make the other members of a joint family more efficient and turn them to other means of livelihood. The economic holdings will on the one hand tend to improve the agricultural wealth of the country and on the other serve as a means of starting industrial enterprises. These two officers suggest that the grant of waste lands at the disposal of Government may be restricted to people who will maintain economic holdings or that preference may be given to holders of economic holdings.

M.R. B. S. V. Rameswami Chettiyar, a non-official member, Taluk Board, Dindigul, is opposed to the idea of a formation of economic holdings as it is opposed to the Hindu Law of Inheritance and to their religious principles (a copy of his letter is enclosed).

3. Mr. Reilly (the Sub-Collector) himself is of opinion that in the Hindu community some permissive measure of this sort is highly desirable and that unless there is some active propaganda, official or non-official, any Bill passed would become a dead letter. He also points out that unless such a measure goes hand-in-hand with greater opportunities for industrial and commercial education and employment for the other members of the agricultural families such members will not be inclined to give up their hereditary rights. Mr. Reilly points out that the Bill does not provide for cases where the interests of minors are involved, e.g., whether a father who has three or four minor sons can apply to have his property registered as one or more economic holdings without the consent of his sons.

Again in view to further the object, namely, to create more economic holdings he suggests the following modifications to the existing draft Bill:—

(a) The general rule that the adjacent landholder should have preference must be abrogated.

(b) In the case of extents insufficient to form a separate economic holding the man who has a small piece of land not sufficient for his living and who applies for the adjacent Government plot which together with his land would make up an economic holding should have the preferential claim if he agrees to have it registered as an 'economic holding.'

(c) If there is no such small holder the adjacent holder who agrees to treat as an economic holding of the land to be granted together with sufficient portion of his own land should come next in priority.

(d) Lands under the disposal of Government wherever of large extent should be split up into economic holdings and then auctioned.

4. The Divisional Officer, Tirunelveli (Mr. C. S. Anantharama Ayyar), says that every Hindu whom he consulted is strongly opposed to the idea of interfering with the existing law of inheritance and custom of partition prevailing therein. He suggests that (1) in the case of joint parties the owners should be required to nominate some one among them to be the proprietor for the purposes of revenue administration, (2) that Government may impose a condition that one acre for wet lands and two acres for dry lands should be the minimum limit below which subdivisions should not be allowed, (3) that Government may give a premium to any one who will buy partly fields and group them into one survey field and that Government may offer him a refund of half the stamp duty and registration fee incurred by him in buying the fields, (4) that Government may impose a condition in arranging new lands on draft that the lands shall not be subdivided below the proposed limit.

5. The officers consulted are in favour of granting the concessions in the matter of stamp duty when parties voluntarily consolidate their holdings, but the Sub-Collector thinks that the amount involved will not be in any case sufficiently appreciable to serve as an inducement.

6. The ryots of whom I have made personal inquiries are doubtful about the proposal; they recognise its economic value but fear that their religious feelings might be affected. My own opinion is that no attempt might be made in a district which is shortly to come under settlement by the special staff in certain typical villages to see what can be done in the way of re-arrangement of holdings by consent. If the experiment is successful, it might be possible to extend it and even to make it eventually compulsory.

RECOMMENDATION

Letter—from M.R. B. S. V. RAMESWAMI CHETTIYAR, Member, Taluk Board, Dindigul.

To—the Sub-Collector of Dindigul.

Dated—the 4th February 1918.

In accordance with your request to express my views separately on the subject of 'economic holdings' in connexion with a resolution brought in the Madras Provincial Legislative Council by the Honble Mr. A. S. Krishna Rao, I have the honour to state my views as follows.

1. I explained the object of the 'economic holdings' to many ryots whom I encountered during the last two weeks and most of them are opposed to the idea of setting apart a portion of their lands as so-called 'economic holdings.' The objections raised are—

(1) that eventually the 'economic holding' will be the sole property of a ryot who may have more than one son; in this case the other sons will have to enter upon the world with no capital for any livelihood;

(2) that he can raise no money on the holding for meeting even the bare expenses of education, as such a contingency often arises with them;

(3) that a ryot actually knows, or is experienced in, no other kind of labour or industry except cultivation;

(4) that Hindu law is opposed to the inheritance by one member of a family, of the property which will naturally be partitioned by the several members of the family; and

(5) that Hindu law is based on some broad principles of religion and society, that the duty of a father will extend far beyond the welfare among all the male members of the family, which is contrary to the law of primogeniture.

3. Whatever may be the nature of objections raised, one point is clear, that the Hindu custom as a whole have inclined the partition system from religious principles, and they are aware to change their law of distribution of property. At the same time, it is a patent fact that India is growing poorer and poorer every day. Some months back there appeared, in the *Madras Mail*, a letter under the signature of Mr. Gilbert Slater and the Rev. D. G. M. Latham, on 'poverty in India'. They calculated the cost of maintaining a family of four (husband, wife and two children) at Rs. 17 per month. How many of the agricultural poor approach it? Figures 17 per month means Rs. 204 per year. Dividing among a family of four it gives Rs. 51 each per year. The average income per head in India has been estimated at Rs. 26. Where such a widespread misery exists, it is quite necessary that means should be devised for the improvement of the agricultural classes, India being mainly an agricultural country.

4. I would like to say a few words on the industrial aspect of the question. No country can be said to have advanced materially unless commerce, industrial concerns are brought into existence with the aid of Government so that no raw product is allowed to pass outside the country of production except in the shape of manufactured articles. I say with the aid of Government purposely since no country can thrive unless the Government itself helps it in the shape of money and protective tariff. India is a country rich in raw products and the help of the Government is much needed in both respects. Opening new industrial concerns exclusive of cottage industries means throwing open new avenues of life, and they would then serve as channels for discharging a portion of the agricultural classes to other kinds of labour. This will eventually act as a check upon the increase of agricultural classes in number, and will indirectly help the prevention of tray subdivisions.

5. With the above preliminary remarks, I shall make my own suggestions on the question.

6. I would draw your kind attention to the provisional clause in sub-section (1) of section 145 of the Estate Land Act (Act I of 1908) which gives power to the landholders not to recognize subdivisions of a revenue field unless such subdivisions are not less than 5 acres in extent if the field is situated as irrigated and one acre in extent if the field be classed as irrigated or garden. In the case of every field the Government stand in the place of landholders and a provision similar to the above may be advantageously inserted in the Revenue Recovery Act or any other Act. I however consider the above minimum to be more than necessary and I would like to refine it by fixing the minimum at 2 acres in the case of dry and 50 cents in the case of wet.

7. I would also like to draw your kind attention to the provisional clause (3) and (4) of sub-section (2) to section 46 of the Civil Procedure Code (Act V of 1908). These are provisions favourable to the agriculturists and they give a list of movable and immovable properties which shall not be liable to attachment and sale in execution of a decree. As the essence of a large number of petitions is against the formation of 'economic holdings,' I cannot but think it my duty to find other means whereby advantages similar to those of registration of 'economic holdings' could be secured. I have already suggested how a restriction could be fixed in the legislature. The next point is how to make a scheme with the family as an unit to fall into the hands of mortgagees and decree holders. For this purpose I would suggest that the words 'recoverable lands to the extent of 2 acres in the case of dry and 50 cents in the case of wet' might be inserted in clause (4) between the words 'Encumbrance' and 'belonging'.

8. As regards the creation of darkhast taluqa, I would like that when a piece of land is assigned as darkhast, a condition be imposed that no subdivision be made from it when the subdivided extent is less than the minimum proposed above. As my suggestion in paragraph 6 does not recognize subdivisions of less than the minimum taluk referred to therein, I consider that the condition also would become unnecessary when my suggestion is approved.

9. Lastly as I am not in favour of 'economic holdings' I think I need not dwell on the question of assessment in the matter of stamp duty when holdings are consolidated.

(13)

Letter—from N. MACMURRAY, Esq., M.A., I.C.S., Collector of Coimbatore.

To—the Secretary to the Commissioner of Land Revenue.

Dated—the 7th February 1918.

By—R. Uga, P.L.Secy.

I have the honour to reply to the Board's Memorandum No. 2093-GI/17-1, dated 20th October 1917.

2. The time allowed has been insufficient to permit of anything like a thorough discussion with the ryots. The question is intricate, and the proposals are almost of a revolutionary character; and it would take months to get the ordinary ryot to understand them. However, from the inquiries that I have had time to make, I gather that the evils of excessive subdivision and fragmentation are generally admitted, but general opinion is somewhat sceptical as to the efficacy of the remedy proposed in Mr. Kesteven's Bill. As the Bill is of a permissive character and as the consent of every one interested in the holding is required, it is thought that the provisions are likely to be inoperative. It may, of course, be said that it will do no harm to pass a Bill of this sort; but I think it is a great waste of time and effort to push through a Bill for which there is no demand and which, if it becomes law, is likely to share the fate of the Malabar Marriage Act.

3. Some of the practical difficulties in the way of this legislation are obvious. How is an estimate holding to be defined? Besides variations in the size according to the fertility of the land and similar considerations, there will be variations according to the tenure on which the land is held. What may be an economic holding for a ryot whose land is unencumbered and cultivated by himself and his family may not be so for a cultivator paying a high rent.

4. There are also many difficulties in connection with the proposed artificial restriction of subdivisions. For several years, great stress has been laid on the necessity of making revenue registration correspond with actual enjoyment. It is very doubtful whether the limitation of subdivisions in the revenue accounts will have any effect on the actual size of holdings; it is much more likely simply to lead to an increase of joint parties which are admittedly a nuisance.

5. I do not think the proposal to revise the darkest rules so as to make future assignments impermissible will effect its object. A condition prohibiting sub-letting would be required to make the proposal effective. But, how is such a condition to be enforced? Certainly not with our present revenue staff!

6. I doubt if concessions in the matter of stamp duty would have any effect in encouraging the consolidation of holdings.

(10)

Letter—from E. W. Loos, Esq., I.C.S., Collector of Salem.
To—the Secretary to the Commissioners of Land Revenue.
Dated—the 6th February 1915.
No.—Dn. 443-D.

In continuation of my letter No. 4171/D, dated 13th December 1917, on Board's Reference No. 2093-GA/17-1, dated 20th October 1917, I have the honour to submit copies of reports received from the Deputy Collector, Sankari, and the Headquarters Deputy Collector for the information of the Board.

Enclosure

(1)

Letter—from M.B. Pr. C. Sankarasa Rao Esq. Awaraj, s.a., Revenue Divisional Officer, Sankari.
To—the Collector of Salem.
Dated—the 22nd December 1917.
No.—1277-D.

With reference to your Ref. No. 1266-B & G, dated 13th November 1917, I beg to submit the replies of ryots as I understood them to be as no answers were recorded from individual ryots. The ryots of Thiruvenghila, Omalur and Edappadi were consulted by committee meeting for the purpose—

- (1) Yes
- (2) Yes, increasing
- (3) Yes, it is due to partition.

(4) Yes, it would be welcome, if the decision is to be fixed by the party himself. Second part exactly yes.

- (5) No
- (6) Yes
- (7) No

(2)

Letter—from W.H.Hr. A. RICHARDS, MESSINGHAM ASSAGI, S.A., S.T., BUREAU
Divisional Officer, Salsette.
To—the Collector of Salsette.
Dated—the 27th January 1918.
No.—27-D.

With reference to your Memorandum Ref. No. 1895-D. & G., dated 13th November 1917, asking for certain information regarding small holdings, I have the honour to report as follows.

2. I held conferences of ryots at Astor, Gungavalli, Ieravattipalayam, Truvenampali, Malhe, Kitepore and Nandagrippe and discussed the subject with them, and their opinion is embodied in the replies given to each question. As the result of the inquiry was almost the same in all places there is no necessity to answer your questions separately for each village and so I have not done so.

(1) Are there any cases in your village where the area sold by any one cultivator is too small for him and his family to live on?—In this question a cultivator is taken to mean a ryot owning patch land, and not a tenant or a vassal tenant, or a subtenant, and it is presumed that he has no children or a wife and two children, and that he has to depend solely on his land for the maintenance of himself and his family. What minimum extent of land he should have to maintain himself and his family was discussed at Astor where inquiry was first started, and though there was some difference of opinion it was finally decided by a large majority that it should be 1 acre of wet and 2 acres of dry or roughly lands having an equivalent of 1½ to 2, and the inquiry throughout was held on this basis, and it has been found that a large proportion of the ryots is of this class. This question has therefore to be answered in the affirmative.

(2) Do you think the number of such cases is increasing?—There is a measure of opinion that the holdings are becoming less and less in extent, but the ryots agreed, from the figures and the several statistics do not give accurate information on the point as though the holdings are divided patch very often continue to be held jointly and in some cases joint patch are divided and made several single patches. For instance in Nandagrippe village, Astor taluk, there were 225 single patches and 53 joint patches or 278 on the whole with an amount of 1½ to 2 and under in field 1215, the year of re-settlement, and now there are 220 single patches and 23 joint patches or 243 on the whole of that character. There is thus an increase of 34 single patches and a decrease of 23 joint patches and a net increase of one single patch. In Ieravattipalayam there were 225 single patches and 75 joint patches or on the whole 300 patches with an amount of 1½ to 2 and under in field 1215, but now there are 224 single patches and 21 joint patches or on the whole 245. In this case too there is only one extra patch, but here there is a decrease of 18 single patches and increase of 18 joint patches, probably because single patches have become joint patches now. In Piddigalkhampalayam village there were 126 single patches and 231 joint patches or 357 on the whole in field 1215, but now there are 174 single patches and 233 joint patches or on the whole 407 patches. In this case there is increase in both kinds of patches. These are typical villages, as there was no fresh assignment of lands in these villages after the re-settlement. The above figures do not show that the act of subdivision has assumed alarming proportions, though it may be and from practical experience that there is a tendency for people to subdivide their holdings.

(3) Is it due to the Hindu law of partition?—Through the Hindu law of partition of holdings to great extent, that is not the sole cause. People sell their lands to discharge debts incurred by their own improvidence or for family purposes or to get money for carrying on trade and other business, or being absentees want they cannot manage their property or for such other causes. It is therefore not correct to throw the whole blame on the Hindu law.

(4) Would you indicate the opportunity (if placed) to register any fixed portion of your land as an inalienable property, i.e., not to be subdivided further by inheritance, sale, etc., but to be held by one heir or progeny?—The ryots welcome this proposal. They say that this system may work well in large estates where there will be much surplus to satisfy the demands of all the co-proprietors, but it is quite unsuitable in the conditions of small holdings where every one of co-proprietors has to co-operate with others to make their holdings profitable to them. The idea of inalienability is alien to the ordinary Hindu mind in this direction except in the West Coast and it is very difficult to convince the ryots that there are some good instances to it. I think as the whole they are ready for inalienability does not appear as a natural good. In the West Coast people have begun to feel the difficulties and disadvantages of the rigid system of inalienability and attempts were made more than once in the Madras Legislative Council to get a Partition Bill passed for British Malabar. They were not, however, successful owing to differences of opinion among the community. Now I have received a request from the Secretary of the Cochin Nayar Regulation Committee to give my opinion on a series of questions which the committee has raised regarding marriage maintenance, partition, inalienability, etc., with a view to legislate on these matters in the Cochin State. There is a volume of influential public opinion in Malabar now in favour of partition. Though the West Coast clamour for partition, and the East Coast for inalienability—and the inference is that there are advantages in both systems only to a limited extent, but beyond that both become inconvenient.

(5) Would it be useful if lands given as endowments were assigned subject to condition that they should not be parceled by inheritance or otherwise below a fixed limit?—The ryots are not in favour of this proposal either and for the reasons given above this proposal also does not command itself to me.

(8) *drafts may come to your village where you own fields some piece of ground in several places*—There are not several such cases in all villages but only few cases here and there.

(9) *Would the owner of such separate piece of land, the opportunity to consolidate these holdings by exchange with others (if this would be desirable for duty for always or reproduction) so as to get one single plot for each holder*—This ryots say that this is not generally possible as lands in different portions of the same village while of different quality with varying degrees of irrigation facilities and there is confusion also to take into account. One would not put with irrigation lands and there is way be so which the ancestors had bought have borrowed his ancestral land however poor it may be so which the ancestors had bought have borrowed their ancestral land and to which they have several associations attached in exchange for another plot simply for the purpose of making his holding a compact block, and at present on purchase the divided parts of each plot of their ancestral property and are not satisfied with a total division, i.e., if there are four brothers and four plots to be divided, then each of the four plots should be divided into four pieces making in all sixteen pieces and each co-parcener should be has to be divided into four pieces making in all sixteen pieces and each co-parcener should be given a share in each plot and he is not satisfied with getting one plot. They add that wherever such exchange is possible it is being done even now without any interference from outside.

8. I do not think that any interference by Government in this matter is necessary, but that the ryots may be allowed free discussion to tackle with the difficulties if any which they may meet with in the best way they think proper.

(19)

Report from B. A. D. BROWNE, Esq., I.C.S., Director of Agriculture.
To—the Secretary to Government, Revenue Department.
Dated—the 25th April 1918.
No.—H.O.G. 1108-1187-Guel.

I have the honour to reply to Board's Reference No. 2921-31/17-1, dated 20th October 1917. I apologise for the delay. The subject was discussed at the meeting of the Board of Agriculture at Poona in December last and I have been waiting for the receipt of a copy of the proceedings.

2. A reference is solicited to the report of the discussion of pages 26 to 33 of the printed proceedings. The final note was a somewhat general and non-committal resolution recommending further investigation and experiments.

3. There can be no doubt that the fragmentation of holdings, i.e., the fact that a 'holding' usually consists of a number of plots scattered all over a village, is an enormous evil and a great obstacle to agricultural improvements. We have no reliable statistics on the subject, but my impression is that this evil grows inversely with the standard of education of a district. The existing state of fragmentation of general level of education of a district. The existing state of fragmentation of holdings, which is most marked in the case of irrigated lands, undoubtedly had its origin in the system of periodical re-allotment of holdings, and has been exacerbated by the indigenous laws of inheritance, enjoining equal partition among all the heirs. There are clear traces in the existing system of land-holding of the former widespread prevalence of the system of communal ownership, under which each member of the community did not own land as such, but merely a right to a definite share in the community lands. These lands were periodically re-allotted among the several shareholders, and the obvious way to do this with fairness was to give each shareholder a proportionate share of each different class of land that was available for division. The same system being adopted for partitioning among heirs it followed that each holding came to consist of a large number of small plots. Nowadays the shares are definitely fixed on the ground, except in a few villages, and there is a strong tendency among enlightened ryots to consolidate their holdings by buying or exchanging plots. But the continued fanatical tendency of the laws of inheritance perpetually counteracts any attempt at consolidation.

4. It therefore follows that the first requisite for any considerable improvement is a change in the system of inheritance, and I do not see how this can be brought about without a change in the ideas of the people on this subject. I see no harm in permissive legislation of the kind proposed by Mr. Keelings, but I do not think that anything can come of it until more enlightened ideas become widely prevalent.

5. At the same time it might be possible to do something to prevent the further dividing up of plots on partitions by amending the records and procedure of our land revenue records. At present we do not show the shares of joint partitioners in the records correctly, and we have no such machinery for carrying out partitions on the ground as is in existence in the Punjab. Take, for instance, the case of a father covering the holding of a poor Hindu family consisting of, say ten plots, the lands being cultivated by tenants and the family sharing the rent. If the four members of the family wish to divide their holdings, it usually means at first that they wish to divide the plots so that each may be responsible for his share of the assessment only.

Our rules, however, do not admit of a division of the patta without definite allocation of the plots to each share. The parties therefore allocate one-fourth of each plot to each member as being the easiest and fairest way of dividing. They are told that the fields cannot be subdivided unless boundaries are first put up. They therefore proceed to throw bands across plots which are already too small, as being the only way in which they can obtain partition on the ground. In the Punjab, I understand, the parties would ask for the partition to be effected by the revenue officers and there is a regular machinery by which the holding would be divided into reasonable shares, re-surveyed where necessary, and transferred on payment of fees. The same machinery, I believe, made use of by the civil courts when partitions are decreed by them.

6. With regard to the general question of the absolute size of holdings I am of opinion that this must be left to settle itself by the operation of economic causes. As pointed out by Professor Stanley Jevons, a rise in the general standard of living naturally tends to ensure larger holdings by the elimination of the smaller holdings which fall below the limit at which any man will be content to try and live on them. But any sudden increase in the general size of holdings would mean the question of a large landless class which would be a considerable evil. We must look to the gradual increase of industries to absorb the people thrown out of landholding by the increase of size of holdings. It has yet to be shown that in Madras the average holding is below the economic limit. It is a difficult matter to investigate, and requires careful research. Allowance must always be made for the large number of petty holdings which are held by agricultural labourers to supplement their income. There are also the petty shares of the estate of ancestral lands held by many aboriginal landless persons belonging to the professional classes which under our system of land records figure in our accounts as 'holdings.' The fact that a clerk in Madras receiving rent from one zone of land in Tanjore has no bearing on the question as to whether the tenant who is cultivating that zone (and other lands in addition) possesses an economic holding. Yet the clerk's 'holding' of one acre figures in our statistics, while the tenant's holding is altogether omitted from consideration. It is the holdings of actual cultivators that should alone be considered, and even if it were shown that, in any particular locality, these were at or below the economic limit, there would yet remain the question whether the remedy was not more intensive and improved cultivation rather than any attempt at consolidation, which would inevitably drive some crops off the land, and which might encourage slipped farming by making conditions easier for the remainder.

APPENDIX XIII.

[Vide answer to question No. 116 asked by the Hon'ble Mr. A. Vachaspathi Sastry at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 18th November 1915, page 123 supra.]

G.O. No. 107 L., dated 24th January 1915.

The importance of planting trees by the side of roads where there are new ones and of improving existing avenues has on several occasions in recent years been impressed on presidents of district boards but though considerable attention is paid to the matter in some districts, the information contained in the various administrative reports indicates that in general it takes in tree planting in others, and that the best results are not always obtained for the money spent. The planting and maintenance of avenues are generally entrusted to the Local Board Engineering establishment; and where the Engineer or members of the revenue staff study the requirements of the roads and take trouble to ascertain the most suitable kinds of trees the arrangements are made to work well. It is feared, however, that revenue officers find it difficult to pay much attention to avenues as have insufficient knowledge of the subject; that names are wanted through no undue obligation of effort or through want of continuity of policy; and that trees of no permanent value are often planted for the sake of immediate effect. On the other hand credit is taken in some places for the planting of trees likely to bring in revenue without regard to their value for purposes of shade which is of course the most important function of an avenue tree.

3. It is understood that programmes of tree planting extending over a period of years have been drawn up in most districts. The period covered, however, is generally comparatively short and the operations are confined all over the districts; and it has been suggested to Government that better results might be obtained, in some districts at all events, on a system adopted recently in North Assam. It was there resolved to make out a programme covering a period of 20 years and to concentrate operations in a small area at one time so that a small but full-time staff might be employed to attend solely to the planting and tending of trees until

a sufficient number is that even now of a size to need no further attention. The suggestion is recommended to the presidents of district boards for consideration. If it is adopted it would be desirable to place in charge of the operations a man with some practical knowledge of tree planting, rather than one trained to clerical duties, and it would be worth while to offer adequate pay to a man with the requisite knowledge, though without general educational qualifications. It is possible that such a man might receive practical instruction from the district forest officer; as an alternative it is suggested that if a few district boards are prepared to contribute the cost, arrangements might perhaps be made for a course of training at the agri-horticultural society's gardens at Madras.

3. More use might perhaps be made of village agency in planting trees in the immediate neighbourhood of villages outside the limits of the intensive operations suggested in the preceding paragraph. Through the village or village heads may shrink from undertaking the maintenance of any great lengths of avenue it should be possible to arrange with them to make cuts for the planting and care of trees in the immediate neighbourhood of their villages and some of the money now spent on roads over which there is little supervision might profitably be diverted to subvention to village agency, payment being made in some extent on results.

4. A pamphlet prepared by H.L.Ry. Rai Bahadur K. Kishore Naray, District Board Engineer, Malabar, which contains useful hints on details is printed as an appendix to this order.

(True extract)

R. A. GRAMAM,
Acting Secretary to Government.

To all Presidents of District boards,
at the Revenue Department.

APPENDIX.

Avenue Planting.

The accompanying summary of instructions issued on avenue planting in the South Kanara district is circulated to all sub-divisional and section officers in this district for information and guidance.

1. All expenditure on avenue planting or maintenance should, from this year, be incurred only in such a manner as to be chargeable either to a nursery or to a specified batch of plants. Registers should be maintained in the section office, sub-division office and the local office showing the charges incurred for each from year to year. When plants are ready to be removed from the nursery, their cost should be calculated and notified to the nursery and charged to the batch. Each batch should be not less than 50 plants nor further apart than one mile and should be consecutively marked A, B, C etc., for each section. All the buyers and parties planting on the road may however incur one despatching letter provided each planting has been done on an extensive scale. At any stage, it should be possible at a glance to see what each batch has cost up to date. A description of the plants and their condition should be noted at the end of each year against the batch and it should be quite easy on the ground to see the result and judge if it is wise of the cost incurred.

2. Any expenditure incurred on account of old trees either for digging around them, removing parasites or other purposes may be shown as miscellaneous expenditure on maintenance provided it is incurred in accordance with details furnished in the mentioned estimates.

3. For planting in distant gaps, as avenues need not be continued and wherever it is possible must be got done by the local bodies.

4. The main tree grows to feet thick, properly looked after, it gets out of danger in two to three months. Now two to three years appear to be taken. It has been seen to grow 1' 1½" in a week. It requires substantial props properly strutted up. When it has grown 12 to 14 feet high, it should be cut off at 10 feet height. Till it grows to this height, no branches should be allowed. The branches also require similar propping to be able to bear the weight of the luxuriant growth.

5. Girdlings for buyers and parties should be 4 to 6 inches in girth. Fits should be dug and fixed for these cuttings. The filling should be sufficiently higher than the ground to allow for settling.

7. Jack, mango, tamarind, margosa, Peena and Ganaga are among the fruit trees that may be largely planted.

Cochin,
2nd January 1937.

K. KRISHNAH NAYAR,
District Board Engineer.

Explanatory

The instructions issued by the District Board President and the District Board Engineer on the subject of avenue planting now cover nearly 44 leafy pages of typed or printed matter and a summary of them has become necessary. Where these instructions have been fully carried out, very encouraging results have been obtained, results sufficient to show that the slow growth previously attributed to some plants is mainly due to want of proper attention and the ignoring of some of the elementary principles governing plant life.

2. One distinguishing feature of severe planting is its great length without benefit. This adds considerably to the cost of raising the plants and no effort should be spent to hasten their growth after planting and no superfluous gruelings which, by advancing the time when they are out of danger, tends to increase in the long run. Besides, a fast growth necessarily requires a uniformly healthy condition and trees so grown will always continue to have a plumage shape and appearance. A slow or stunted growth at the beginning accounts for the deeper lines of trees so frequently seen and many losses of time can result to his mind the frequent surprises he had to destroy such trees.

3. The chief points requiring attention to secure a full and healthy growth will be briefly referred to as far as possible in the order of time. All the very notes, it may be said that too much importance cannot be attached to (1) the necessity of raising seedlings in pits in a well managed nursery till they have a well established root system, (2) the proper preparation of pits dug in advance, allowed to weather and then filled in with good soil for distinguished from sub-soil-filled manner whenever necessary, (3) the weeding of fences absolutely proof even against that "invasiveness of all subterranean, the ubiquitous gnat," (4) the soil round all plant about 2 feet wider than the shadow at noon being kept always free from vegetation of any kind and raked from time to time so as to be always light and loose and (5) weeding that soil during the dry months of the year.

4. As soon as any planting is decided upon, a complete programme should be prepared showing the nature and cost of work to be done each year till the trees are out of danger as well as a calendar of all duties connected with it to secure their being attended to in time. Samples of both are given in the printed memorandum of 18th May 1898.

Two years before the planting can be commenced in any place, a nursery should be started in the nearest possible place, where facilities for watering and supervision can be best secured. The seeds should be from well-seasoned fruits and all seeds defective in any way should be thrown away. The beds should be thoroughly well drained and may be in rows raised 6 to 8 inches higher than the paths or drains separating them. The soil should be light and does not require any manure and the covering layer should be generally as thick as the seed themselves. After the seedlings have sprouted and grown sufficiently, they should be transplanted into small pots in time to allow this being done without in any way injuring the tap root. The plants may have to remain quite two years in the nursery to secure a well-established root system. Plants removed after a year from the nursery and put into the ground will no doubt grow much larger than those remaining in the nursery but these later when planted a year later are soon forced to stretch the former. During the two years the plants remain in the nursery, they will have to be transferred periodically to larger pots probably about four times. Light rich soil is required for the pots and should be kept well drained. The pots should be full of soil almost up to the brim. Killed plants require watering every day, in the rainy season but when there has been no rain. But the watering should never be profuse. If this is regularly and judiciously done, there will be no water collecting at the surface when any watering is done. Also, at every stage, seedlings plants will have to be rejected, a large number of seedlings should be raised than will be actually required. How much more depends entirely on the care with which the nursery is managed. With the proper attention, about 20 per cent more should suffice.

5. Almost simultaneously with the starting of the nursery, should pits be dug, in the vicinity of the shelter proposed, to prepare land should required for the raising of the soil round the plants in the dry season. These pits should be filled with dry leaves well ground and trampled down and finally covered with a thin coat of soil. If this is not properly executed, there is the danger of the pit being filled with more of soil than leaves. If any doubt is required as to correct drainage, narrow deep trenches may be dug instead of pits. This will have the additional advantage of allowing the dry leaves to be filled in again as the soil would be removed. Any trench-work cleared on the mid side may well be used for this purpose.

If manure is required, it is best to water it at this stage and store it in pits so that it may get thoroughly rotten by the time it is used.

6. The pits to be prepared for planting may also now be dug so that they may get sufficiently weathered. The dimensions of the pits depend entirely on the soil. In hard soil they may be 4 to 6 feet in diameter. The first three feet of depth should be cylindrical; for the remaining two or three feet of depth, the hole may taper towards the centre. The soil about a foot or a foot and a half in depth and generally distinguishable from the subsoil by the colour should be saved on one side and the soil kept separately to replace for soil round the pits that will be wanted for filling them.

When earth is removed for soil repair, the top soil which is not good for this purpose may be reserved for filling in around pits. Soil cleared from the side drains may also be used. Any filling done long before planting should be dug up. Here a warning is necessary against the pernicious depositing side drains earth round trees and plants or adding manure so as to form a basement round them. Such heaps induce the trees to form surface roots where the natural ground level, which must necessarily suffer during the dry weather.

It may be quite possible to make the pits from which materials are removed for soil repairs serve the purpose of planting also. Where earth has been already exposed to some depth along the line of planting and where such removal is likely to continue, it is better to do the planting at this lower level.

7. Materials for fencing should now be thought of and when there are only sand and sea to make use of again but are too heavy to be conveyed to a different place except at great cost it is

desirable to plant only one-half or one-third of the number of plants finally required. The morning sun being more injurious to roots and subsoil, the eastern side of a road should first be given preference over the western. The sun being also milder in the year in the north the southern side should have a similar preference.

A dry dense fence if it can be maintained in good condition without the necessity being taken appears to be the best. One chief objection to it is the removal thence of a few ordinary conditions but if planting is done according to these instructions, it is found that the trees get out of danger before the burning requires renewal. One work of latitude is often too early. When and they should be at least five feet high and where plants have to be saved, the space should not be more than three or four inches of the subsoil and. A table is appended showing how these spaces are best constructed. Boried wire fence has been tried and found to be a full one foot against plants and then against other cattle. Red-walls shut out air and light from the plants, are a kind of furnace to the hot weather and foster all kinds of insect weeds and should be avoided if possible. When used, it is not difficult to provide a large number of holes.

4. No hard and fast rule can be laid down for equipment. Where space permits it, the distance from tree to tree should be equal to the diameter of the crown of a fully developed tree and the distance from the margin of the road to the tree should be half that diameter. For ordinary trees this diameter may be taken as 25 feet and as the trees should be planted 50 feet apart and 15 feet away from the margin of the road.

5. The best time for planting appears to be when some light showers have killed the approaching monsoon so that, when a month or more later the monsoon actually breaks, the plants will have sent their roots into the new ground and established themselves there. Some times in October, all the pits should be filled sufficiently higher than the adjacent ground to allow for the inevitable settlement. This filling in should never be of wet soil and should be of top soil and manure only, the soil previously kept apart and the soil about a foot away from the edge of the pit being used for this purpose. The filling in should overlap this foot of outside ground and the overlapping portion above the fence wall, naturally be constructed so that it will drain down freely as so to prevent any damage water percolating through it into the lower soil in the pit. In sloping ground, a drain may have to be cut on the upper side of the pit to prevent drainage into the pit. The filling in should further slope upwards on to the line towards the centre. If the filling takes some time to construct, this is the time to complete it. If the filling is done some little time before the planting, it will settle sufficiently and the surface has to be removed by a little more filling. If done just before planting, it is necessary to press down the filling a little so as to prevent an excessive settlement.

6. The planting is itself a simple process. Nevertheless some of the most fatal mistakes are made then. One common mistake is to plant them too deep from a fancied analogy with the foundation of a building which of course cannot or should not grow downwards. Trees like the majority of the plants may stand some such partial burial but generally there is no need to plant the plants deeper than they were in the nursery and it is better that the nursery mark on the plant should be left visible. Another possible mistake throughout this country and unfortunately mentioned in some of the standard works on road making is to put a number of seedlings, often of different varieties into the same pit, presumably under the impression that one or the other may survive. This practice cannot be too strongly condemned. If so planted, the young trees will compete for nourishment, moisture and light and will often all die in the struggle or survive as stunted and useless shrubs. In the few cases in which more than one tree survives in healthy condition, it is found, hopeless in after years to remove one of them without destroying the balance and shape of the other. If plants are well looked after there is no need to take any chance and the very few that may die or prove seriously one be replaced.

7. Props will be found necessary for almost all plants, particularly as these are not intended to be left buried. Besides they enable the tree to be in a clean straight vertical stem. The props should be quite rigid themselves and for this purpose, they require knots being them at a height of four to five feet above the ground. Good cane is required in tying the plants to the prop. Thin dry plantain fibres can be used for the purpose and a thick piece of the same can be placed round the plant as a sort of padding. The tying should be perfectly redone. No work of the tying should on any account be allowed to appear on the bark of the tree.

8. Many of the officers having charge of avenue planting are possessed by the one idea that ordering and paying for watering as a large work will cover a multitude of sins. They do not even see that the watering paid for is done and the men employed are so doubtful about getting payment for all the watering ordered, so content of the inadequate results which they themselves fear, that they always take care to be on the safe side. The result is that some watering is done at intervals which makes the surface cake and harden, induces the roots to come to the surface to be pushed up afterwards and does on the whole more harm than good.

During the period sleeping between planting and the breaking of the monsoon, regular watering will be required. In the next season, while watering, certainly not on the same scale every month, may be required, say about once in three days in April, May and June, once in five days in January, February and March and once a week in previous months if there has been no rain at all. Now this is capable of being further refined. It is best to arrange for this under proper supervision. When watering is done, the ground should be periodically rolled to prevent its hardening. If the plants grow properly, no watering should be necessary

in subsequent seasons. Nevertheless if the plants are found to suffer from the drought, an occasional surface watering may be specially arranged for making proper experiments. The more fact of a plant not growing should not be taken as due to any drought. Plants also require and take root.

Water is really required a little below the surface. On the surface itself, it is merely wasted and does more harm than good and it is well worth trying to secure moisture below, without wetting the surface. If the soil is loose, water poured into broken mounds of pots placed round the tree will secure this object.

All the water poured should collect uniformly round the tree but not near the stem and no portion should flow away. We should the watering done any day. No watering should be permitted between 9 a.m. and 2 p.m.

12. Far more important than watering is the protection of the soil around the plant from hardening. It should be kept raked from time to time and should be loose and light. No grass, weed or any kind of vegetation should be allowed. These rob the plants of moisture not only for themselves but also form a medium for passing the moisture in the soil into the atmosphere. Even after the plants have developed into young trees and are out of danger, a digging should be given round them both at the beginning and the end of the monsoon. In the first digging it may be sufficient if the soil is broken and venturated; in the second, it should be potented. With the first digging any serious though necessary remedy should be added. As nature will hinder the growth of the plants, it is worth while to make expedients on this account. It may be added in varying proportions to different plants to see how far this expedient is justified. Take all such other such rob deposits obtained (not burnt) with alternate layers of a little of dry leaves and twigs and covered with the same soil in such a manner as not to allow the sun to escape have about a stifling effect on plants.

13. As soon as the dry season commences, the soil round the stem 3 feet wider than the shadow of a tree should be covered to a depth of 5 inches with leaf mould or decayed vegetable matter already referred to in paragraph 5. Any watering done should be over this mulched soil. The moisture is then retained much longer and the soil will thus neither cake nor crack and the tender roots will not be injured.

14. If the instructions in paragraphs 12 and 13 are fully carried out, there will be no necessity for fire-trailing to protect the plants as trees from being injured by the dry grass in the vicinity during fire. It will really pay to employ a person who takes interest in the planting to watch their growth from time to time, remove the caterpillars or other insects that injure them and generally to see that all causes that hinder the growth in any way are promptly removed. A system of records depending on the healthy growth of plants will have a salutary effect and such discrimination between good and bad work will prove a powerful incentive for good work.

15. The places where rooting of avenue plants is easiest will doubtless prove the best situation. It should, however, not be forgotten that places where they are difficult to rear are also where avenue trees are most required. In a most intense drought of all vegetation, sufficiently large pits may be dug and filled with good soil. This may give a sufficient stock to the plants and if a proper selection of some hardy variety be made, the tree may be able to send their roots into the rock. When the soil gets loosened, by watering, the filling is should be done as soon as the pits are opened. At least, a little in this direction should be done every year and the seed specification may provide for this being done at least in one place in every such facing. In some cases, the excavated soil may be useful for road repairs. Where loose soil is difficult to obtain, all the side-drain silt should be stored till it is sufficient to fill in one pit.

APPENDIX XIV.

[This answer to question No. 123 asked by the Hon'ble Mr. T. Ranga Acharyar at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 19th November 1915, pages 184 and 185 supra.]

Statement showing the number of voters in the district municipalities in the Presidency during 1917-18.

Name of district and municipality.	Number of registered voters in 1915-16.	Name of district and municipality.	Number of registered voters in 1917-18.
Anantapur—		Batra—	
1. Anantapur	163	41. Barwala	1,516
Arant, North—		42. Bina	1,532
2. Gadgilpatti	547	43. Masulipatnam	1,480
3. Tirumala	350	Karnal—	
4. Tirumala	385	44. Karnal	681
5. Tirumala	545	45. Karnal	223
6. Yellam	1,371	Madras—	
7. Walajpet	345	46. Kodiyalpet	*
Arant, South—		47. Kodiyalpet	1,197
8. Chittoor	965	48. Kodiyalpet	*
9. Chittoor	1,094	49. Madras	7,424
Bellary—		50. Madras	203
10. Bellary	429	51. Madras	324
11. Bellary	670	Malabar—	
12. Bellary	710	52. Calicut	1,514
Kanara, South—		53. Cannanore	678
13. Mangalore	1,474	54. Cochin	328
Chingleput—		55. Ponnani	1,155
14. Chingleput	278	56. Tellicherry	495
15. Chingleput	1,515	Nellore—	
Chittoor—		57. Nellore	973
16. Chittoor	*	Nizamia, The—	
17. Chittoor	418	58. Coimbatore	1,255
Chittoor—		59. Coimbatore	483
18. Chittoor	1,655	Ramnad—	
19. Chittoor	845	60. Chingleput	354
20. Chittoor	*	61. Chingleput	*
21. Chittoor	*	Salem—	
22. Chittoor	*	62. Salem	1,788
Cuddalore—		Tanjore—	
23. Cuddalore	705	63. Karaikal	2,542
24. Cuddalore	*	64. Karaikal	1,779
Gadgilpatti—		65. Karaikal	1,556
25. Gadgilpatti	1,310	66. Karaikal	2,055
Gadgilpatti—		67. Karaikal	1,558
26. Gadgilpatti	1,310	68. Karaikal	*
Gadgilpatti—		Tanjore—	
27. Gadgilpatti	1,310	69. Karaikal	2,542
Gadgilpatti—		70. Karaikal	1,779
28. Gadgilpatti	1,310	71. Karaikal	1,556
Gadgilpatti—		72. Karaikal	2,055
29. Gadgilpatti	1,310	73. Karaikal	1,558
Gadgilpatti—		74. Karaikal	*
30. Gadgilpatti	1,310	Tanjore—	
Gadgilpatti—		75. Karaikal	2,542
31. Gadgilpatti	1,310	76. Karaikal	1,779
Gadgilpatti—		77. Karaikal	1,556
32. Gadgilpatti	1,310	78. Karaikal	2,055
Gadgilpatti—		79. Karaikal	1,558
33. Gadgilpatti	1,310	80. Karaikal	*
Gadgilpatti—		Tanjore—	
34. Gadgilpatti	1,310	81. Karaikal	2,542
Gadgilpatti—		82. Karaikal	1,779
35. Gadgilpatti	1,310	83. Karaikal	1,556
Gadgilpatti—		84. Karaikal	2,055
36. Gadgilpatti	1,310	85. Karaikal	1,558
Gadgilpatti—		86. Karaikal	*
37. Gadgilpatti	1,310	Tanjore—	
Gadgilpatti—		87. Karaikal	2,542
38. Gadgilpatti	1,310	88. Karaikal	1,779
Gadgilpatti—		89. Karaikal	1,556
39. Gadgilpatti	1,310	90. Karaikal	2,055
Gadgilpatti—		91. Karaikal	1,558
40. Gadgilpatti	1,310	92. Karaikal	*

* No data for 1917-18.

† Data are 1916-17 figures. The figures for 1917-18 have not been reported.

‡ Data are figures for 1914-15, as data figures being available.

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Mr. Srinivasa Ayyangar; the President.)*

COMMUNICATIONS TO THE COUNCIL.

The Secretary reported to the Council the receipt of two communications, dated the 6th November 1918, from the Honorary Secretary to the Madras Legislative Council, Bangalore, Madras, one regarding the Madras City Municipal Bill, 1918, and the other regarding the Bill to provide for the voluntary registration of Mohammedan mortgages and leases.

AUTH ASSENTED TO BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL.

His Excellency the President announced that the Dabbeppanyachikanner and Vaypura Inhabitable Estates Act, 1918, and the Madras Prevention of Adulteration Act, 1918, had received the assent of His Excellency the Governor-General on the 6th and 14th October 1918 respectively.

THE KODALMANICKAM DEVASTOM HILL, 1918.

The Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur P. Rameswara Achariyar :—"I beg to move that the Kodalmannickam Devastom Bill be read in Council. The reasons for the Bill are given in the Statement of Objects and Reasons appended to the draft. As stated there, the Kodalmannickam temple is situated in the Cochin State and holds large endowments in British Malabar, Travancore and Cochin. The properties in British Malabar are quite small in comparison to the endowments of the temple. The scheme for the management of the temple has been accepted both by the Travancore and the Cochin Debar and has now been sanctioned. The object of the Bill is to make that scheme applicable to properties in British territories. The object of the scheme is to provide for the efficient and honest management of the temple. I would therefore commend the Bill to the acceptance of the Council."

The Hon'ble the Advocate-General seconded the motion.

The motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur P. Rameswara Achariyar :—"I beg to move that the Bill be not referred to a Select Committee for report."

The Hon'ble the Advocate-General seconded the motion.

The Hon'ble Mr. T. Rangas Achariyar :—"Your Excellency, I wish to oppose the motion and suggest that the Bill be referred to a Select Committee in view of the amendments proposed by the Advocate-General. It is a very important Bill and it is a matter which deals with the relations of this Government with reference to two foreign Powers, and the matters deal with relate to matters of a religious nature in that the position of the head of a religious institution is to be considered and there is also a reference to a proposed measure in the Travancore Legislative Assembly. I have not seen that measure yet, nor do I find any reference to such a measure in the Administration Report of the Travancore Debar. While I support the principle of the Bill generally, I think it is a matter which requires to be carefully considered in the Select Committee especially whether this Legislature should pass an Act to extend the provisions of this Bill not only in British India, but also outside, if the suggested amendments of the Hon'ble the Advocate-General are to be considered. I do think, your Excellency, that this is a matter that might well be considered in the Select Committee. There is an urgency about it and I think the matter should be carefully considered in the Select Committee."

The Hon'ble Mr. K. Sankaraya Aiyangar :—"Your Excellency, the Hon'ble Mr. Rangas Achariyar is under a misapprehension as to the reasons why the amendments standing in my name are sought to be introduced. They are for the purpose of making it clear that the Legislative Council does not wish to go beyond the territorial limits of its jurisdiction. The properties that the Bill deals with are all in the Madras Presidency and there are no properties in other presidencies. The object of my amendments is to effect the properties belonging to the Devastom and within the Presidency. The object of my amendments is not to make the Bill apply either to Travancore or Cochin as such. The Bill cannot affect the Travancore and Cochin properties. The Travancore and Cochin legislation will affect such properties. Even if this Legislative Council proposed to travel outside and affect properties outside the Madras Presidency, they would not be affected. There are no words in the Bill which will give extra territorial jurisdiction. The object of the amendment is just the reverse of what the Hon'ble Mr. Rangas Achariyar thinks. It is to make it still more correct if it is possible to do so."

His Excellency the President :—"I do not know if there is anything which may be said on the point. As stated by the Honourable Member, we have no doubt to form our views on the Council. The view of the Government is that it will not serve any useful purpose if it is referred to a Select Committee. We will take the sense of the Council and let them decide it."

The motion was put to refer it to a Select Committee was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur P. Rameswara Achariyar :—"I beg to move that the question of Council Rule 61 be suspended and the Bill be taken into consideration."

The Hon'ble Mr. S. Srinivasa Ayyangar seconded the motion.

The motion was then agreed to.

The Secretary then read the title of the Bill.

162 THE KODALMANICKAM DEVASWOM BILL, 1915, AND THE BILL TO AMEND THE MADRAS PORT TRUST ACT, 1905.

(Mr. Sriwanra Ayyangar; the President; Mr. Rajagopal Acharyar; Mr. A. S. Krishna Rao.)

The Hon'ble Mr. S. Srinivasa Ayyangar :—“ I beg to move that the words ‘ In British India ’ in the title be omitted. It is to make it clear that the Bill affects only properties which the Legislature has, effect, that is, properties of the Devaswom in the Madras Presidency. It is not necessary to say expressly ‘ properties of the Devaswom in the Madras Presidency. ’ I therefore propose to omit the words ‘ In British India ’ so as to make the point perfectly clear.”

The Hon'ble Deputy Speaker P. Rajagopal Acharyar seconded the motion.

The motion was put and agreed to.

The consideration of the preamble was postponed.

Clause (1) was allowed to stand part of the Bill.

Clause (2) was allowed to stand part of the Bill.

Clause 3.

The Hon'ble Mr. S. Srinivasa Ayyangar :—“ I beg to move that the words ‘ situated in British India ’ in clause 3 be omitted and the reason be the same as those I mentioned in connection with the amendment to the title of the Bill.”

The Hon'ble Deputy Speaker P. Rajagopal Acharyar seconded the amendment. The amendment was put and agreed to. Clause (3) as amended was allowed to stand part of the Bill.

Clause 4.

The Hon'ble Mr. S. Srinivasa Ayyangar :—“ I beg to move that the words ‘ in British India ’ in clause 4 be omitted for the same reason.”

The Hon'ble Deputy Speaker P. Rajagopal Acharyar seconded the amendment.

The amendment was put and agreed to. Clause (4) as amended was allowed to stand part of the Bill.

The preamble.

The Hon'ble Mr. S. Srinivasa Ayyangar :—“ I beg to move that, after the words ‘ and a manager appointed ’ the following words be inserted : ‘ and whereas the previous sanction of the Governor-General required by section 79, sub-sections (2) and (3) of the Government of India Act, 1915, has been obtained to the passing of this Act.’”

Under section 79, if local legislation affects in any way religious worship of any class, the previous sanction of the Governor-General is required. That previous sanction has been obtained but it is considered more desirable that the previous sanction so obtained should be expressly stated in the preamble to the Bill so that there may be no trouble afterwards.

Then the reference to clause (2) of section 79 is also for a similar purpose, that is for the purpose of affecting section 92 of the Civil Procedure Code. Under that section 92, the Court will have power in a suit instituted by two persons with the sanction of the Adwaita-Desam or with the sanction of the Collector, to settle a scheme. The object of the legislation is to have a statutory scheme which shall not be affected by Courts. The result, therefore, is that that portion of section 92 of the Civil Procedure Code will not be operative and for that purpose the sanction of the Government of India has to be obtained under section 79 of the Government of India Act. That is the reason why there is a reference to sub-sections (2) and (3)."

The Hon'ble Deputy Speaker P. Rajagopal Acharyar seconded the amendment.

Mr. K. Srinivasan :—“ It has been moved that in the preamble after the words ‘ and a manager appointed ’ in line 12, the following words shall be inserted : ‘ and whereas the previous sanction of the Governor-General required by section 79, sub-sections (2) and (3) of the Government of India Act, 1915, has been obtained to the passing of this Act.’”

The amendment was put and agreed to.

The preamble as amended was put and agreed to.

The motion that the title of the Bill be added, was then put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble Deputy Speaker P. Rajagopal Acharyar :—“ I beg to move that the Bill be passed into law.”

The Hon'ble Mr. S. Srinivasa Ayyangar seconded the motion.

The motion was put and agreed to.

THE BILL TO AMEND THE MADRAS PORT TRUST ACT, 1905

The Hon'ble Deputy Speaker P. Rajagopal Acharyar :—“ I beg to present the report of the Select Committee on the Bill to amend the Madras Port Trust Act, 1905, and move that the Bill and report be taken into consideration at once.”

The Hon'ble Mr. S. Srinivasa Ayyangar seconded the motion.

The motion was put and agreed to.

The consideration of the preamble was postponed.

Clause (1) was allowed to stand part of the Bill.

Clause (2) was allowed to stand part of the Bill.

Clause (3) was allowed to stand part of the Bill.

Clause 4.

The Hon'ble Mr. A. S. Krishna Rao :—“ Your Excellency, I have the honour to move the amendment to clause 4 standing against my name. It is to the effect that it

19th November 1915.] (Mr. A. S. Krishna Rao; Mr. Pappu Hama Sahib.)

section 3, the word 'three' shall be substituted for the word 'two', which is other words means that in the place of the two members to be elected by the Southern India Chamber of Commerce, three should be elected by the members for the time being of the Southern India Chamber of Commerce. In section 3, Act II of 1905, the Port Trust Act, it was stated that the Board should consist of a chairman and not less than three nor more than twelve other members, of whom not less than three shall be members of India residing in the City of Madras. Under section 5 of the original Act, it was stated: 'Four of the Trustees shall be elected by the members for the time being of the Madras Chamber of Commerce, and one by the members for the time being of the Madras Trade Association, in such manner as shall from time to time be determined at a meeting of the members of the said Chamber or Trade Association convened in accordance with the rules of each Chamber or Association.' When this Act was amended in 1907, it was thought desirable to insert provisions in this Act so as to give representation to the Southern India Chamber of Commerce which came into existence in 1905. In the Statement of Objects and Reasons for the amendment of the Bill in 1915, it was expressly stated that the Government considered that the position obtained by the Southern India Chamber of Commerce which came into existence after the then Act became law entitled it to have two members on the Board. I am reading it to show that though it did not find a place in the Act of 1905, when the Bill was amended, Your Excellency's Government recognised the position occupied by the Southern India Chamber of Commerce and thought it fit and necessary to give it adequate representation on the Port Trust. After the Bill of 1905 was introduced in the Council and while it was under the consideration of the Select Committee, it was found that the Southern India Chamber of Commerce sent up a representation to the Government asking that the representatives of the Southern India Chamber of Commerce should be increased from two to three. This is what is stated in the letter: 'I am to ask you to be good enough to place before the Select Committee to consider the Madras Port Trust Act Amendment Bill, for its consideration, the request of my Chamber to have the privilege of electing three representatives to the Madras Port Trust Board instead of electing two as at present.' In section 3 of the Act, my Committee suggest that the word 'two' in line 2 may be altered to 'three'.

"The importance of the interests represented by this Chamber justifies the request, especially in view of the increasingly large share Indian merchants have in the seaborne trade of Madras and in the operations of the Madras Port Trust in relation thereto."

"In these terms the Southern India Chamber approached the Government with a request that the number of representatives of that body should be increased to three. We did not the Select Committee considered this aspect of it, but owing to reasons which I am not in a position to know, they did not see fit to increase the number. This is what is stated by the Select Committee in paragraph 3: 'The Madras Trade Association in the letter referred to us have asked that the number of their elected representatives under section 5 of the Act should be raised from one to two. The Southern India Chamber of Commerce have similarly asked that the number of their elected representatives should be raised from two to three. We have decided after discussion to recommend to the Council the former but not the latter proposal and have accordingly inserted a new clause.' The amendment which I suggest is that in view of the importance of that body and the interest which they are taking in the affairs of the Port Trust, their request may be complied with and the number of members representing the Southern India Chamber of Commerce may be raised to three. I have not been able to see any reason for not complying with that request when it was possible to comply with the request of the Madras Trade Association to raise their number from one to two."

The Hon'ble Mr. YAKIM HANAN SEWIS REHBERG:—"Your Excellency, I beg to second the proposition. The Southern India Chamber of Commerce is a very important body. It does not represent only the merchants of Madras, but its membership extends to the whole of South India on the coast of the Chamber itself shows. In that body, not only commercial interests of Indians are represented, but it is also a Trade Association. Its members are not only supporting and exporting firms, but also those who are engaged in carrying on a large trade in Madras, not only Madras but also other trade. So, when four members are given to the Madras Chamber of Commerce, which is only a small European body with a limited number of members, and when two members are given to the Trade Association which only represents the retail shopkeepers of Madras, mostly European, it is only fair that a Chamber which represents the entire commerce of South India and the entire trade of South India, both wholesale and retail, should be adequately represented on the Madras Port Trust Board. So the request of that Chamber that the number of its representatives be raised from two to three was indeed a very natural one. They could have asked for as many as the Madras Chamber of Commerce has. They would have been even justified in asking for as many as the Madras Chamber of Commerce and the Trade Association put together. They were however very modest in their request and I cannot understand why the Select Committee was not prepared to accede even to that moderate request. I am sure that Your Excellency readily will see the Southern India Chamber to submit some cases besides electing two representatives for consideration for election of more Indians to the Madras Port Trust Board, and now and then some representatives are elected by Your Excellency. Is that way their number is raised somewhat, but we do not like that system. Whatever representation the Indian merchants desire, let them have it through their body, through their representatives chamber, and let some of them be nominated. We are going ahead in the matter of representation; we are a body which had to depend upon nomination has become an elective body. I cannot see why Indian should be represented on this body partly through election and partly through

(Mr. Yagob Hasan Sahib; Mr. Rajagopala Achariyar; [19TH NOVEMBER 1918,
Sir Francis Spring; Mr. Young.]

nomination. One or two more that Your Excellency has reserved for nomination, may be given to the Southern India Chamber of Commerce. I therefore strongly second this proposition."

The Hon'ble Deputy President P. KANDASWAMI ACHARYAR:—"Your Excellency, I regret that I am not in a position to accept the motion made to increase the representation of the Southern India Chamber of Commerce. I would first draw the attention of the Council to section 2 of the present Act which says that not less than 8 and not more than 14 members other than the Chairman shall be on the Board. As a matter of fact, the Board is now working at its full maximum strength and there is no room for more. It is a matter for consideration whether, considering the work which the Board has to do, 14 is not quite so large a number as would serve any useful purpose. I do not think it would be wise to raise the number. I mention that first. Secondly, the elected members are four on behalf of the Madras Chamber of Commerce, two on behalf of the Southern India Chamber of Commerce and two on behalf of the Madras Trade Association—one has now been added to two. So there will be only six seats left to Government for nomination. It is a mistake to think that there is much discretion is regard to these six. The Collector of Sea Customs has to be on the Board, the President of the Office has to be on the Board, the Agents of the South India Railway and the Madras Railway both of whom are intimately connected with the working of the Board take two seats, and the Superintending Engineer, who is our chief expert officer at the Department of Public Works, takes one seat. So there is really only one seat which is available and that one seat has till now been filled up by allowing the Southern India Chamber to nominate a man whom we appoint. So, as a matter of fact, the Southern India Chamber has three representatives, one nominated and two elected. The proposal now is to take away that one seat and give it to the Southern India Chamber permanently. This question was considered by me in the Select Committee and I looked into it with some care. It is not a question of India versus Europeans, but it is a question of the sphere of interests that are concerned. Taking all things into consideration, the volume of interests represented by the Madras Chamber of Commerce, the Southern India Chamber of Commerce and the Madras Trade Association would be fairly met by the distribution of four and two and two and there is no justification for increasing the representation, the statutory representation of the Southern India Chamber of Commerce from two to three as proposed by the Honorable Member. I feel bound, therefore, to oppose this amendment."

The Hon'ble Mr. YAGOB HASAN SAHIB:—"Your Excellency, I do not wish it to be thought that in opposing this amendment, I am prejudicial to the Indian Members of my Board who have assisted me in very ably in all these years. It was I who suggested that the Southern India Chamber should elect two members, instead of the ten being nominated as previously. It is a fact also, as the Hon'ble Mr. Rajagopala Achariyar has said, that we have at present on the Board three members of the Chamber, one nominated and two elected, as I understand Indian gentlemen nominated by the Trade Association, and I can say, sincerely, that I highly value the advice they give and that everything they say is taken into serious consideration by the remaining members of the Board, as I feel sure the Hon'ble member Mr. Fraser will be ready to testify. If I oppose the amendment, it is only for this reason: that we now have a good, workable and useful committee and I feel it right to oppose any tendency to spread it out and enlarge it. We are getting on very well, we are working steadily, usually we have few complaints, and I greatly value the advice and assistance that I get from the existing members of the Southern India Chamber who sit on the Port Trust Board."

The Hon'ble Mr. J. H. THOMAS:—"Your Excellency, I feel I must also oppose this amendment not that I have any personal objection to the Southern India Chamber of Commerce having as many members as this Government is prepared to give them, but because I feel that my associates which has two members on the Board may consider it to be well represented. The Chamber of Commerce has four, but that number by accident has, by design, I think I am indirectly responsible for this amendment though representing a sister association. I might refer to the fact that the suggestion that the Southern India Chamber of Commerce's representation should be increased from two to three was not made until after the Trade Association made its suggestion to increase their number from one to two."

As the same suggestion was also in regard to the volume of interests that we represent, we are certainly entitled to equal representation with the Southern India Chamber of Commerce. But the Trade Association are not being forward this amendment with a view to coming into equality with the Chamber, but more with idea, if I may so put it, of righting a wrong. When this Bill was before the Council in 1904, after going through the Select Committee, it definitely provided for two members for the Trade Association and three for the Southern India Chamber. Apparently the Chamber to some days were not satisfied with the seats they were getting that obtain at the present, otherwise they would not have insisted the Hon'ble Mr. Thomas to propose that our representation should be increased to one elected member and three nominated to four, at any rate Mr. Nicholas did bring this motion, but on putting it to the vote, it was negatived. As the Bill was passed by this Council, the Trade Association enjoyed two, whereas the Chamber of Commerce enjoyed three. The Bill was sent to the Government of India but was referred back in connection with certain financial clauses, and was again referred to a Select Committee. Whether this Select Committee was in order in recommending a clause in connection with representation which had been the subject of a majority vote in the Council, I do not know, but the fact remains that when the Bill again passed

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Mr. Rajagopala Achariyar; the President;
Mr. Narasimha Ayyar.*)

In the Council the representation of the Trades Association had been reduced to one and that the Chamber of Commerce increased to four. At any rate I feel sure that this Council will agree that if, in 1905, the Trades Association could by virtue of their importance in the Presidency, their standing and their business relations, be considered entitled to two seats, they are entitled to two now. That is however by the way. My reason for opposing this amendment is not that the Madras India Chamber of Commerce may not have those against our two but because from personal experience, I feel that any Association with two representatives on the Port Trust is well represented."

The amendment was then put and lost.

Clause 4 was allowed to stand part of the Bill.

Clauses 5, 6, 7 and 8 were then agreed to—*to stand part of the Bill.*

Clause 9.

The Hon'ble Mra. Mahadevi M. Ramachandra Rao:—"My Lord, I propose that the words 'and unless the word changed to one rupee or more' should be omitted from clause 9. I do not think it desirable to have those words in this clause. It is not right that the Port Trust should have appropriate any sum however small it may be. I therefore propose this amendment."

The Hon'ble Mr. P. Siva Rao seconded the amendment.

The Hon'ble Dewan Bahadur P. Rajagopala Achariyar:—"I accept it."

The amendment was put and agreed to. Clause 9 as amended was allowed to stand part of the Bill.

Clause 10 was allowed to stand part of the Bill.

The proposition was then put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble Dewan Bahadur P. Rajagopala Achariyar:—"Under rule 51, I beg to move that the Bill be passed into law."

The Hon'ble Mr. S. Sridharan Ayyar seconded the motion.

The motion was then put and agreed to.

His Excellency the Lieutenant:—"Before I call upon the Hon'ble Mr. Narasimha Ayyar to move resolution No. 1, it has been suggested to me that this Council would desire to put as record its satisfaction at the recent happy news regarding the war. It is extremely fitting that any motion of that kind should come in the first place from non-official members. I understand to-morrow will be more convenient than to-day for this. The following words have been suggested as giving Honorable Members an idea of the terms which are, I think, suitable and which can be amended in any manner if desired, but I think the Council will feel that these words encompassed all the feelings, so far as our words could go:—

"The Council desires to place on record the deep satisfaction with which it has received the news of the Armistice between the Allied Forces and Germany and its grateful admiration of the courage and endurance of His Imperial Majesty's forces whose magnificent achievements have so powerfully contributed to the triumph of the Allied cause. The Council would respectfully offer to His Imperial Majesty its loyal and heartfelt congratulations on this victorious issue of this great struggle throughout which His Majesty's personal example and devotion in duty have been an inspiration to the subjects of His United Empire." These are the words.

"I call upon the Hon'ble Mr. Narasimha Ayyar to move his resolution."

Resolutions on matters of general public interest.

INQUIRY INTO RECENT INCIDENTS IN MADRAS.

The Hon'ble Mra. R. V. Narasimha Ayyar:—"Your Excellency, the resolution I have the honour to move pertains to these facts:—

"I This Council recommends to His Excellency in Council that a public inquiry should be held in the matter of the death of a police constable and a Sowasthi in Madras on the 27th September 1916 and of the police firing on a crowd."

"Honorable Members are now aware that a recent Government Order dated 15th November has been issued with enclosures dealing with this question. Besides the facts referred to in this resolution are very well known. Every reader of a newspaper would have fairly mastered the facts as far as they could be gleaned from newspaper accounts and therefore I may proceed to meet first what may be considered a preliminary objection to the discussion of this resolution. It might be stated that, now that Mr. Piddock's report is before this Council with the Government Order before, a public inquiry would be considered needless. I must admit in the first place that Mr. Piddock's inquiry, though very happy of the nature of a public inquiry, but it was not fully a public inquiry because the right of non-participation was not permitted to all persons who claimed it and Mr. Piddock himself says that he allowed some persons to suggest questions to him. In the next place, a public inquiry is not

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in which the public have a right to get witnesses examined as they desire. Those who have carefully gone through this report will notice that Mr. Padolina has criticised at his will and pleasure a certain set of persons from the witness box, if I can say that from witness box, in connection with his inquiry. He has not taken evidence from police constables present on the occasion. These are the reasons why I have stated that the inquiry by Mr. Padolina though to a certain extent a public inquiry, was not fully a public inquiry and as I have already pointed out, the numerous defects in connection with the conduct of the inquiry into the utility of that inquiry and the report based thereon. It may also be stated that there is an entire paucity upon the report of the inquiry made by Mr. Padolina and also in part upon certain departmental reports by Mr. Felly. It might be, therefore, just as well for me to point these two preliminary objections. I wish to point out that the defects which prevent Mr. Padolina's inquiry being called a public inquiry are not formal defects. They are not defects which you may ignore and say, you have a substantial inquiry, you ought to be satisfied with it, and any order passed thereon must be accepted, because there are trivial matters which ought not to oblige us to go through the same form through the same process again? I may then Mr. Padolina's inquiry which admitted to examine the constables to an inquiry by a magistrate into a case of murder in which he would not examine any witnesses, but would content himself with circumstantial evidence. This inquiry would point out the serious lapse in the inquiry and the absence of any utility in getting a report of such an inquiry and orders passed thereon. In this case, there was a big crowd and there would be a lot of difficulty in finding out who were the persons near enough the scene of occurrence to be able to give accurate statements. Of all the persons that could be mentioned, the constables are the persons who are most directly concerned. They may no doubt have a certain bias, and that bias may have to be considered in weighing their evidence, but they may be able to give very valuable evidence in the case itself. It may be said that their statements have been taken departmentally and they were sent to Mr. Padolina. This I would point out is no satisfactory answer at all. We have heard in law of a fraud on justice and we can easily conceive of a fraud on the policy of a public inquiry. The object of a public inquiry is not somehow to get statements in, but a public inquiry places its dependant in circumstances which would give special value to his statement. Here a departmental inquiry was conducted in perfect secrecy, and I notice that Mr. Padolina says that a few members of the public were admitted. I am sorry that the Hon'ble Mr. Bawa Aiyangar is prevented by illness from attending to-day, but as he was informed that some public men would be allowed to be present and he wished to know further whether he would be at liberty to ask questions. He wrote to the authorities concerned and the answer was that it was not their expectation that he should be present. We the best of my recollection, Mr. Felly or Mr. Padolina made it clear that there was no particular purpose in his being present; and certainly a gentleman of the position of the Hon'ble Mr. Bawa Aiyangar does not wish to attend such an inquiry. Therefore, the inquiry of Mr. Padolina being practically a departmental inquiry is shorn of much of its value and the statements taken by Mr. Felly behind the back of the public cannot be considered authoritative. The most important portion of the evidence being the evidence which the constables could give, it is fairly clear that Mr. Padolina's inquiry was incomplete. Therefore, we have this defect in the report of Mr. Padolina that it is based upon statements of various persons and upon the second-hand statements of police constables taken under circumstances which do not entitle it to be in any weight. There is another circumstance which detracts from the value of Mr. Padolina's report. Here again, I am sorry that the Hon'ble Mr. Bawa Aiyangar is absent because it is he who told me: representatives were sent from Madura to his Government, pointing out Mr. Padolina's connection with the Madura district and saying that the Superintendent of Police continued there and that these would prevent many gentlemen from going before Mr. Felly or Mr. Padolina to give evidence; and my Hon'ble friend stated to me that these facts did influence many gentlemen worthy of credit not to go before Mr. Felly or Mr. Padolina. No doubt on the 1st or the 12th of October, the Madura Government passed orders as the representatives of the Madras Legislative Sabha, and the Madras Association and they stated that they did not see any sufficient reason for interference and that Mr. Padolina had their fullest confidence. I wish in this place to point out that there is absolutely nothing said against Mr. Padolina generally. The Government order seems to suggest that somebody was attacking Mr. Padolina's credit or his deserving the confidence of the Government. Neither myself nor any persons here who took the opportunity to stand up in relation to Government had any idea that Mr. Padolina had a personal bias or that he was personally unfit to conduct the investigation. We had the pleasure of attending with him the Council last year and we have all a fairly good opinion of Mr. Padolina as an officer and I take it that no portion of my speech will be understood as any reflection upon Mr. Padolina himself. The point urged by the various memorials is that Mr. Padolina was the district officer and in that capacity the head of the police, and therefore any substance in the administration of the Police in Madura must necessarily affect Mr. Padolina not individually, but as the head of the district, his functions being what it is. At any rate, the people who are asked to stand up and give evidence must be perfectly free from any idea that the officer conducting the inquiry is in any way likely to consider any statement made by them to be reflections upon himself. It is in this view also that they suggested that the District Superintendent of Police who was in a greater degree responsible for any evidence submitted by the Police department or for any evidence submitted to the Police should not be on the scene of the inquiry but be absent in person. I do not mean that he would influence the people not to give evidence; I wish

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to guard against my statement being understood that way, but the members thought that the very purpose of the District Superintendent's intervention in the matter would be a circumstance against the inquiry being fruitful. We know how the spirit of the people is too weak to come forward and bear testimony against the lower subordinates of which the department which might bring them into employment relations with them. These circumstances added that some other power should conduct the inquiry; yet Government does not please to grant this power.

"I think in this story of the Madian incident, we have a series of unfortunate incidents. The first blunder was committed at the time when the order was given by Mr. Elliot asking the police to keep the crowd from approaching the carriage of Mr. Venkataswami Nayudu. The second blunder was made at the time the shooting took place. The third blunder was committed at the time the order was passed, so that as Mr. Hon'ble Mr. James Ayyar told me, the impression on the mind of the public gained strength that the inquiry conducted by Mr. Piddiman was in a sort of inquiry to which we are accustomed in connection with departmental inquiries, not a thing in which any person who has any self-respect would care to put himself forward or on the confidence of which they would place much reliance. That is the conclusion which a large section of the public seems to have come to since that September has passed strength by the order of the P.M. on the 15th October and that of the 12th December.

"Then followed the other circumstances which inspired the views of Mr. Piddiman's report. I have pointed out that the conduct of Mr. Piddiman's report and an order known and not clear as from pointing out various unsatisfactory features in the proceedings. In point of fact I wish to take your Excellency through some of those unsatisfactory features, to show that there should be a further inquiry. In the first place, I may deal with the order of the Government, dated 15th November. The date of that order shows Honourable Members that the Government must have received notice of resolutions dealing with that subject and the Government must be fully aware that the representatives of the public in this assembly—I understand it is not less than three members and notice of resolutions—were anxious to place the views of a public on this very important matter, a matter which had caused a great deal of alarm, and we had the Government after receiving such notice and before the meeting was over, were anxious to close the whole subject with an order. That is a very unsatisfactory feature. It may be perhaps that the poor non-official representatives have not got light enough to shed on the conduct of the Government, have not ability enough to offer suggestions, worthy of attention by Government. If that be so, we are an unfortunate lot and the public in having such helpless representatives are still more unfortunate. I do not know if the anxiety of the Government to pass orders early before the debate may be attributed to their apprehension that the representatives of the public were incapable of giving suggestions or throwing any light on this matter. But I think it is a serious matter, the public would take it that an order passed within these few days and without hearing the Government would have to be denounced as that very gross. It seems to be too hurried an action and I shall presently proceed to show how the public has not been able to see eye to eye with the Government, and that there is still a lot of difference of opinion. I therefore think that the fact that there is an order, far from being a ground for refusing discussion on the matter furnishes an extra ground for discussion and for the demand that there should be a public inquiry. In the first place Government in their order accept Mr. Piddiman's inquiry and report in their entirety and thus express the view that criminal proceedings are unnecessary and that departmental action is sufficient. Finally the order ends with comments on the police and with the remark that 'up to the moment of firing, the measures taken by the Police were necessary and correct and further that, in discharging a dangerous and important duty, they showed all possible consideration to the crowd with which they had to deal.' These conclusions I may mention, inspired the public just as much as the shooting itself did. I shall proceed to state what exactly the public think with the information available to the public namely the report of the evidence and the statements of gentlemen like the Hon'ble Mr. James Ayyar, and what views they hold and I shall show how in the light of these views, there should be an inquiry. As soon as the papers announced that a crowd of 7,000 had gone to the Collector's office to witness Mr. Venkataswami Nayudu's trial and that at the close of the trial on the 27th, they gathered round the carriage of Mr. Venkataswami Nayudu and his legal advisers, that the police drove them back using force violence, that the public got excited and that there was a firing in the crowd, the impression produced on the minds of the public was, I want you to understand, I found that persons in districts far away from Madras, as Mr. David says emphatically put it, that the force was using the deadly crop and thought, as Mr. David stated of being the procurers of order, because the deadly crop. They were astonished that such a state of things should exist, but they still cling to the hope that there would be an inquiry on the part of the higher officials and that justice would be done."

The Hon'ble Mr. L. Davidson:—"Higher officials?"

The Hon'ble Mr. R. V. Narasimha Ayyar:—"Yes, higher than those who shot. It appears that a very large portion of the public thought that very little could be obtained until a public inquiry is held and some attempt is made to render justice. I shall refer to the incidents that took place. Mr. Piddiman is referring to the crowd on the 27th says that they became morally a mob and they had to be pushed back because they created noise and that the Police formed a cordon. I can understand as far. When the Court had done its work for the day, when Mr. Venkataswami Nayudu was going away, and when the public thought that there was something to be gained by looking at their dead-god and his legal advisers, what was the

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object of keeping the crowd away from Mr. Venkateswami Nayudu? If the crowd wanted to meet on that day and offer tribute it is none of our business to interfere with that meeting. In the very first encounter in the order Mr. Paddison says that the Superintendent ordered the Police to push back the crowd? Why? What was the necessity? Was the Superintendent afraid that Mr. Venkateswami Nayudu was going to be attacked and arrested and hanged, and a July? Or was he afraid that his legal officers were in danger? If people gathered round his outrage, the outrage had to proceed slowly, but who as such was going to suffer? and why should the whole life of Police be asked to push back the crowd? Then comes the tragedy of errors. Mr. Paddison was of opinion that there was no layout charge. There are certain statements which go to show that there was no regular layout charge on a large scale. There were, a large number, however, of witnesses including the public prosecutor Mr. Krishnaiah Nayar whose evidence showed that layabouts were sent. As the Government are not going to place the records at our disposal I have to quote newspaper reports. It may be so in the Government and that consideration was shown and that layout charge did not take place till after a long time. Some men had an injury in the leg. Suppose the layabouts were prevented. Is that not in itself sufficient to cause the scattering of the crowd which Mr. Paddison refers to? The reason of the layabouts being present and some people being injured—that is the reason the crowd got scattered. Mr. Paddison does not give the reasons. He merely says, "The Superintendent ordered them to fall in again." Why no order in that capacity of the Superintendent to drive the crowd from the terrace? Was he afraid that the public were going to loot the Collector's house or the treasury. If any such thing was apprehended I was understood. This order is a fatal order."

The Hon'ble Mr. L. Davidson:—"Do you refer to the order to 'fall in'?"

The Hon'ble Mr. B. V. NARAYANA AGGAR:—"Yes, but both again" was the order. The order falls again "some cost." It is by way of a slip that I mentioned it. The order to push back the crowd was a fatal order. This follows the mystery. There is a difference of version here. According to the Superintendent's version, he did not ask any one to fire. The Inspector issued orders for "push fire and close." But he did not issue any order to fire or to load. The Government in answer to the Hon'ble Mr. Home Aggar's question state that no orders were given for loading; but somehow loading goes on and the result is that one hundred persons are fired upon. That is the result of the inquiry. Other persons thought that there was an order for firing, and certainly enough a large number of shots were fired on the crowd absolutely under circumstances which would not warrant firing. There is nothing in Mr. Paddison's report that circumstances had come about which would justify firing. Therefore I take it that the firing was improper, an order was issued, and the firing was very improper, because there was a Magazine within a few yards, there was the District Superintendent of Police present. Who is to give the order? Is the subordinate to give the order and say "fire" on the spot, when there is the Superintendent of Police and a first-class Magazine? It is quite obvious therefore that firing under the circumstances was very highly improper. And with reference to this very highly improper act, let me say what has been done. Various versions and statements are taken and the net result is that firing has been found to be a totally unauthorised act. Somebody seems to have found that there was an order to 'fire'. There was an order for loading and yet there was loading authorised by the superior officers present who must have seen the loading. There were lots of persons injured. Those persons injured and if three persons resulting in serious consequences are to be injured, because life is in danger. The one least of the British administration is that there is personal security but if incidents like this are to be witnessed, such heads will be impossible. It is of the utmost importance, therefore, that we should do our level best to improve personal security. We should carefully go into all these cases of firing and see if there is any justification. In this case, what was the justification? Various persons gave various versions and Mr. Paddison discovered a theory of his own. The Inspector and the Higher officers say that there was no order of firing. The constables say they were ordered to fire. Each tries to shift the responsibility on the other; but in the result Mr. Paddison has required help."

The Hon'ble Mr. L. Davidson:—"No."

The Hon'ble Mr. B. V. NARAYANA AGGAR:—"Yes, he requires them on these two versions, though still there is a departmental inquiry. He discovered the theory of accident and that is a third version. There is no version to prove the accident, and from the materials before him I am not able to see anything to justify his theory of accident. In spite of the remark of the Government as their Order about the maintenance record of Mr. Paddison's inquiry, there is this disadvantage that it is an unaided inquiry; the inquiry of the police is not before the public and this inquiry we are told was very thorough. In this state of circumstances, the public cannot be content with the evidence of an inquiry. Inquiry. With reference to that, however, the Government on the first portion of their the Government-General in Council would immediately not open the files of this Government, there will be no chance of anything being recorded and so there is no hope of a judicial proceeding to clear the matter. Therefore, it is that this Council should recommend a public inquiry and that is why it is being still pressed for. There is no answer that departmental inquiry is going to be taken and nobody will be allowed. With reference to that, I should give a brief answer. I have got only five minutes more. With reference to the departmental action, what

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It stated that those in going to be a departmental action in respect of those who have died without orders, is, the agitators. The finding is that the constables had no order to lead or fire, and presumably it is the responsibility of the police constables. A departmental order may also deal with the superior officers who are responsible for keeping the police constables in that discipline. I mention, but the public cannot be satisfied with such a departmental proceeding. Departmental proceedings are very strongly resented by the public. Some men are punished for the same act two or three times, hence, are promoted very much more readily than otherwise. So in spite of the Government's recommendation in favour of departmental action, this Council may proceed to consider the necessity for a public inquiry. There comes the most important reason. The Government Order offers circumstances to the police. It says: "The Government wish to place on record their opinion that up to the moment of firing, the measures taken by the police were necessary and sound." Police means every one in the department including constables. There is no answer given to the Hon'ble Mr. Siva Ayyar's statement that there was leading without any orders. Leading is preliminary to firing. The Government in this order not only seem to approve the action of those who led without any orders preliminary to firing but they also offer justice. Then they say that they showed consideration to the crowd, but I find to see how the consideration to the crowd can be consistent with an order to push back the crowd when they were going to the cottage of Mr. Vamsaraja Nayudu. There are also several other reasons for pressing for a public inquiry. The foremost is the absence of consideration of the constables. About that, Mr. Paddison himself says: "I did not, I regret to say, record statements from the constables who fired." On the surface there is the next statement about the request. At the request one would expect that these constables would have been examined. But they were not examined. To rectify the omission, only, an answer is possible for this Council and that is to write to the Government that a public inquiry should now be recommended, so that the Government might have a chance of rehabilitating the faith of the people, in peace and order under the sign of the British Government. I may therefore pick out that the circumstances here in a certain extent changed since the 25th of September, I hope the Government will not put forward the plea that orders have been passed and that a departmental inquiry has been held and departmental action will be taken; and I would entreat the Government to accept this position and defer departmental action in the light of a public inquiry and re-examine their view that they would not interfere with proceedings against police officers or men. At present, the impression is growing abroad that there is an attempt to whitewash and that there is something held back. I have always noticed that any refusal to allow evidence to be produced, has produced all sorts of impression on the persons who are not allowed to adduce evidence. People hear that there is an attempt to screen the real offenders and to whitewash them. It is in the interests of the higher officers, in the interests of the Government themselves to express the public that they will not tolerate any idea of screening anybody but that they are always for a public inquiry. Without meaning any allusion to Mr. Paddison or any other public officer, I would suggest to the Government that they may accept this resolution and defer action proposed to be taken in pursuance of this Government Order."

The Hon'ble Mr. P. Siva Rao:—Your Excellency, I beg to second this resolution. I believe the Honourable Member has made out a very strong case for a public inquiry on the lines suggested by him. Your Excellency, in this case there has been undoubtedly firing on Mr. Paddison noted in his report: "some of the reserve began to fire in all 25 rounds of fire". Two lives have been lost, some have been injured and the lives of so many have been in danger by what we either think the evidence firing that took place. It is very important and imperative to know how this firing took place, under whose orders and under what circumstances. My Lord, there have been very serious allegations on the conduct of the Police on that day and when such serious allegations have been made, it is not proper for the Government to refuse a public inquiry and I must say that public opinion is very strong in the matter; public opinion throughout the country has expressed itself in the most clear and unequivocal terms that there should be some sort of independent and impartial inquiry, which should be held above board. No doubt we have had a departmental inquiry. But it is a very despicable and most expedient to allow public opinion in matters like this; where serious charges are brought against the servants of the Government, it is proper that there should be an inquiry. Without entering into the merits of the evidence—I have not formed any opinion as regards the merits of the case—it is high time and it is very expedient that the Government should place the matter in the hands of a tribunal which would command the confidence of all people. It is true that Mr. Paddison is an officer in whose integrity and judgment, Government have the utmost confidence and he has held an inquiry. But there is one serious drawback, as the Honourable Member pointed out, is an inquiry like this. The officer who conducted it is vitally responsible for the peace in the district and he is also responsible for the police administration and it was this officer who made all arrangements for the maintenance of order on that day. It does not need any elaborate argument to convince anybody that the officer who is responsible for these arrangements would not be a proper person to conduct this inquiry. As regards a judicial inquiry it was understood that the case, started about the alleged murder of the young unfortunate Government boy, was backed for want of technical sanction at the hands of the Government of India. If there had been a judicial inquiry, there would have been a thorough sifting of facts and we would have been able to draw right conclusions and have right opinions. I do not think I have gone through the findings arrived at by the officer who conducted the inquiry, but I hope the procedural conclusions of the Government are given in answer to question No. 81 on

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the agents in the, and they accept the theory of accident. Mr. Paddison has not come to any conclusion as to whether any act of being was given. There was some evidence that an order for firing was given. The only sign that has been found with him was that an order "marching along in" was given. That the members of the police should have taken the responsibility upon himself of saying "marching along in" especially under the circumstances when the Magistrate was a few yards away, in the square of the building in what we cannot comprehend. That was taken as a sign on the part of the assembled to fire and some of them prepared themselves for firing and some of the constables were preparing for firing and by accident the firing went off. This is the theory which has found acceptance at the hands of the District Magistrate who conducted the inquiry. I may say before I proceed further that we feel considerable hesitation in accepting the theory of accident. It is a very serious case, and once again I say that the lives of over an hundred were seriously endangered in that particular manner. Nothing is lost by an inquiry. Ultimately the police case came off with credit and they may vindicate themselves in the eyes of the public and in the eyes of the Government; but at all events we should have an independent and a totally disinterested inquiry. I may point out in this connection that the police were not, under the orders of the Deputy Inspector-General of Police, allowed to give evidence before the District Magistrate on the ground that there was the murder was pending against them at the time. As far as the examination of the police records this is concerned, it was a departmental inquiry to which the public had no access. For these reasons, I beg to suggest that there should be a public inquiry at Madura into this question."

His Excellency the Governor:—"This resolution agrees Resolution No. XIII" also."

The Hon'ble Mr. B. V. NARASIMHA AYYAR:—"The Hon'ble Mr. Rama Ayyar is not here, so it would not be moved."

The Hon'ble Mr. L. DAVIDSON:—"Your Excellency, the Hon'ble Mr. B. V. Narasimha Ayyar has taken the Government to task for passing the order and trying it on the Editors' side in anticipation of the debate in the Council with the object, as he speaks of, of hastening certain. In the first place, the Hon'ble Member should remember that we had five questions on this subject, as well as a series of resolutions and we had therefore to consider carefully how to answer these questions. In a matter of this description, in the case of questions ranging over a wide field, and much detail, obviously the most convenient arrangement was to publish the reports which we had received. If we had delayed doing so, surely, I have no doubt that we should have been taken to task for procrastination and unnecessary postponement; indeed, I believe criticisms of that sort have been suggested by a gentleman who is sitting at the present moment in this chamber. Secondly, we could not very well publish without comment the reports of Mr. Paddison in this matter, one-looking to they did with a specific request for opinion on the question whether any further complaint in the matter of the alleged murder of the Government boy should be continued or whether it would suffice merely to take departmental action against the delinquent police constables. Some order was, I venture to say, necessary."

"On the point of delay, I may say that Mr. Paddison's final report, though dated 26th October was received only on the 11th October. It was seen by the Hon'ble Mr. Gillman and I had the great advantage of discussing with him the course which, in the circumstances, it seemed most desirable to adopt. He was emphatically of opinion, as I myself was, that much the best plan—I do not know if he made the initial suggestion or not—would be to place before the public as many papers as we possibly could. The papers were of very considerable volume. These were the statements taken by the District Magistrate, I think, 54 in number, and the record of the Deputy Inspector-General's inquiry covered another 28 statements though there was a certain amount of overlapping between the statements of the police officers, how in number, were jointly submitted by Mr. Paddison and Mr. Pelly sitting together. It may be asked why these statements or at least those recorded by the District Magistrate were not published together with his report. The answer to that is that there must be some reasonable link to the publication of details in regard to a matter of public interest and I may add that having regard to the volume and amount of the statements made before Mr. Paddison, not once but twice, I am satisfied that no useful purpose would be served by trying to bring them before the public at the present. It is not that there is anything to conceal. There is nothing to conceal, but the evidence is of big nature with which any one who has had experience as a first-class magistrate and is that inquiry has had to deal with riot cases is familiar. There are discrepancies on our part and discrepancies on another when the statements are arranged in some and sufficient and no one present at the time has a precise recollection of what had taken place. But still, on a scrutiny of the statements as a whole, it is not as a rule very difficult to arrive at a very accurate idea of the facts and I at least have no doubt whatsoever that Mr. Paddison's conclusions are substantially borne out by the result of his inquiry. That is the reason why we did not publish the details of Mr. Paddison's record of evidence. He had before him, in the Government Office stores, a record of the statements taken from the police by Mr. Pelly and he no doubt took these statements into consideration when he was preparing his report to Government."

The Hon'ble Mr. B. RAMA AYYAR:—

"**NOTE.** The Council immediately to the Governor in Council that a special investigating committee be appointed and no difficulty is suggested in appointing it and report upon the steps to be taken in connection with the matter and that in further to which the Governor follow that on the 19th of November the public in the following order may work."

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"I suppose the next question to answer is why the statements which Mr. Pelly took are not published. In the first place, it is not usual, and I do not think it is desirable, that a departmental inquiry like this, which would ordinarily lead to disciplinary action, should be published. That was the general consensus with the policy which the Government have rightly followed in these matters; but there is another particular objection in this case which I am, I suppose, that a lawyer like my Honourable Friend should have so completely overlooked. It is this that the police constables to whom he refers as witnesses whose statements are essential for a proper solution of the problem in fact are really in the position of accused. Mr. Pelly's inquiry, I may say, consisted in examining every available witness first except those and the reason why those three were not examined was no doubt to back the inquiry, but because one of them was the man who is dead, another was a constable who took leave on very urgent and private affairs,—and the private affairs are not stated,—and the third was, I believe, the only available who fired two shots and was therefore *prima facie* to blame more than any other, and the man absented himself without leave.

"I have read all the statements before Mr. Pelly as well as those taken by Mr. Padbhane twice over very carefully and I cannot say that the person has advanced his case stage beyond Mr. Padbhane's conclusions and those of Mr. Pelly. It is quite plain that a member of the men concerned considered that their reply should be in the silent policy of the order named. Mr. Pelly refers in particular to the glib manner in which such cases of the reserve police, who remained, gave out the order 'moh-feng' 'load', 'ammunition' is a quick answer; this led him to the undoubted conclusion that they had been ordered in any case that they had all concluded to say so. There is nothing to suggest intention, but it is very likely that the constables who knew they were going to be loaded with firing without orders by superior officers should meet together informally and settle what story they should tell. But their story is not uniform and there is plenty of discrepancy even on the point whether they received the order 'moh-feng' followed by 'load' and 'ammunition' I say with advantage refer to a brief passage from Mr. Pelly's report bearing upon this point.

"The order 'moh-feng' is a perfectly correct order. It is an order for the men to lay down (which in this case was already fired) and close up. The next order will be for the officers to charge to order at easy fire to load with buckshot and so march with ball. The work will be a warning to the crowd; and then firing will be ordered by fire or reserve, etc."

"It must be remembered that these men had hallooed round their heads; if they admitted that they had fired without orders on the crowd, they would be liable to severe departmental punishment and there was the further possibility that they might later on have to stand a criminal charge of murder or of causing death by a rash and negligent act, which, I may say in passing, is the reason why Mr. Pelly informed us now that their own conduct being in question, there was no obligation to answer incriminating questions. To ourselves my answer from Mr. Pelly's report.

"But in this case, if the statements of the men who fired are to be believed, the Reserve Inspector gave orders quite contrary to rules of practice, and they began to fire without any definite word of command or till down for firing on order. I cannot for a moment think that the Reserve Inspector, who is an officer of experience, gave such an order. In the first place, he was aware that his Superintendent was not far off and that he could not order firing under the circumstances without his Superintendent's order; and then again, although the crowd was threatening and was throwing stones in great numbers, yet the situation was not so serious as at the moment, although the Superintendent says nothing did look bad and that was why he had sent word for the Deputy Magistrate to come; and then of all the orders which the Reserve Inspector is said to have given are really no orders at all in the strict sense as being applicable to 'moh-feng'."

"I have heard statements directed to the question who actually fired the shots which resulted in the regrettable death of the Somvadhya boy and of the constable in the front rank. I notice now for the first time that Mr. Padbhane's report, though implying an answer to this question, does not explicitly state it. I will myself say at once that every endeavour was made to ascertain who fired the shots which actually caused the damage. Naturally it was not possible to ascertain this. All those who were in the immediate vicinity were themselves implicated in the liability to blame; and who would possibly say positively where the shot from a particular rifle went? We cannot find out who fired the fatal shots and that is no reason why criminal proceedings are quite out of the question. Criminal proceedings need be against some particular person. But we do not know whom to place in the dock."

"The Hon'ble Mr. Riva Rao, I think, referred to the complaint of the Somvadhya as having been backed on a technical point and suggested that, but for this order, the police would have been in a position to take part in a full judicial inquiry. I think he will admit that he is mistaken. If there is no person to be put in the dock, there is no possibility of a preliminary inquiry before a magistrate on a charge of murder, and Mr. Padbhane's action in dismissing that complaint was, I have no doubt, correct; but in any case the legality of his action has not been called in question anywhere and the proper tribunal to examine that issue would be a Court of Justice and not the Legislative Council."

"It has been said that Mr. Padbhane's report was deficient because he failed to examine the police witnesses. I have dealt with that and so I said the witnesses who were not examined were persons who were really in the position of accused. Mr. Padbhane did examine certain superior officers and he took statements so far as I recollect in public, from the District Superintendent, the Reserve Inspector, two European sergeants and possibly also

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(Mr. Davidson.)

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was as two constables before Mr. Felly raised objection. I am glad that the mover of this resolution has been careful to disengage himself from any reference to the loss of the District Magistrate, Mr. Padbhava. I should have thought, knowing the respect in which Mr. Padbhava is held in Madras, that an inquiry conducted as he suggested it, after hearing any person who might be in possession of facts in some forward to which statements made in regard to the conduct of the police, after taking pains to find out other persons who might throw light on the matter, after examining all those whom he could discover to have been here, and after permitting those present, notably those of Madras, to suggest questions—I must say I should have thought that this inquiry would have satisfied the general public. It has been said that there was no cross-examination. Perhaps not, but I imagine that cross-examination was virtually possible through the medium of Mr. Padbhava himself, for he was in paragraph 2 of his report that there was positively no cross-examination of any witness but that he provided those who wished to do so to suggest questions to him. I have said that I should have thought the inquiry would have generally commanded confidence and I may add that an inquiry conducted thus immediately is probably almost the only way, and certainly by far the most satisfactory way, of ascertaining the real facts of an occurrence of this nature.

"If I may refer again to my own experience, as a magistrate, at such cases, it must be a fact well within the knowledge of all those present in this room who are accustomed to practice in the courts that discrepancies are inevitable in not only and these discrepancies are compounded in a certain degree if the inquiries are protracted or unduly long after the date of occurrence. If we had a public inquiry to-day, I venture to say that a number of witnesses who gave statements before Mr. Padbhava and Mr. Felly would undoubtedly contradict themselves on a variety of points if questioned as to the details of what took place at the end of September. I do not believe, therefore, that any further inquiry now would get the Government as the public are often, remove the genuine facts of the case. That there should be discrepancies apart from mere failure of memory or inaccuracy is perhaps particularly likely in this case, so far as the police witnesses are concerned, there was the potent motive of self-protection, and so far as others were concerned, local feeling was running high and I should think that there was some tendency to suppress the case against the police. There were thus special reasons for discrepancy.

"Are there now any particular points in the speeches of the Honourable Member and the Hon'ble Mr. Sir Ravi which require a specific reply? I have covered the ground generally and anything I may mention is so apprehended in the Government Order and the reports placed on the Editor's table, which I must confess I thought would have been sufficient to eliminate many of the points raised and submitted to extend the debate. The Honourable Member refers to the District Magistrate, Mr. Padbhava, as unfairly having a bias in this matter, and I think the main criticism has been made by the Hon'ble Mr. Sir Ravi. It is perfectly true that the District Magistrate is responsible for the peace of his district and his general supervisory powers over police administration, but in this particular case the issue was as regards a fatality which occurred when the District Magistrate himself was far away in connection with arrangements made by the police officers on the spot and in consequence of the behaviour of the crowd with whom these police officers had to deal. It is obvious therefore that Mr. Padbhava was not responsible for the fatality and had no personal responsibility for the firing of the police on the crowd, whether this was with or without orders. Many gentlemen here have Mr. Padbhava personally and know how justly his frame of mind is and judicial and that no other officer could have approached the facts with a more open mind. I may refer further to the other officer primarily concerned, Mr. Felly, whose departmental report will doubtless lead to disciplinary action against him of these concerned and the obvious reasons cannot be published. I should like to say that I have been particularly struck on perusal of the report by the fair-minded and judicial spirit which characterizes it.

"The Hon'ble Mr. Narasimha Ayyar referred to two suggestions that Mr. Elliot ought to have been removed from the district while the inquiry was in progress and he suggested that in the public opinion both Mr. Elliot and Mr. Holwell are really to be blamed and are being covered by Government. I should like to say, as emphatically as I can, that I repudiate any such suggestion. I do not subscribe it to the Hon'ble Mr. Narasimha Ayyar, who was merely repeating what he said was the popular impression. If that is the popular impression, it is entirely mistaken. Looking at the conduct of these two officers from the standpoint of departmental discipline, it is clear that they are both entitled to the fullest exoneration from any responsibility for the unfortunate fatality. That is the opinion of the District Magistrate and the Deputy Inspector-General. That is the joint Inspector-General of Police and it is certainly my own view after a very careful scrutiny of the report either Mr. Elliot or the Revenue Inspector as it falls in the matter.

"Some criticism has been directed in the said, wording of the Government Order. The Hon'ble Mr. Narasimha Ayyar took exception to the phrase: 'Up to the moment of firing.' The Government Order says: 'The Government wish to place on record their opinion that up to the moment of firing the measures taken by the police were necessary and correct, and further that, in discharging a dangerous and important duty, they showed all possible consideration to the crowd with whom they had to deal.' I want to place fully and clearly that the criticism is just. I should have said 'up to the moment of firing and firing.' But we are told by the witnesses that the leading and firing must have been practically simultaneous and there is no

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evidence to suggest that any rifles were loaded before the stage of the preliminary order 'prohibiting.' The Hon'ble Mr. Narasimha Ayyar has asked why it was necessary to interfere with the crowd when they broke through the police cordon and surrounded Dr. Varadachari Naidu's carriage."

The Hon'ble Mr. B. V. NARASIMHA AYYAR:—"He is only Mr. and Dr."

The Hon'ble Mr. L. DAWSON:—"I am sorry to have given him a title to which he has no claim. The answer to that question is given in paragraph 3 of Mr. Paddison's report. It was necessary to let the struggle through, and I think I am right in saying that the necessity for getting the carriage through was realized by the occupants of the carriage themselves. They could not be got through unless the police helped them."

The Hon'ble Mr. B. V. NARASIMHA AYYAR:—"Which occupants? Surely the occupants of the carriage behind Mr. Varadachari, i.e., his wife, did not complain of obstruction."

The Hon'ble Mr. L. DAWSON:—"Those of the carriage which was taking Mr. Varadachari Naidu and according to the report of Mr. Paddison also the occupants of another carriage which followed. There is, I think, only one other point which I need mention and that is with regard to the two Mr. Narasimha Ayyar's comment that there are no witnesses to prove the theory of accident. It is rather difficult to find witnesses to prove accident in circumstances such as those that obtained on that day, but I should think that there was considerable support to be found in the fact that one of the front rank men had his head blown away. That man has been due to continue; I do not think it can be suggested that the rear rank men really intended to kill him. Again it was found that the Government boy was not in the midst of the crowd but came on his side between the crowd to the end and the crowd to the west. Surely it must have been by accident that she shot at him."

"I think, Mr. I have now partially covered the field of the resolution, but I should like once more to say that anything that I have said to-day must be taken as supplementary to the papers which are laid on the table on this subject."

The Hon'ble Mr. A. S. KRISHNA RAO:—"Your Excellency, the resolution now before this Council suggests that a public inquiry should be held in the matter of the death of a police constable and Government boy on the 25th of September 1913. Your Excellency mentioned in the beginning that Resolution No. XIII of the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Ayyar may also be taken into consideration along with this, which suggests that a committee consisting preferably of officials and non-officials be appointed to inquire into and report upon those circumstances. We have heard with very great interest the speech of the Hon'ble Mr. Davidson in defence of the action taken by the District Magistrate and the Police officer. He also drew the attention of several of the members of this Council to their personal knowledge of Mr. Paddison and suggested that he is one with a peculiarly political frame of mind and that an objection can be taken to his report. After all, I am not satisfied that there are any serious objections to a proper inquiry being held into the unfortunate circumstances which led to the death of those two individuals. It is necessary for this Council to come to a deliberate conclusion as to whether Mr. Paddison is or is not justified in his conclusions to enable it to recommend an inquiry of the sort suggested in this resolution. It is one thing to say that the action of an officer proper, is justified and it is to be supported, but it is another thing to say that it is such as to satisfy the public. It is not enough that the Government, as the Hon'ble Mr. Davidson has told us, should be satisfied about the bona fide nature of the inquiry, about the honesty of the conclusions and about the evidence being such as to justify the conclusions. It is even more necessary that the public should have confidence in the correctness of the conclusions arrived at as a matter of fact description; and it is that aspect of the question which I wish to place before this Council. The final authority to take action in respect of the conduct of officials is the Executive Government itself. So long as that function remains in the hands of the Executive Government, why should there be any objection to have an independent inquiry as to the circumstances which led to these unfortunate incidents. All the remarks made by the Hon'ble Member of this resolution in support of the action and all that appeared in the Press regarding the officers immediately which took place in connection with it must satisfy Your Excellency's Government that the motives which led to these unfortunate incidents are such as to deserve a public and open inquiry. It is true that two or three officials are asked to be present and were offered to suggest questions; it is true that Mr. Paddison gave opportunity to some to make a statement; but even it be stated that that would satisfy all the necessary requirements in a case in which innocent men were killed like the one now under consideration. Another point which deserves to be considered is this: if the statements made by Mr. Paddison were published, it would have been more satisfactory than it is at present. We were told that the Hon'ble Mr. Davidson went through those statements, not once but twice, that he found some of these statements discrepant with first-class magistrates trying such cases and lawyers are consulted with and that he was satisfied that the conclusions were justified as the evidence taken. I am not in a position to say whether the conclusion is right or wrong; but I must be admitted by the Hon'ble Mr. Davidson that an such mistake is quite reasonable to refer two men could take two different opinions. The Hon'ble Mr. Davidson may take one view, but another man may take another view. I am again placing this aspect before the Council. If these statements are published, and if it is pointed out that the matter deserves more careful consideration, the Government should have no hesitation in taking up such an inquiry. I am inclined to lay some stress upon this aspect of the question, because the conclusions and observations made

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order still and in fact in the statement made by the Hon'ble Mr. Davidson to-day, he absolutely withdraws the orders from any responsibility, both the Superintendent of Police and the Reserve Inspector, because they did not give any order at all which would lead any colour to their believing that any order was given. What is the resemblance of Mr. Padkison with reference to these men? His theory is—I do not think I can call it by the dignified name of a conclusion—it is a mistake; it is a pure guess on his part, unsupported by the statements made by the men themselves, the men themselves do not say that they were in a tight corner with a ball of stones round about them and that therefore they thought the situation was serious and therefore they fired on the mob, that is not their plea. Under section 78 and section 79 of the Indian Penal Code, a man may honestly believe by mistake of fact, that he is bound by law to do or justified by law to do a certain act; and if by honest mistake of fact, in good faith, he makes a mistake as to a question of fact and believes that he is bound or justified by law to do that act, then the law protects him. When the men say that they heard the order to fire, how can they be labouring under an honest mistake as to anything else? Their very statement puts them out of court; their plea is definite and distinct that they heard a definite order. I am understood a person who is at a distance, standing that mistake in a large crowd. But here the men are close to the man who is not in, have given the order and they actually say that they heard the order and that they were within hearing distance of the order which is finished, which the Government believe is a falsehood. Mr. Padkison also says it is a falsehood and therefore he is sure who actually came forward with a falsehood to protect themselves against a crime which they have committed and how can they be heard to say in this case truth that they honestly believed that on account of the shot which accidentally went off that order was given? That is the unsatisfactory feature of the conclusion. I cannot understand why Mr. Padkison or the Government should think that given as a serious matter to be considered at all in dealing with the men. There is another circumstance which militates against that theory. We always attach importance to early statements and what is the early statement contained in Mr. Padkison's statement of the 29th of September 1918. This is what he says: 'About 2 in the afternoon the crowd outside the court house started making shouts and interrupted the court. So the Reserve Inspector pushed them back and fired a couple of or 50 yards from the court. Nothing serious happened till the next day for the day, I ask the Hon'ble Mr. Davidson to note that very carefully, with reference to the latter version that after 2 p.m. the crowd was rarely and those stones which was not in the first report.' On the other hand, it is said 'nothing serious happened till the court rose for the day' and 'when the accused appeared, the crowd outside the court raised the police order.' The reserve fell in under the orders of the Superintendent who ordered them to push back the crowd—I said 'with pointed bayonets.' The crowd, however, refused to fall in again and sent up word to the Deputy Magistrate to come down at once. Within his back was turned the Inspector gave an order 'mob—fire close.' Upon these orders being given—mark the words—'some of the reserves began to fire, in all 36 rounds of fire, fell and hit the mob. One constable was killed and one of the crowd wounded.' The theory of accident which was an afterthought is not here. How it is stated 'upon the order being given,' the police began to fire and then it was that the police-men were killed and the other men were wounded and died subsequently in the hospital. Therefore the earliest statement is quite inconsistent with the suggestion or the guess made by Mr. Padkison, because it is unsupported by any statement and it is a pure guess and I submit each guess ought not to stand in the way of the law taking its course especially in a case like this where the men had committed a crime; and if they are to come under an exception, they must prove facts which bring them within the exception; they must prove good faith and mistake of facts. I submit it is a case really where a man should not stand excused on a mere guess like this. I do not think this opinion in the order is correct; 'criminal proceedings against individual police officers or men would serve no useful purpose.' I rather think that it is a matter which requires further investigation before this certificate is given to those people who have broken the law and who acted in defiance of law. As I said these demonstrations in honour of people are becoming more and more common nowadays. We are seriously put to shame in this way of policemen behaving in this way and we ought not to think that the Government would wink on the admitted police men wrongly firing shots. On the other hand, Government should put down such lawless actions and not allow those men to be guilty of rash and negligent act resulting in death. Let them assault their law officers before they give those orders that criminal proceedings would not serve any useful purpose. This is a matter which requires to be investigated on Mr. Padkison's own showing and on the conclusion arrived at by the Government themselves.

Let us go to the Reserve Inspector. He was in the immediate presence of the Superintendent of Police who was quite close. Now what happened was, the Reserve Inspector takes it upon himself to give the order 'mob—fire' and to give order 'close' although in the later version, the word 'close' is not there. In the first report there is the word. The later version is 'mob—fire.' What was it, why should he take it upon himself to give this order when the Superintendent of Police was there? What did he do when he did not give this order by himself and when he saw the men loading? Did he shut his eyes? I am not familiar with handling fire-arms, but I think loading will take some time. He might have noticed these loading, but why did he see that load and why did he not say 'stop loading'? Was any such order made? What did the Superintendent of Police do? No doubt his back was turned, but he must have heard the order. There are serious questions which the Hon'ble Mr. Davidson Ayyangar has suggested in his interpolation No. 81 and if you look at page 14 of the speech

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to-day you will find that there are a number of cases and searching questions which the Hon'ble Mr. Ranga Acharyar posed for the consideration of Government, and the only answer is 'the Hon'ble Member is referred to G.O. No. 2549.' If the Hon'ble Member will turn to the Government Order, he will find no answer to any of his questions. His question No. 84 is—

(a) When and by whom was it decided that five men would have to be loaded and sent that day? Where were the cartridges that were sent that day kept before they were taken to the Collector's office compound?

(b) Who gave the rifles to get those cartridges to the Collector's office compound and who actually brought them there and when?

(c) Where (at what hour) were the cartridges distributed to the police men? How many were so distributed and how many rifles were in the compound that day and with whom?

(d) Were all the rifles examined before and after the incident and by whom, and were any bullets discharged from the rifles?

(e) Were all the cartridges examined before and after the incident and by whom? Who were the constables whose cartridges had been supplied by firing?

(f) How many cartridges remained unloaded? Who gave the order to fire?

(g) Was any precautionary notice taken to see that only a few cartridges were used at first or that notice of firing was given beforehand? Did any of the police men or the constables with loaded cartridges go to the compound? Was there an order to load? Did all persons leave only after the order to load was given?

(h) Is it a fact that the shots were all sent in the direction in which Mr. P. Yendraswamy's carriage went? If so, is there any reason advanced for that direction being so?

"That is a matter which requires inquiry. Mr. Puddiah also refers to it in paragraph 6 of his report. He says: 'A jatta travelling behind the accused's carriage received a charge of incident, the driver being slightly hurt and six or seven other persons received very slight wounds.' And again if you return to page 2 of the Government Order, it says: 'showing the above, a shot whose trajectory was hurt and gave an amount. He was in a jatta just behind Yendraswamy's carriage. That is under suspicion. Is it not necessary to inquire into it? How came it that behind the accused's carriage where there was a jatta also going, the shots happened to fire. What was the aim? Was it accident? These are matters which require to be carefully investigated and I do really think that in the interests of that respect for law and order which we all have, I ask that there should be a public inquiry at which those matters should be investigated. My view on the point is that it is necessary to prevent a repetition of such conduct on the part of the police, because these demonstrations are likely to become more and more common."

The Hon'ble Mr. Subbarajulu Boddhar:—Your Hon'ship, I have read the papers laid on the table in connection with this matter and I have also heard the speeches very carefully. I am inclined to think on the whole that in the interests of the public and in the interests of the magistracy and the police and their reputation, it is much better that the recommendations to Your Hon'ship's Government that a public inquiry should be held should be accepted and a further public inquiry held."

The Hon'ble Mr. Subbarajulu Boddhar:—Your Hon'ship, the Hon'ble Mr. Davidson began by referring to my Hon'ble Friend Mr. Yendraswamy's statement about the publication of these papers just before the meeting and said that the complaint of the Hon'ble Member was that this publication was with a view to fomenting criticism in this Council on some such thing. If the Hon'ble Mr. Yendraswamy complained that the papers were published three days before the meeting, I at least would not complain of such a procedure. My complaint in this Council has been that there are facts which must be cleared before the public, the Government should take the earliest possible opportunity of doing so. I have said, a number of times and I shall maintain and continue to maintain that it will serve the objects of peace, order and good government, that if there are any papers which should be placed before the public, they should be explained at the earliest possible opportunity. It was with that view that when we met last time for discussing the proposals for constitutional reforms, I wanted to give the Government an opportunity or rather to suggest to them by way of a motion for adjournment that they should take the opportunity of that meeting for laying the public before the facts concerning the Madras incident. By that time, accounts of what had happened at Madras had already appeared and there were very loud suggestions that the police had exceeded their rights in opening fire without any justification whatsoever on those that were assembled on the 17th September and Mr. Puddiah was the chief official report the next day and he followed it up by another leader and formally with his own report on the 20th of October and the report is published on the 15th of November. By that time, public opinion has settled itself as regards the facts and a great deal of suspicion has been raised as regards the bona fides of the police—whether rightly or wrongly I do not wish to say—and also as regards to what has really happened at the time. There were suggestions that the officers gave orders to fire, there are suggestions that the police men went on firing without any orders. My last, if I value one thing, it is the sentiment of the implicit faith of the people of this

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Procedural is the officers of Government. It is with that view that I would suggest that there should be an open and public inquiry is moved to the facts of this incident, and that the shooting incident at Conjeevaram have brought into prominence the necessity of some form of inquiry not unknown of the kind. Whenever reference to the Madras incident, I feel it is reasonable to be moved at this meeting that, whenever there was action for the police to open fire on a mob for the dispersal of a meeting, there should be an inquiry by the District Magistrate with whom two sentences should be associated. That was the mode of inquiry I suggested, and necessarily with a view to detract from the authority of the District Magistrate, but to show to the public that the Government were anxious to maintain the law and order of the police. This is not a new thing; Your Lordship might remember the Madras riots, the Colliery riots, wherever there is a conflict between the authorities and the public, there is always a loss and there is a suggestion that the police exceeded their rights and these matters have been settled by Royal Commissions who ascertained what really are the facts and who also suggested reforms. Perhaps the Hon'ble Mr. Davidson is also aware that in 1908 there was another Royal Commission to settle the duties of the police as regards their right of entry into public meetings and what they should do on these occasions. I merely mention all this to show that the anxiety of the public is that the executive police should not exceed their rights. On the other hand, I also admit that the police have a difficult duty to perform. But I believe the only way in which public confidence can be maintained is by some form of inquiry in which the public will have some right of representation as regards the wrong of facts and in case with that intention that I suggested that in case of shooting of this kind, two sentences should be associated with the District Magistrate for the purpose of affixing facts. As I began, it took nearly seven weeks before we could have an authorized version of events that took place in Madras.

"My Lord, going to the facts, I only mention that there is no suggestion of any kind that Mr. Padayam was biased in this matter. I know Mr. Padayam and have a high regard for his general fairness and intention to do the right thing to all parties; but the point to be remembered is public confidence. It may be that persons who know Mr. Padayam are perfectly aware of his qualities, but we have to deal with a public who form their own conclusions and it is necessary to establish some of these conclusions when they are wrongly formed. As regards the facts, I think a great deal has already been stated on the main facts of the case and it would be unnecessary to discuss every incident associated with what has happened at Madras. Mr. Padayam, as has been pointed out by my Hon'ble Friend Mr. Ranga Acharya, presides on the assumption—it is clear from his report—that at any rate the first shot was not aimed at the policemen set up the defence or rather in justification of their conduct that they had orders to fire. I might perhaps add that justice of Mr. Padayam's report is which he says: 'There is ample evidence to show that at the time of firing a large number of stones were being pelted at the police. It is also sufficient to justify the use of those orders this evening if the crowd conducts itself in such a manner as to show a determination not to disperse. Whether sentence three was used is not for decision at this stage.' That is exactly the point that has to be decided and that has not been decided. He says: 'From my inquiry it appears also that the order "not firing" was given and though this is merely a matter, the members who fired claim that the words "lead and commence" were also used. Therefore Hon'ble Members will see that the version of the police considers is that they had the order "lead and commence" and the version of the officers responsible for the order is that their order was "not fire" and that the words "lead and commence" were not uttered by them. Mr. Padayam discards both these versions and comes to the conclusion that the words

The Hon'ble Mr. L. Davidson (interjecting):—"He does not discuss that version. He is contented that as order to fire was given. The order 'not firing' is not in order to fire. It is a preliminary order, merely an order to remain calm and peaceful."

The Hon'ble Mr. Ranga Acharya:—"He does not discuss the version of the police considers that the words 'lead and commence' were uttered. That is the only report which we are considering now, and he comes to a definite conclusion that it was an accident, a version which was not stated either by the police officers or by the police themselves. Another party has set up that it is an accident and I believe my Lord, that under these circumstances to show the facts, to restore public confidence, the only way is by a judicial inquiry where the policeman may be placed on their trial. It does not matter whether they are acquitted or acquitted; but we must know by a proper judicial inquiry what the real facts of the case are, especially when it is suggested that the shots were directed in the direction of the carriage of the command. I do not know what is intended by the suggestion, but I want that from a suggestion of any kind that the shots were intentional."

The Hon'ble Mr. L. Davidson:—"The carriage was going due south and the policemen were firing north."

The Hon'ble Mr. Ranga Acharya:—"As I have already stated, we do not know the facts. The facts are in the reported evidence and the evidence has not been published. If I state things hypothetically, it is because I was not acquainted with the facts except those mentioned in the Government Order. There is one other point which I would like to raise. Under Police Order, section 39, I find it is stated that in every case in which the police are engaged in suppressing a riot, a report shall be sent to the District officer. I know the

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Divisional Magistrate was on the premises, but I am merely asking for information whether, as a matter of fact, there is this report on record. Police Order No. 324 states: 'In every case in which the police use fire-arms in suppressing a riot or in self-defence, an *incident report* or *incident*—whichever is quicker—shall be sent to the Divisional Magistrate. In this report, the number of persons killed or injured, if any, shall be stated.' If this is available, possible, we shall be in a position to know what the real facts are as stated in the incident report, when it was as early as possible to do so. Perhaps it is quite likely that because the Divisional Magistrate was in the premises no such report was sent. But I want to know the facts and I merely ask for information.

The Hon'ble Mr. L. Davidson:—'A telegraphic report was received from the District Magistrate on the 27th regarding the riot and the circumstances which led to the opening of fire, and it said one constable was killed by accident and one man was wounded.'

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur M. Ramaswami Reddy:—'I should like to know whether the police sent in a report.'

The Hon'ble Mr. L. Davidson:—'The District Magistrate was there and I do not know whether they sent him a report.'

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur M. Ramaswami Reddy:—'Did the police send in a report as is required in this order?'

The Hon'ble Mr. L. Davidson:—'I cannot say. Statements were taken from police officers that very evening.'

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur M. Ramaswami Reddy:—'My Lord, in regard to the rules regulating the circumstances and the manner in which the police may fire on crowds during riots and other disturbances of the peace, I made inquiry as to whether there are statutory rules. I received a reply to the effect that the existing rules are statutory rules, though they do not appear to have been passed under the Act of 1858. I would suggest, for the consideration of Government whether they should not draw any distinction between police who are called in for the purpose of maintaining peace and order at public meetings—i.e., I can only suppose the assembly of persons in the District Magistrate's office to a public meeting or something of that kind—where the police who are called in for the purpose of suppressing riots. In the present case, I am led to make this remark for the reason that it appears to me that there was absolutely no necessity for the police who are asked to keep order and peace in the streets, carrying in the place fire-arms and also baton-stick and lead cartridges. There may be circumstances probably, but I do not see anywhere in the record anything which gives any apprehension to the police of some big disorder in the workshop. So far as I am judge of the facts, it seems to me that where the police are asked to look after large crowds assembled as in the Collector's compound, there seems to be absolutely no necessity to take fire-arms, much less to use them, to the place even assuming that there was peering of stones. I am quite prepared to admit that the crowd might get unruly and that those who are entrusted with the duty of keeping peace must do their best not to discharge their duty without, as far as possible, resorting to fire-arms. As regards good faith, perhaps for Hon'ble Mr. Davidson who was a District Magistrate is already aware of the contents of the High Court with regard to firing on mobs. The case in the Indian Law Reports, XXX Madras, page 349, is in point. It says 'A crowd began to be angry on land, as to the payment of which there was a dispute between her and E. Persons having proceeded to reap the crops on behalf of E. the servants of A. went to the place with the station-house officer and some constables who were armed. The station-house officer ordered the reapers to leave off reaping and to disperse, but they did not do so; he then told one of the constables to fire, and he fired into the air. Some of the reapers remained, and assumed a defiant attitude. The station-house officer, without attempting to make any arrests and without warning the reapers that, if they did not discontinue reaping, they would be fired at, gave orders to shoot, and one of the constables fired and mortally wounded one of the reapers. It was found that neither the station-house officer nor the last-mentioned constable believed that it was necessary for the public security to disperse the reapers by firing on them.'

'I hold that the station-house officer and the constable were not acting in good faith and that the order to shoot was illegal and did not justify the constable and that both he and the station-house officer were guilty of murder.' I am merely pointing out that there is some authority to differentiate cases where police are called in to disperse mobs and cases when, as in Madras, people are assembled purposely to witness judicial proceedings or to attend public meetings and the police have merely to maintain order. One is distinct from the other. Some distinction of this kind seems to have been drawn in England with reference to public meetings. Therefore I trust that whatever may be the result of this motion, the Government would endeavour to make some distinction of this kind and try so to modify the rules as to avoid avoidable conflicts between the police and an excited crowd. In this case, the crowd seem to have believed it a very real manner notwithstanding the death of two of those who were assembled there, because there was absolutely no kind of demonstration afterwards. They all went home without the slightest difficulty and according to Mr. Pichay—was there—purportedly returned to him. Was any warning given to any of these persons to disperse? I do not see any reference to it in the records that any such warning was given and that they refused to obey the warning. Even if there was peering of stones, that does not justify firing. This is merely a matter in which we are trying to ascertain what the facts are and how public confidence can be restored in the action of the executive in regard to this matter.'

RESOLUTION OF INQUIRY INTO RECENT INCIDENTS IN MADURA. 209

10th November 1918.]

(*The President; Mr. Karpasanyama Rao;
Vishalakshi Raja; Mr. Saravatha Ayyar.*)

His Excellency the Governor:—"I propose we might adjourn for lunch. I shall call at the Hon'ble Mr. A. Srinivasan's Residence immediately after lunch."

The Council then adjourned for a short interval and re-assembled at 2 p.m. when the discussion on resolutions was continued.

The Hon'ble Mr. A. Srinivasan Rao:—"Your Excellency, we are very glad for the assurance that has been given on behalf of Government that the Government have no intention of removing the Reserve Inspector or the Police constables, if they are really guilty. One would have been the order that the Government are anxious to do some one is anxious to see that they are not at all brought in back. The Government Order shows that there is a conflict of evidence offered on the point before Mr. Paddison, and Mr. Paddison himself is only drawing his own conclusions with regard to the evidence placed before him. Would it not be more satisfactory if this evidence is placed before a judicial tribunal and proper conclusions are drawn upon that evidence? With regard to the order that has been actually issued to the Reserve constables there is a conflict of evidence, the constables saying that there was an order to fire by the Reserve Inspector who says however that he gave an order only 'not to fire' else in which some people who were present at the time apparently suggested to Mr. Paddison as we see in paragraph 4 that the Police officers ordered the men to fire. He says: 'The next suggestion and the statement of one of all is that the Police officers ordered the men to fire'; it may be true or it may not be true, but however there may be some independent persons at the time and those persons would be in a position to give evidence on the point, and they would be subjected to cross-examination and if their statements are untrue, the evidence might be rejected if necessary. But I certainly think that all the evidence that is available should be subjected to judicial scrutiny and the officers who take the case should have an opportunity of saying whether the evidence is trustworthy or not and the public should have a right to go before the highest tribunal, the High Court in revision, if there should be any discharge or acquittal in the case. I come from one of the remotest districts of the Presidency, but I may say that when we read the incidents in the papers—I must confess the impression that was formed in the minds of us, Vangam, whether the Police exceeded their powers. Whether that is correct or not can only be done by the judgment of a proper court and with all respect due to the opinions of Mr. Paddison, it was after all the opinion of Mr. Paddison who does not himself say that he is personally aware of all these circumstances but he is only drawing his own conclusion. I think it will be more satisfactory if the way some conclusion is arrived at by a judge after trying the case. The order of the Government says that criminal proceedings against individual police officers or men would serve no useful purpose. I respectfully venture to submit that it would serve useful purpose, because it would clear their character once for all and finally and the Government will have the satisfaction that their conduct has been cleared up in an open trial and the public will also have the satisfaction that the Government have not allowed the matter to be screened for any other purpose but the officers have been tried and acquitted in a proper trial. I therefore strongly support the resolution moved by the Hon'ble Mr. B. V. Narasimha Aiyar."

The Hon'ble Mr. B. Venkatarao Rao:—"Your Excellency, it is practically conceded on our side that Mr. Paddison is a most sympathetic officer and a broad-minded gentleman and therefore there is no question about the capacity of that gentleman to conduct the inquiry. But it is not a subject that ought to be entrusted to a departmental officer with reference to an inquiry as regards persons in the department. Why we are more anxious with reference to a public inquiry is that such procedure, if allowed, would be quoted hereafter and would lead to the adoption of dangerous measures whenever the officer concerned thinks it necessary to use unnecessarily harsh measures against persons who congregate in public assembly to communicate any particular person, who is not in good terms with the Government. In this connection, I can very well quote what the Hon'ble Mr. Cochrane has well said at Calcutta at the Free Distribution of the Forest College. He then said that apart from the departmental inquiry is good enough but it ought not to be made the occasion to place over the hands and to say that whatever they do is right. Such a procedure would ruin the department and would bring them into friction with the public and especially on such occasions like this, the department should have nothing to do with the inquiry. It should be a judicial inquiry in the sense that a judicial officer may be appointed to inquire into it as is done in England on similar occasions. By adopting such a course since the people will have confidence in the conclusions arrived at. Till then, the people will be of opinion that the truth was not set in spite of the reports published by various officers. Therefore, I join with others in speaking to the Government that this is an occasion when the Government should agree with the people that there should be a public inquiry in the matter where two innocent people had been killed and there is not a word of report throughout the report why these people suffered and not a word that their families should be provided for. Though there is praise of officers, and criticism of others, there is not a word of regret and nobody thinks about the poor people who have died."

The Hon'ble Mr. B. V. Narasimha Aiyar:—"I propose to make a very brief reply. The Hon'ble Mr. Davidson and the Hon'ble Mr. Sankaradoss Rao seem to have mistaken what I said about the publication of the papers. I never complained about the publication of the papers. What I meant to say and what I did say was that orders need not be passed in such a hurry before hearing us. If Hon'ble Mr. Davidson should say: 'The common public papers

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(Mr. Narasimha Appa.)

[19th November 1918.]

without any order being passed. I object to that assumption for which I do not see any reason. What I wanted is that the papers may be placed before us, that our suggestions may be taken and that ultimately the Government may pass any order. Till now, having carefully looked into all that the Hon'ble Mr. Davidson has said I am unable to see any defence put up for the position that Hon'ble Member should not be consulted or that there was any urgency that justified the 12th instant for the immediate promulgation of orders and that their judgment should not have been delayed for four or five days.

"The second matter which the Hon'ble Mr. Davidson touched upon was the publication of the other papers, the record and all that. From the Government Order, using the word 'reference', I learned that there was a large bundle. As a lawyer, I am accustomed to see heavy bundles sometimes several feet in height. But when he presented the papers, covering 24 pages and 28 pages, I was much amused. We lawyers are accustomed to treat this as a trifling thing which may ordinarily be handed over to juniors who have just entered the profession. The whole printing might have been undertaken at a very cheap cost and I do not think it is a voluminous record.

"As to the other question, the Hon'ble Mr. Davidson is right in saying that there are limits to the publication of papers. Is a matter which has agitated the public mind so greatly as it is not worth while to try and allay the alarm that has been caused in the public mind? No I do not think after the bulk of the record has been placed before us that Hon'ble Members would be all of them quite convinced that it is not large to be printed. I shall accordingly mention one or two matters to show that Hon'ble Members even now would like to have these papers.

"The Hon'ble Mr. Davidson said that as a lawyer, I ought to see the difference between an accused and a witness. From my question No. 3, he might have deduced that I have the difference said I did point out to Government that the stage of the record had passed Mr. Padmanabhaiah of the proceedings against the constables on the ground that section was a necessary preliminary to a case against them. If they are considered to be accused, there must be at least a revision petition before the High Court; but there is no such petition, nor application before that body or the Governor-General; in fact, there is absolutely no record now, and certainly as the date at which the summons took place Mr. Padmanabhaiah was not present, by any suggestion that any constables were 'accused.' In his order he says that he regrets not having examined them; so they are not accused, there is no difficulty now in examining them. Mr. Pally warned them that they are not bound to answer incriminating questions. But from Mr. Padmanabhaiah's questions, they would have questions standing there to be examined. There was no question of protection of those constables; they could have been very well examined and they would have taken very good care of their own interests and in point of fact, there was one who was that the orders issued by Mr. Pally were not orders to protect constables, but to protect everybody else. These suggestions may be considerable. A public inquiry when can decide if they are.

"Then the Hon'ble Mr. Davidson said that criminal proceedings were now impossible, because Mr. Padmanabhaiah asked the whole lot of constables who was the very man whom they were to examine and he told the constables and the Government and that it was in their interest to refuse to answer the question or to say 'we do not know.' The Hon'ble Mr. Davidson seems to think that it is a sufficient answer. I say, no. There were two others not named among the constables who were shot and I did not see any valid reason why those two should not have been examined. Agree with reference to statements to be made by constables, the constables may be able to do others. If they are examined, they might say whether they had orders or not and they might point out and the other people who may know what the actual facts were and there may be examined after the examination of the constables. Therefore, the inquiry by Mr. Padmanabhaiah was necessary and complete. There is no use of the Hon'ble Mr. Davidson saying that at present we are not able to say who shot the first shot. A public inquiry may throw light on that idealized matter and may show who did it. There is no quiting the results of an inquiry which is far short of a public inquiry. Therefore the assumption that criminal proceedings are impossible because it is not possible for us to say who was the particular offender—that position cannot stand. The Hon'ble Mr. Davidson said that Mr. Padmanabhaiah's questions and that that was sufficient to non-examination. I do not think any self-respecting man would agree to attend a place where he could only suggest questions which are or may be treated with contempt or ignored. The Hon'ble Mr. Bannayya said that he was given a chance of attending and making suggestions but then he thought it impossible with his position and dignity to attend and merely to offer suggestions which might be rejected. This is far short of what the public have a right to expect. The Hon'ble Mr. Davidson said so that Mr. Padmanabhaiah had no personal responsibility for the firing, but now even on the conclusions of the Government we see that there were a set of police people who were in a terrible funk, who were so badly disorganized that they were on firing alone, when that man saw of their own number, without specific orders and went on leading without orders and all this before the constables' death, or the police trying to shoot. If I were in Mr. Padmanabhaiah's position—I know he is an excellent gentleman and I do not wish to say anything against him personally—I should feel considerably pained at this state of affairs revealed to the public and the Government. It is irritating to find that the police for whom he was in a general way responsible have committed an offence or have behaved in this shabby way. If the Court comes to the same finding as the Government have, the police who shot the people would certainly be convicted of culpable homicide or of causing a riot and negligent act. There is a certain amount of discredit reflected on the police officers. There is

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after general negligence or a terrible lack on their part. The police there have not been treated properly. Therefore the argument advanced, namely, that there was no personal responsibility on the part of Mr. Padman is not satisfactory. He was to a certain extent in touch with the administration which made it desirable that he should be avoided.

"The other position which the Hon'ble Mr. Davidson took up was that even the Inspector was not at fault. This is a matter which is much kinder for me to understand. I told my best to follow the Hon'ble Mr. Davidson but I found it difficult to follow him. Because it is stated that the Inspector gave the order 'mob firing close'. I think that was the finding of Mr. Padman. If he did give the order without consulting the District Superintendent of Police, who says that he is not responsible for any order, the Inspector was wrong in acting without consultation with the District Superintendent of Police and without consultation with the Magistrate."

The Hon'ble Mr. L. Davidson:—"It was only a preliminary action."

The Hon'ble Mr. B. V. Narasimha Appay:—"Preliminary action implies that the next thing may be to open fire. How is it possible for us to permit the Inspector to take upon himself the responsibility of saying that the mobs had arrived for firing without consulting the District Superintendent of Police when he was there? A certain degree of responsibility attaches to the Inspector. I have not understood in what way he has explained his conduct in issuing that order and in allowing firing without orders to go on under his very nose, if there is any explanation of Mr. Heland, the Inspector."

"As for the most important point, it seems to me there was no severity at all for pushing the crowd with bayonets. The answer was that there were occupants of some cottages who wanted to get out. I saw accounts in the papers, but I did not think that any people in cottages wished the crowd to be thrust out with bayonets. I know some statements of persons concerned in the papers to the effect that the Police should have left things alone. Mr. Padman says that there was one rebel who at a later stage offered to lead the crowd away. Mr. Padman refers to a rebel and says 'A House No. 100 had to do not know what he means by that—'and he would speak to them and lead them away.' Probably he was so confident of his popularity that he thought that he could lead them. So many things might have been tried. But without meeting any disapproval of Mr. Elliot's capacity to manage a crowd, I think he might have asked Mr. Vasanthalinga Nayudu to lead the procession out. That is the way which any man of common sense would have acted. I cannot understand the order of the District Superintendent of Police. He seems to have been upset by what took place early in the day. It is said that there were some stones pelted. That is no justification for mob and order. The argument which Mr. Padman employs against the bayonet charge must be equally employed against stone-throwing. How many were the casualties that were lost by stone-throwing? How many were there with torn shins and torn coats? The number of such people is remarkably small and therefore it is clear that the necessity had not arisen for the police to push the crowd away in a body and irritate them. That is a matter for further consideration by a public inquiry."

"I may give the last reason for further examination. The Hon'ble Mr. Subbalinga Reddy was quite right in saying that the object of asking for a public inquiry is not the certainty that a public inquiry will arrive at results different from those of the Government. They may achieve every word of the present conclusions of the Government; but what is the difference? The difference is in the result. The difference is that the public will have a feeling of satisfaction and their doubts will be cleared. Your Lordship will see that even the Hon'ble Mr. Rama Ayyangar in his question No. 81 includes certain suggestions. He says: 'Is it a fact that the shots were all sent in the direction in which Mr. P. Vasanthalinga's cottages went off? If so, is there any reason accounted for that direction being aimed at?' This is one of those wild doubts that the object of some of the public people was to shoot in the direction of Mr. Vasanthalinga Nayudu. This is a very wild statement to make but evidently the statement has been made and the Hon'ble Mr. Rama Ayyangar is anxious that such a statement should not be made. He refers to the examination of rifles and wants to know how many were discharged and how many were not. I had a statement made by certain lawyers who came to know something about it and they say that there was a revolver found on the spot, and it was found discharged of its contents and that the bullet extracted from the body of the constable was found to be a bullet such as can be sent out from the revolver. These things go round and the idea prevails that somebody was in a terrible luck and fired off with a revolver having orders to be moderate in fire. In order to set all these things at rest, it is desirable that there should be a public inquiry. I don't know what a public inquiry would result in. It may show that the police got so thoroughly faulty that they shot one of their own number. But it is desirable that there should be a public inquiry even though the result of all this inquiry may delay for some weeks any Government Order. In these circumstances, I hope it will be possible to accept the resolution."

The Hon'ble Mr. L. Davidson:—"Your Excellency, I do not propose to detain the Council very long with my final remarks on this resolution. But there are one or two points on which I had better say a few words. There have been two references made in the Hon'ble Mr. Rama Ayyangar's question No. 81 as suggestive of a line of examination which might elicit useful facts. We have not given a detailed answer in the question but I want not to suggest for that reason that attention has not been directed to perfectly all the points mentioned in

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AND DRINKING WATER FOR CATTLE IN RESERVED FORESTS.

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"I should like one more to emphasize the fact that 'mob-ling' is only a preliminary action. The Hon'ble Mr. Narasimha Ayyar perhaps misunderstood me when I used that phrase. I was desirous of giving the impression that it was a preliminary step taken by the Inspector. In military orders it is customary before the effective part of the order is given to precede it by what is known as a preliminary action addressed to the unit concerned, sometimes this is a single word and sometimes more."

The Hon'ble Mr. R. V. NARASIMHA AYYAR:—"I know full well action was only to prepare the ground."

The Hon'ble Mr. L. DAVIDSON:—"There is nothing wrong in an Inspector giving that action. The actual order for firing could not follow until a later stage. I thought I had made this plain when I quoted from Mr. Pilly's report his statement of the general procedure to occur when the command 'mob-ling' is given."

"One more point—the story of revolvers being used. I do not know if the evidence suggests it that Mr. Kikot actually used his revolver and blew out the brains of the constable. If so, the evidence recorded shows that there no revolver was used. Mr. Kikot had not got his with him. That is specially mentioned in Mr. Pelly's report in paragraph 7: 'There were vague allusions about revolvers being used.' An interesting story by one Jaya Kaa Pillai who says to see the District Superintendent of Police for his revolver holding it behind his back when the Reserve Inspector ordered the men to fire.' There is not a shadow of truth in this. The men seemed to me to have a disordered brain. He was quite unimpaired. The District Superintendent of Police, I observe from Mr. Pilly's enquiry, states specifically that he did not see placed with him. It is incredible that the District Superintendent of Police should have it in the Reserve Inspector to order fire and then himself fire in the back of his own men himself. No revolvers were fired though one witness says the Reserve Inspector drew his revolver and replaced it at once.' I have read these passages from Mr. Pelly's report in order to show that this revolver story was not left unlooked upon."

The Hon'ble Mr. R. V. NARASIMHA AYYAR:—"All sorts of stories are going, that what was extracted from the dead man was a bullet that went out from a revolver."

The Hon'ble Mr. L. DAVIDSON:—"In the legend report which was sent up to me, there is no mention of anything of the sort; and there is no evidence that a revolver was used by any one."

"To sum up in a single sentence, the Hon'ble Mr. Narasimha Ayyar thinks that a police inquiry might throw light on who fired the fatal shot. It seems to me impossible that such a result could reasonably be expected to come from a further inquiry and I am afraid Government must accept this resolution."

The resolution was then put to the vote and lost.

RESOLUTION RE DRINKING WATER FOR CATTLE IN
RESERVED FORESTS.

The Hon'ble Mr. R. V. NARASIMHA AYYAR:—"Your Excellency, this resolution is, I believe, one not unfamiliar to this Council. It is as follows:—

'II. This Council recommends to His Excellency in Council that adequate facilities should be afforded to cattle-owners taking pasture for grazing cattle in reserve forests for getting drinking water for their cattle in or near the places where they graze.'

"I believe the provision of drinking water for cattle in grazing grounds, whether they are away from sources of water is covered by several Government provisions and I believe the Madras Commission report deals with that subject. On the end of April 1915 we had a debate in this Council on the provision of water-supply in grazing grounds. I am reading from pages 714 and 715 of Council Proceedings of 1915-16 when this statement was made by the Hon'ble Mr. Narasimha Ayyar on behalf of Government: 'It will be possible, I hope, to take some steps in that direction'—in the direction of supplying water in grazing grounds—but beyond the provision of drinking water supplies in grazing grounds, whether situated in forests or otherwise, it may not be possible to undertake any such large schemes as suggested in the Madras Commission report which the late Mr. R. V. KRISHNA SWAMI made that, now making the same recommendation which the late Mr. R. V. KRISHNA SWAMI made that, as all schemes, provision should be made for the improvement of water-supply and pure drinking water. I am making a much more modest request and I find in the course of the same debate that Sir John Alderson and that it was the object of the Government to carry out the recommendations of the Madras Commission which pointed out that wherever there were grazing grounds, Government should, as far as possible, provide water-supply for cattle that went there to graze. The reason why I have taken up a matter on which Government have not taken any liability and are making some efforts, is this: At present there has been a failure of the seasonal rains and even now in several of the interior districts like Salem the rainfall, has of the seasonal rain and even now in several of the interior districts like Salem the rainfall, has been anything but adequate. In Salem, we have had 56 percent of our usual rainfall somewhere from the new year and the consequence is that there is very little pasture in various places and in various other places where there is pasture in reserve the water-supply has run short."

(Mr. Narasimha Ayyar, Mr. Choudhury;
the President.)

[12th November 1919.]

Government have provided a few tanks and a few troughs but they are all dry. A complaint was made to the local officers and they have been promising to pay some attention to the matter. The people of Salem however found that adequate attention had not been paid and two resolutions have passed resolutions on this subject. One was at the District Conference in May when the situation was not quite so serious and that was sent up to the Government by the President of the conference and he sent me a copy asking me to press the Government to see that there is adequate provision of water-supply in grazing grounds in Government forest reserves. They readily I had to provide at the Salem Agri-horticulture conference and there they passed the same matter. I send up a copy of the resolution passed by the conference to the Chief Secretary. That also deals with the same situation which however is now rendered much worse by continued failure of rains in the Salem district. The chief difficulty is that there are a large number of persons who send a good portion of their cattle to the forest reserves to get their grazing. Usually there would be water and also grazing-grounds in most blocks but now on account of the failure of rains, a good many blocks which would be a safe bet of pasture but in which there is no provision for water and therefore in consequence the working of the forests is largely left to the subordinates and what happens is that it is hardly an offence for a cattle owner to allow the cattle to graze in one block and take water in another block for drinking. This is strictly a forest offence for which an offence if he is caught, charges the owner, but some who are brahmins do not do so. This situation has been explained to the local officers and the Collector of Salem and the forest officer proposed to lock into the matter. This difficulty continues to be felt. Some remedy must be found. There are blocks where some pasture is found without drinking water. If you do not find water in one block, permit us to go to another block where there is water—this is the request put forward in the nature conference. The reason of this is appreciated by a number of local officers and I am quite sure if the Government put themselves in touch with the local officers, they will find and what the reasonableness. I am dealing with a matter on which Government have admitted their liability. It is their duty to see how many wells could be further deepened and whatever further arrangement they may make to enable the cattle to have drinking water. There is a matter in about which has only to be pressed on the attention of the Government and I am quite sure that Government would make some early provision for the relief of the rural population.

The Hon'ble Mr. A. S. Krishna Rao seconded the resolution.

The Hon'ble Mr. M. E. Choudhury:—“ Your Excellency, the subject of provision of water-supply for cattle in forests was first of all raised by the Forest Committee who recommended that a considerable sum should be spent annually on the improvement of water-supply among other things. After the debate in the Legislative Council in which the Hon'ble Mr. Narasimha Ayyar referred, orders were issued to make adequate provision for the purpose in drawing up the annual plan of expenditure and that special measures should be made in the annual administration report of the progress of the scheme adopted during the year. Orders were issued accordingly but the date of the order is 22nd June 1914 and almost immediately after that was broken out and subsequently very strict financial restrictions were imposed by the Government. In 1915 orders were issued that “all expenditure which can be postponed without creating inconvenience must be postponed, and that no provision should be made for new schemes unless they are of pressing urgency.” In the following year, it was laid down that measures involving increased expenditure should not be introduced unless there was an immediate necessity or unless they were absolutely unobjectionable. That is the reason for much not being done up to the present time. About Rs. 3,400 were spent last year and Rs. 4,500 the year before, but as soon as financial restrictions are removed, we have every intention of carrying out the programme. I accept the resolution.”

The Hon'ble Mr. D. V. Narasimha Ayyar:—“ May I request information? How now means of urgent necessity, you can provide money. These conferences are almost a sight. I would like to know whether some order the order something cannot be done.”

The Hon'ble Mr. M. E. Choudhury:—“ This is a matter for the local officers to deal with and if in any particular case, matters are represented to them, I have no doubt that special relief would be granted. They would report it to me. The Collector of Salem reported to me some time ago that there was insufficient pasture and therefore I decided to stop the supply of hay for the army from the Salem district. In Bellary and Kolar considerable concessions were made in the way of allowing cattle to have free grazing and of throwing open reserves and of even allowing the cattle to be fed on the leaves of trees. When the local officers stand on objection to that. Whenever representations are made by local authorities of districts, we are prepared to make similar concessions. If he would represent to the District Forest Officer or to the Collector of Salem in which way relief is urgently required, I have not the slightest doubt that it will be given.”

The Hon'ble Mr. D. V. Narasimha Ayyar:—“ As something is going to be done, I withdraw my resolution. (Laughter.)

“ I understood it has been accepted.”

The Hon'ble the President:—“ It does not matter.”

With the permission of His Excellency the President, the resolution was withdrawn.

RESOLUTION AS SCALE OF GRAZING FEES IN RESERVES NOT
TO BE INCREASED.

29th December 1918. (Mr. Narasimha Ayyar; Mr. Coochman.)

RESOLUTION AS SCALE OF GRAZING FEES IN RESERVES NOT TO
BE INCREASED.

The Hon'ble Mr. B. V. NARASIMHA AYYAR:—“The resolution that I have the honour to move read in these terms:—

“III. This Council recommends to His Excellency in Council that the scale of grazing fees in reserves should not be raised.”

“With reference to this resolution, Your Excellency, the facts are slightly more complicated than those of the last resolution. The same Government conference to which I referred in dealing with the last resolution dealt also with these facts about the grazing fees. The facts are, in various places, different rates are being charged for permits for cattle, in some places these same, in some places four annas; that was the state of affairs in Salem and in its immediate back and I find in other places, different rates were charged for different people. Question No. 10, off shows that for different sets of people different rates are levied. In the case of Lumbahli, the charges are asked from some three to ten rupees; in the Salem district, the rate has been asked in some places from four annas to eight annas in some other places, from three annas to one anna. The Government conference provided, with the knowledge in raising the grazing fee and the hardship was all the greater because it came into effect this year in certain places; effect was given to the raised fees from the 1st of July. By the 1st of July people were hard hit by the increase being put into effect and people are feeling hard pressed on account of the higher rates. They were expecting free grazing of the cattle. Many of the cattleowners and some of their cattle to the forest and keep others to be fed on their own pastures and when there was a failure of rain and pastures failed, nothing, they said with the remaining cattle and they hoped that Government would give them free grazing, but they found that, instead of getting free grazing, on the 1st of July the rates were raised. That is the position which seemed of them felt very heavily and at the agricultural conference near which I presided, many of them hoped that Government would, on that way to cancel their arrangements from the 1st of July and in many other places proposals are still held in abeyance. In this resolution though I say that it should not be raised, it may be taken, therefore that what I mean is this, in places where it has been raised, the previous state of things should be restored such as places where there was no raise, no rate should be levied. In the first place, the reason is owing to the peculiar conditions of this year. In the second place I may point out that there is hardly any necessity to increase the scale of grazing fees. I do not know on what particular grounds grazing fees have been raised. I shall await the reply of the Hon'ble Mr. Coochman before I say anything as to the reasons for the scale of the fees being raised. As present, as conditions are in the present year, it is simply desirable that the scale of grazing fees should not be raised. With these words, I place this resolution before this Council.”

The Hon'ble Mr. K. CHIDAMBARAMBA MATHAYER seconded the resolution.

The Hon'ble Mr. M. K. COOCHMAN:—“Your Excellency, from the wording of the resolution I thought that the Hon'ble Mr. Narasimha Ayyar was going to raise a general question throughout the Presidency about raising the scale of fees. But if I understood him right, he is raising the question only as regards the Salem district. Am I right in understanding him so?”

The Hon'ble Mr. B. V. NARASIMHA AYYAR:—“That is not so, because the Hon'ble Mr. Siva Rao says that the rates have been raised in other districts also.”

The Hon'ble Mr. M. K. COOCHMAN:—“The subject is vast one and the Forest Committee have gone through it so thoroughly that I do not know where to begin. I suppose most non-official members have read the Forest Committee's report and they must be aware of the history of the subject. I may just recall to their mind the fact that the evidence of witnesses examined by the Commission went to show the general feeling that forests were being overgrazed and that some restriction was necessary. I could give you a very large number of quotations from the Forest Committee's report to bear out that point. But I may read a few extracts from the evidence taken by the Commission:—

(1) By M. R. R. A. Subbarayaiah Gow, B.A., B.L., Pudukkottai, Nilgiris.

Q.—You expressed yourself rather strongly in favour of limitation?

A.—Yes.

Q.—Why?

A.—To prevent overgrazing.

Q.—In your opinion, are the Government forests overgrazed at present?

A.—I think they are.

Q.—And the result is?

A.—There is not sufficient pasture.

Q.—Have you had any personal knowledge of the grievances of the villagers of oppression, and what do you prefer to be the principal grievance?

A.—The principal grievance seems to be there being no limitation whatsoever.

Q.—Is it that they generally regard that as a grievance?

A.—They do.

Q.—But if the limitation was enforced some ryots will be able to get no grazing at all?

A.—There will be some provision made.

(Mr. Chisholm.)

(19th November 1918.)

Q.—You would have to exclude many of the cattle which now graze?

A.—Yes. Many of the agricultural cattle may be excluded.

(C) By Mr. Macdonald Stuart Smith.

Q.—How many do you send to the Government farm?

A.—All the.

Q.—Is there good grazing there?

A.—No, but growing.

Q.—Why?

A.—Because there are too many cattle grazing in it.

Q.—Is the grass injured by unlimited grazing?

A.—Yes, and the trees.

(D) By Major James Keith of Edinburgh.

Q.—Do you think there are too many cattle grazing in your reserve?

A.—Too many cattle. It is overgrazed.

Q.—Is that the reason that there is nothing to eat in it?

A.—Yes. The cattle are very many and the grass is very little.

Q.—Would the grazing be better if so many cattle do not go in it?

A.—If only 100 cattle go to the reserve, there will be more grass.

(E) By Mr. James Keith of Edinburgh.

Q.—Why do you not send any of your cattle to Government farms?

A.—It is not worth while. Only poor and helpless people that have no other go send their cattle to Government farms. There is no good grass in it, almost nothing.

Q.—Why is that?

A.—Because the forest people do not reserve it when it ought to be reserved, when the time is right, as we do. The nature of the soil of the district is not favourable to the growth of good grass. Lastly they allow too many cattle to graze there, and my cattle will not have sufficient grazing.

Q.—Do you consider limitation essential?

A.—Yes; without limitation there will be no use.

Q.—You think it is better that few cattle should be fed well and others badly fed?

A.—In the other case all will be badly fed. You let in as many cattle as that black can afford to feed.

Q.—Is that way will the grazing be improved?

A.—Yes.

Q.—If you were a member of a parliament in these circumstances how would you limit grazing?

A.—I would regulate the grazing according to the area cultivated and the total number of cattle to be admitted to that reserve. The highest I can allow is one animal for every four acres.

Q.—What are the difficulties in Government forests?

A.—There is not much grass in the reserves.

(F) By Mr. James Keith of Edinburgh.

Q.—Do you think that the number of cattle grazing in the Government reserves should be limited?

A.—It depends upon the size of the reserve.

Q.—Should it be limited according to the area and the grazing available?

A.—Yes. It is necessary.

Q.—Or should all be allowed to graze if they pay?

A.—It is only an amount of that that we do not go to the reserve area if we are allowed to.

Q.—Is it overgrazed?

A.—Yes. It is overgrazed and there is no control. Some infected cattle from other places also come there.

(G) By Mr. J. R. N. F. Kitchin, Minister of Agriculture, Union of South Africa.

Q.—I gather from your written statement that you are in favour of limiting grazing in reserves?

A.—Yes; because, I think, at present, they are overgrazed, and they have deteriorated for want of control.

**RESOLUTION AS TO SCALE OF GRAZING FEES IN RESERVES NOT
TO BE INCREASED.** 217

1928 NOVEMBER 1913.] (Mr. Crookson.)

"A very large number of instances I could pick out from the Forest Committee's report, but I will not trouble you with many of those. The Hon'ble Mr. James Agnew was a strong supporter of limitations and heavy punishment when cattle went into forests. I shall read what the Hon'ble Mr. A. S. Krishna Rao says—

By Mr. R. R. A. S. Krishna Rao Gera, Pabli, Billore.

Q.—Will you please explain?

A.—So far as agricultural cattle are concerned, grazing may be limited. I am for limitation of grazing. The argument being had for the quantity and quality of pasture available and the number of cattle in the particular area, the number of cattle allowed for free grazing must also be limited.

"The Forest Committee dealt with the question and they pointed out that it was impossible for Government officials to select when cattle should be allowed to graze and when should not. They proposed to establish forest panchayats throughout the Presidency to control grazing in forests where grazing was the chief occupation. In the other districts where grazing was not the chief occupation, they proposed to retain the forests under the management of the department, but to try and get the people to limit grazing. Subsequently, the Government decided to introduce those what is called the forest village system; in return for allowing them to graze, we allow them a rebate of the greater portion of the fee if they limit the number of cattle and if they protect the forests from fire and other damages. Before we can get them to agree to that, we have to reduce the fee. If the fee is only Rs. 4 and we say 'If you behave well throughout the year, we will give you back the Rs. 4' that is not a sufficient inducement. If we reduce it to Rs. 3 there will be something to bargain with. If a man has 20 cows, and pays Rs. 4 for each it will be only Rs. 12-0-0. But if he pays Rs. 3 he will have to pay Rs. 24.

"It is a big question, and there will be greater reason for him to co-operate with us. In the forest hills we have given people free grazing on condition that they see to protect the forest. Your father last, we refunded over Rs. 7,000 to Malabar; because they helped in saving the sanctified areas from damage. We raise the fee in the first instance and give it all back to them if the conditions we lay down for the essential requirements of the forests are kept up. That is one thing. As regard to grazing areas where grazing is an essential consideration and we do not care very much about the forests, we are trying to introduce panchayats. That was the substance which the Hon'ble Mr. Bannabhatta said and his colleagues considered was the only satisfactory scheme. They were of opinion that people throughout the Presidency were quite willing to more forward and take up all these minor panchayat management. But experience shows that they either overestimated the opinion of the villagers by the forest authorities. The fact is that as long as forest guards are satisfied with the regulations made and as long as they allow the high privileges which the villagers bargain for, all goes on well and there is no complaint. It is only when a forest guard is opposed by some energetic superior officers with the privileges and authority which the villagers bargain for. Suppose the forest guard has an expensive wedding in his house. Then he wishes to make the usual As a rule, they get on very well together. In several districts it has been reported to me, in two districts I have been told, by the Collectors themselves that when they went round to get the people to agree to panchayats they said 'Why should we bother, we are able to get along with forest guards.' Therefore it is quite clear that the fear of oppression is not a sufficient motive for them to take up large scale minor panchayat management. The latest figures, I find, show that there are less than 500 square miles under panchayat management, that is about 3 per cent of the reserved forests in the Presidency is actually under panchayat management. The question is how to induce the people to take them up under panchayat management, which we all want. We want to see the words of the authors of the reform scheme to disturb their peace of mind. We want to put pressure upon them to take them up and we do it by raising the fee. We say 'if you do not take up the forest management under panchayats, we shall raise the fee.' The way it works is this: if there are 1,000 cattle grazing in the forest and if they pay Rs. 250, we say that next year it would be Rs. 300; but if you like, take it under panchayat pay Rs. 250, we say that next year it would be Rs. 200, that is to say, the average assessment of the panchayat is management and pay only Rs. 200, instead of the amount required to keep up the guard and therefore the result would be that they would have to pay Rs. 200 instead of Rs. 250. Here again, although we are sensibly raising the fee, we are really reducing it and we are doing so to induce them to take up self-government. In some cases they do come forward and take up the management.

"I should like Hon'ble Members to understand what a very small thing the fee actually is. It is Rs. 4 a year for feeding a cow. It is really nothing at all. In its effect on the cattle of the Presidency Mr. Bannabhatta estimates that an animal one year old will be worth on an average Rs. 20 (in order to obtain that Rs. 20 the owner has only to pay 4 annas grazing the animal in the pasture and for an expenditure of Rs. 20, he gets Rs. 20). That is about 4/00 per cent. My Hon'ble friend Mr. Bannabhatta who knows the wants of merchants in Malabar will be able to tell you if they would consider this a satisfactory rate of profit. If you take plough-cattle, a man pays 6 annas a year for getting a pair of plough-cattle and that represents less than one day's hire, is just then a day they can earn their living for a year. I think very

THE "RESOLUTION RE SCALE OF GRAZING" FEES IN RESERVES NOT
TO BE INCREASED.

(Mr. Cochrane; Mr. Chidambaram Madhayer; [19th November 1918.
Mr. Narasimha Ayyar.]

few of us are in that lucky position (laughter). The Hon'ble Mr. Chidambaram has on a previous occasion been pleased to say that my salary was fat. I am sure I could not live for a year on one day's salary and I do not know if he could live for a year on his one day's salary as a wall.

As to the amazing cattle, how could the five demands cannot be considered high; I find it difficult to believe that the amount they produce is worth less than 4 annas. If it is worth 4 annas, they should not mind paying it. If it is not worth 4 annas there is no use sending them to the forest. The actual fee now levied represents nothing at all. Therefore the main object we have in raising the fee is to improve grazing and protect the grazing grounds; we have also the interests of the forests in our mind. If too many cattle graze, the forests will disappear in course of time. Suppose every year all the young trees are grazed down; in course of time there would be no trees to take the place of the old trees and all the trees will have died out. I would like Hon'ble Member to see the picture which illustrates the difference between a place where there has been grazing and a place where there has been no grazing. If we have too many cattle grazing, it can only result in the complete disappearance of the forest and that is the reason why we try to restrict the number of cattle to graze to such a number as the forest can reasonably stand. I hope that no Hon'ble Member here will have any idea that we are trying to amass a little more money out of the ryots. I hope they will be satisfied that our main consideration is the improvement of our grazing grounds by raising the fee and that although we seem to raise the grazing fee it is actually within the power of the people to get back the whole lot if they cooperate with us in reducing the excessive number of cattle and in protecting the forests. I hope this will satisfy the Hon'ble Mr. Narasimha Ayyar because this will apply particularly to the Salem district. In Salem we have raised the fee to 6 annas but we hope to introduce the forest village system by this means, by which we hope to be in a position to refund it. Therefore, I think, this explanation will quite satisfy the Hon'ble Member that it is reasonable and in the interests of the people."

The Hon'ble Mr. K. CHIDAMBARAM MADHAYER:—"May I know what extent of grazing ground exists in each district and the proportion it bears to the cultivable area. My own fear is that there is very little public grazing ground so far as I am aware in a district like Tanjore."

The Hon'ble Mr. M. K. COCHRAN:—"I am only speaking of reserve forests."

The Hon'ble Mr. K. CHIDAMBARAM MADHAYER:—"The Hon'ble Mr. Cochrane explained that this raising of fees was due to his desire to keep the grazing grounds in a better condition. The first question is whether there are grazing-grounds. If there is a sufficient extent of grazing-grounds, it may mean that raising the scale of fees may bring out an expenditure of the great policy of the Government. That is why I asked the question whether in districts where there are common grazing grounds, whether their extent is at present really enough to justify such a policy."

The Hon'ble Mr. R. V. NARASIMHA AYYAR:—"This beautiful bill has got such pleasing speech properties that on the last occasion when my Hon'ble Friend said that he accepted the resolution, I did not understand what he said. On this occasion I did not understand his last words. He seems to have said that there were some prohibitions in Salem and that the forest village system might be specially developed there and in view of that, they have raised the fee. I was not able to make out exactly. May I know what he meant?"

The Hon'ble Mr. M. K. COCHRAN:—"What I said was that in the Salem district there are large areas of scrub forest which we want to protect by the introduction of the forest village system. We want to offer the villagers special concessions which will amount to very many cows in giving them free grazing provided they agree to certain restrictions."

The Hon'ble Mr. R. V. NARASIMHA AYYAR:—"I presume it will apply not merely to the Malaya but to all people."

The Hon'ble Mr. M. K. COCHRAN:—"Yes."

The Hon'ble Mr. R. V. NARASIMHA AYYAR:—"May I know whether it is different from the forest prohibitions that we are starting?"

The Hon'ble Mr. M. K. COCHRAN:—"Different."

The Hon'ble Mr. R. V. NARASIMHA AYYAR:—"Your Hon'ship, I am in this matter that the main question seems to be this: I believe all members will agree with the Hon'ble Mr. Cochrane in saying that there should not be overgrazing and that limits should be placed upon it. The extracts he read from the evidence given before the Forest Committee that overgrazing should be prevented are quite convincing; but the only question is whether the placing of the limit should be by raising the fee. On that matter, it is not quite clear that the doing of the limit should necessarily be by raising the fee. The Hon'ble Mr. Cochrane has advocated some other means. He seems to be of opinion that increased expenditure is required for grazing these grazing grounds and therefore it is just as well to get some more money out of cattle-owners and added to that, he says that the change from 4 annas to 6 annas is so small and the profit secured by a person who sends his cattle to graze is so great that one should not make any complaint in the matter. That was the impression I formed when the matter was first mentioned to me. But I cannot tell there are reasons for such complaint. At present there are persons who own 50 or 60 heads of cattle and keep them for manure purposes. If the owner of 50 cattle is

**RESOLUTIONS OF COUNCIL OF CHIEF MINISTERS IN RESPECTS NOT TO BE
INCREASED AND A COMMITTEE TO INVESTIGATE THE NATURE,
ETC., IN REGARD TO THE INFLUENZA EPIDEMIC.**

18TH NOVEMBER 1918.] (Mr. Narasimha Ayyar, Mr. Siva Rao.)

acted to prevent Ex. 24-3-0 but Ex. 25, be doesn't that this case Ex. 12-5-0 is an official burden and especially when it comes of a case like when he wishes to get more fodder for his cattle; and when as a matter of fact, he gets less fodder, it does seem to me that there is difficulty to the cattle-owners. As to the argument that the man has got such a large return for his fee; that represents only one side. On the other side it may be said that the Government keep these cattle for such a long period that they get very valuable manure and the manure that the Government get is much more than counterbalanced by the value of the cow, namely, Rs. 30. If the real object is to disturb the contentment of the people in the language of the Hon'ble Solicitor, it is a novel and ingenious plea that is put forward. I do not know what to say to it but it does disturb their contentment and I am that and that is why they have asked me to move this resolution in this month. I do think that it has disturbed their contentment. If it will be the effect of having more panchayats, I shall rejoice. I know, however, my own district whether raising the fee will result in forcing more panchayats and without any discretion the Salem people are in some places left without panchayats and responsibility being laid on their own shoulders. What the Hon'ble Mr. Commissioner says that in some places they do not want panchayats is quite true. In point of fact, the present system may be described as a system of pseudo-operation by widespread corruption, which makes it possible for the people to get on well and difficulties arise only when there is a difference between the forest guard and the people. In some places, at any rate, I found that the district forest officer was not able to provide grazing ground, far from some which were willing to form panchayats. Anyhow, I do not know whether the attempt to constitute more of these forest village panchayats would result in any benefit to all the people concerned. I have myself had experience of one set of people who come complaining to me that their annual sweet of land had been taken and they had been asked to go in under the forest reserve system and made responsible for the protection of the and other damage. I do not know whether the forest village system will give relief to a large number of people. I am glad it is tried and I hope the Hon'ble Mr. Commissioner will try to take it further. At present, it appears to me that the difficulty which made the agriculturists of Salem meet together and put forward this resolution, still exists. At any rate, during the present year I thought it would be possible for the Government to agree that the scale of grazing fees should not be raised. Under those circumstances, I would press this resolution on the attention of the Council and the Government in the circumstances of this year.

The resolution was put to the vote and lost.

**RESOLUTION OF A COMMITTEE TO INVESTIGATE THE NATURE, ETC.,
IN REGARD TO THE INFLUENZA EPIDEMIC.**

The Hon'ble Mr. P. SIVA RAO:—“The resolution which I have the honour to move reads thus:—

“IV. That Council recommends to His Excellency the Governor in Council that a committee of ‘experts’ may be appointed to enquire into the nature and causes of the present ‘influenza’ epidemic and to suggest suitable remedies therefor, and also that urgent steps may be taken to combat the disease and to afford medical and other relief to the people suffering in the various parts of the Presidency.”

“The Hon'ble Government are aware that the epidemic of influenza has been violently raging in this Presidency not merely in the important cities, but also in almost every village as well with unprecedented virulence. It has been so raging for the last six months or so. It first broke out in the month of July in Bombay and it was labelled as ‘Spanish influenza’ in the first instance, and from Bombay it seems to have been communicated to various parts of the country and then spread with wonderful rapidity almost throughout the length and breadth of the other India. Nothing is known about the nature of this epidemic; I may say that it has disabled many during the last six months; it has attacked and broken out in almost every village, and in the villages it has attacked, almost the major portion of the population seems to have been affected, sometimes two-thirds, sometimes 50 per cent of the population and very many cases have proved fatal. I may say that the duration of death day in this disease are not available, no doubt in the municipal towns, they have been sending up returns of deaths due to this cause to the Bombay Commissioner but as is apparent from the answer to question No. 5 on this subject there have been no accurate returns of the number of deaths due to this cause. It has been stated that there is no special reliance for the purpose and the Government have been pleased to say ‘having regard to the qualifications of the staff available for registration of vital statistics, the Government do not consider it practicable to adopt the Hon'ble Member's suggestion.’ So it is a pity that accurate statistics are not available and it is only in case of serious and epidemic spreading over 25,000 population, that returns are available. I may give some idea of the havoc which this epidemic has been playing in this Presidency. In the City of Madras, the deaths were over 700 to 800 per day and in a town like Bellary the mortality rose to 60 and 70 and in smaller villages, the work has been more dreadful on account of want of medical relief; in a small village containing about 900

222 RESOLUTION AS A COMMITTEE TO INVESTIGATE THE NATURE,
ETC., IN REGARD TO THE INFLUENZA EPIDEMIC.

(*Major-Genl. Giffard; Mr. Ahmed Tamsi Narebhai*) [15TH NOVEMBER 1918.]

and there is a great deal to be known about epidemic disease. I really feel, Sir, that it is impossible to expect as is the present depleted position of the services to undertake an inquiry which is being undertaken by more capable people all over the world. I am afraid Madras cannot hope, until it gets its whole staff, to do any work and by the time the staff returns, the epidemic will have ceased.

"The second part of the resolution suggests that urgent steps may be taken to combat the disease and to afford medical and other relief to the people suffering in the various parts of the Presidency." Your Excellency, I may say that as far as I have been empowered and the part of the department under my control, urgent steps have been taken. Every man who can be spared has been put on duty, but Your Excellency's Government know perfectly well that the Medical Department of this Presidency is, very largely, not under the control of the Surgeon-General. It is split up into 24 different departments with 24 different administrators and if these administrators of the medical department of the Presidency have not done all they can to take urgent steps to afford medical relief to the people, it is not my fault. Those who have applied to me for help have received it as quickly as possible. I cannot supply specialists when they do not exist and there is no one transferring specialists from one part to the other when the epidemic has spread all over the Presidency. District Bated Panchayats have, at their disposal, a certain number of assistant and sub-assistant surgeons and they might be asking they like without referring to Government or to the heads of the department. They have a certain number of dispensaries where they could stock medicines and if they want more medicines urgently, we expect Indian Madras will supply them; if they want more money, if they have to incur more expenses, they can ask Government for extra money. As for every medical coming to Madras are concerned, I have pushed these through at once. It is only yesterday that I had an urgent letter from Bangalore and my Personal Assistant is at this moment at the Medical Store to see that the medicines go away by to-night's mail. It is not fair to say that urgent steps should be taken when we have done everything that we can with the resources under our control. If, as the Hon'ble Mr. Rana says, nothing has been done by local boards, and if they have made so much to do nothing, then that is not my fault; that is the fault of the local boards. That is a fault, if it is a fault, of allowing local self-government to manage medical affairs all over the Presidency. As far as help is concerned, I am prepared to help in any way. I have done so from the first. The Madras Municipality came to me and at once we closed the Medical Schools and closed the Medical College and we asked all the students to go out to help the Health Officer and allowed everybody who was to go to the people whom the Hon'ble Mr. Rana mentioned and help them; whomsoever possible. We asked every district board president or chairman of municipalities to form their committees as plague inspectors or sanitary inspectors to go out and treat the people; but if they wish to do so, they will get every encouragement from the Government, from the Surgeon-General and from the Sanitary Commissioners. I wish it were possible to do more as far as treatment is concerned. We have been greatly handicapped by the fact in the suburban parts of the Presidency, that the habits of the people are such that they spread the disease with extraordinary rapidity. When an ordinary village is ill with fever especially in a cold place—that is why the epidemic has been more fatal in the hills than in the plains—he will go away and cover himself with a blanket and breathe his own breath and poison himself till he produces pneumonia. It is also the custom in most Indian villages to assemble a sick person's friends in the village and not only that, but he sends for those who were they may be. That is absolutely the best way of spreading the disease. When I was in Calcutta, I was told that it is commonly believed by the common people that it was sinful and unchristian to take medicine when you have the disease, that some godless will be displeased by the taking of medicine. You cannot blame us if the people in their unfortunate ignorance infect themselves in this manner. If either the Hon'ble Member or the Hon'ble Member of the resolution propose something definite or something new, I should jump at it; but it is hardly fair to come and say that nothing has been done by Government or by the Medical Department. We have, I submit, done the best that we can with my depleted staff and in the face of a population which did not want to be treated in most cases. Supposing we are able to get vaccine to vaccinate for the disease, it is very doubtful what the effect of it will be. It has only been tried in very few cases. Supposing it is proved to be a vaccine and supposing it is proved to be cheap and easy to obtain, I feel certain that we should have some difficulty in applying this remedy to the people as we had in making them before its introduction for plague or in vaccination. I am afraid the epidemic will have passed away before this kind of treatment can be popularised. I think as I said before that although I am in complete sympathy with those who spoke on this resolution, I do not think that any advantage would be gained by passing this resolution."

The Hon'ble Rana Belahar A. T. G. M. AHMED TAMS NAREBHAI:—"Your Excellency, I have noted the suggestions by the Hon'ble the Surgeon-General and I quite agree with him in certain points. As he promised it will do a great deal of help to get a stop to the epidemic, by stopping several small dispensaries in big towns or towns, in district municipalities and to meet the same expense, may I request Your Excellency's Government to issue a Government Order intimating the intention of the Government to supply extra medicines against the small dispensaries opened in the districts by the municipalities or the taluk boards or the district boards and also to meet the extra expense by employing extra men, sub-assistant surgeons over and above what they have at present? If this is done, I think it will do something to put a stop to this influenza disease."

RESOLUTION RE A COMMITTEE TO INVESTIGATE THE NATURE, 228
 ETC., IN REGARD TO THE INFLUENZA EPIDEMIC.

19th November 1918.] (Mr. A. S. Krishna Rao; Mr. M. Ramachandra Rao.)

The Hon'ble Mr. A. S. Krishna Rao:—“ Your Excellency, the speaker of the Hon'ble Mr. Siva Rao consists of two parts which may be dealt with separately. The first part suggests ‘this Council recommends to His Excellency the Governor in Council that a committee of experts may be appointed to inquire into the nature and cause of the present influenza epidemic and to suggest suitable measures therefor.’ The second part suggests ‘that urgent steps may be taken to combat the disease and to afford medical and other relief to the people suffering in the various parts of the Presidency’.

“ So far as the first portion of this resolution is concerned, the Hon'ble the Surgeon-General has pointed out the difficulty of the problem and he suggested that, with the staff which is now depleted of its full strength, there are no experts available for the purpose. So far as that is concerned, I do not think that the Government have, at any time, grudged giving such advice in the matter of combating the disease as they have at their disposal. If it is possible to obtain the advice of experts and if it is possible to suggest definite means of combating the disease I have no doubt that the earliest opportunity will be taken by the Government to spread that knowledge in the rural areas.

“ So far as the second part of the resolution is concerned, I am one of those who have all along been advocating the cause of local bodies being entrusted with the duty of administering medical aid. I would not for one moment suggest a course which will take away that responsibility from the local bodies. I am at one with the Hon'ble the Surgeon-General in thinking that, so long as local bodies are in charge of medical institutions, whether they be district hospitals or dispensaries, they should take the initiative in that regard, do all that lies in their power to combat the disease, get whatever staff is available, improve the staff in the utmost of their capacity and satisfactorily deal with this problem. I think it would have been more satisfactory if the Hon'ble the Surgeon-General had stated—he has intimated it, but I think the position can be made clearer—that in view of the peculiar nature of the disease and in view of the special exigencies in which local bodies must have been put in meeting this epidemic, Government would be prepared to render additional financial assistance. That is an important question which I wish to place before the Government at this stage. These local bodies may be encouraged to do all that lies in their power to the utmost of their capacity without shirking any expenditure, but meeting it boldly, with the assurance that to meet a deficit Government would be prepared to render assistance. I believe if that all I can were definitely assured, much can be done in the way of combating this disease. I know that in several places, remedial steps were taken at considerable expenditure. For instance, so far as the Nizam municipality is concerned, it is a poor municipality; and it had to undertake considerable expense in combating this disease. I hope God will shield any plague of the disease but within a short time, we are it outside. We had to spend medicines as freely as possible, and we distributed them throughout the town with the help of several voluntary workers. The result was that several hospitals had been depleted of their medicines and Indians had to be sent up to secure their stock. I take advantage of this opportunity to impress upon the Government that they should not only supply all available men, not only encourage certified private medical practitioners to take up such work but be prepared to allot funds as liberally as possible, to enable local bodies to take up this work and to discharge their duty satisfactorily as they are sure to do.”

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur M. Ramachandra Rao:—“ My Lord, I agree with the Hon'ble the Surgeon-General in thinking that an useful purpose will be served by the appointment of a committee of experts in regard to influenza. As he has pointed out, the disease has spread throughout the world and every person are consulting and taking steps to investigate the disease and formulate remedies that may be necessary in this matter. But My Lord, the point which arises for immediate practical solution is how local bodies and municipalities in the medical might discharge their responsibility in regard to medical relief in the outbreak. The Hon'ble the Surgeon-General said that it was not his fault if local bodies did not take the necessary steps in the matter. But I rather think that they have taken some steps. I, as chairman of a municipality, received a telegram from the Government to report to them what steps have been taken in the municipality for which I am responsible in regard to the fighting against this disease and I take it that the telegram went round all over the Presidency and it is quite clear that the Hon'ble Sir Alexander Cowley would probably enquire the Hon'ble the Surgeon-General took municipalities and district boards have taken such steps as are necessary for fighting against this disease. Therefore, there was no default so far as local bodies are concerned, in view of they can do meet the situation. But we quite recognise that the great difficulty in regard to the present situation is in regard to the shortage of medical men in the Presidency. There are some available in the Presidency towns and towns who are available in Presidency towns and district towns are not enough to meet the current needs of the municipalities and the local boards.

“ Just before this meeting was announced, I sent a resolution in a much more definite form than the one of which notice has been given. I definitely suggested to the Hon'ble Sir Alexander Cowley that a sum of one lakh of rupees should be immediately distributed to the local boards and municipalities as subsidies for taking suitable measures against influenza. The Hon'ble Sir Alexander Cowley wrote to me acknowledging my letter and is explained to me that nothing particular could be done; but I do not know whether he is prepared to help the municipalities and local boards in regard to this additional expenditure. So far as I can see, the thing that can be immediately done is to afford such relief as we can by distributing more

RESOLUTION BY A COMMITTEE TO INVESTIGATE THE NATURE, ETC., 203
IN REGARD TO THE INFLUENZA EPIDEMIC.

19th NOVEMBER 1918.]

(The President; Maj.-Genl. Giffard;
Mr. M. Ramaswami Rao, Sir Alexander Curlew,
Mr. Narasimha Aggar.)

any lesson from Bombay. I have never suggested that the Government have not done much or that the local bodies have not done anything but I said that much more can be done in the matter. As regards experts, it is just possible to get experts from outside; if that is not possible, one can not make a request as Bombay has done to the Government of India to arrange for experts and to have a technical committee to prepare to bear a fair share of the expenditure? With these words, I gave the resolution for the acceptance of the Council."

His Excellency the President:—"Does the Honourable Gentleman wish to divide the Council?"

The Hon'ble Major-General G. G. GIFFARD:—"Your Excellency . . ."

The Hon'ble Mr. Babubhai M. RAMASWAMI RAO:—"Before the Hon'ble the Surgeon-General replies, may I ask the Hon'ble Sir Alexander Curlew to consider my request for money?"

The Hon'ble Sir ALEXANDER CURLEW:—"I will mention it."

The Hon'ble Major-General G. G. GIFFARD:—"After hearing the discussion we come back to the same point where we began. Suggestions that have been made are that private practitioners should be employed, that sanitary inspectors and plague inspectors should be employed, that organized relief should be taken to the villages by medical or semi-medical people and lastly that Ayurvedic practitioners should be asked to help. I have not had specific reports from other parts of the Presidency but it is not possible to create medical practitioners, other Government ones or private ones. Every Government one has been working at full blast and every private one has been employed in private work and if you had advertised for a private one, you could have got none unless you pay fabulous sums. There are very few private practitioners in this Presidency unfortunately, and if you scan the list of our private practitioners you will find hardly any of them live in towns of less than 5,000 inhabitants. Most of them live in towns of over 10,000 and most of them crowd into great towns. This question is a new one to me. I was not sharing my one but I was only quoting the Hon'ble Mr. Sir Rao's own words when he said that local bodies were not doing anything. I was not making that statement, but it was the Hon'ble Mr. Sir Rao who made that statement. I understood that he now says that he did not intend that it should be taken in that way. If local bodies and asked one for specific advice, I should have been delighted to give it. What we did was to depute Major Elwes to go to Bombay to ascertain whether it was really influenza or a more formidable and unknown disease. When he was on his way in the train to Bombay, Doctor Gibbon and Colonel Linwood were able simultaneously to ascertain from a number of patients that it was plain influenza. But as I have already stated, why this influenza happened to be so virulent and so fatal is a matter not yet settled and may not be settled for many years to come. Major Elwes arrived in Bombay and he consulted the doctors there and he came back in a couple of days. The bacteriologists there were quite satisfied that it was pure influenza and so there was no need for him to stay any longer."

The Hon'ble Mr. B. Y. NARASIMHA AGGAR:—"Is it plain influenza or plague influenza?"

The Hon'ble Major-General G. G. GIFFARD:—"It is plain influenza. I mean to say, it was not complicated by any other micro-organisms. It was thought at first that it might be a world-wide epidemic, a disease which is produced in cases of bad wounds—blood-poisoning."

"At the back of people's minds, there was an idea that it might have been due to the terrible world-struggle, but, as a matter of fact, in every case we have been able to examine as far as critically and carefully, only influenza has been found. It takes a very considerable time to be quite sure that you are dealing with the influenza bacillus. In every case we found it was plain, unaccompanied, uncomplicated influenza. It has been suggested to me since this debate began that I might have said out to every one a request of the parties and asked evidence to transmit. I admit that I might have done it. I thought that as much had been written about it in all the public papers and the District Medical and Sanitary Officers and other medical officers knew very much or as much as I knew about it. When Major Elwes came from Bombay, we actually asked the Pathology Board to send out, to every one in the Presidency who can read, a description of what was to do and how to avoid getting it. I believe it went out in millions of copies and I am quite willing and I propose now at once to do what has been suggested to me and get my officers to help me to write a manual and send it to the public press and to the Pathology Board. The question whether money can be obtained from Government is a matter for the Finance Minister to answer. If further suggestions are wanted from me as to what district board president or town board, possibly or municipal chairman might do, even now, to suggest the disease, I shall be delighted to give my advice to any one who asks it. But nobody has yet asked for it officially and it is not the custom for the Surgeon-General to send out gratuitous advice or then matters to presidents of district boards. If you want such publicity as can be obtained by speaking in this House, I may say that there is no specific treatment. There is no actual drug which will cure the disease. The patient can be made more comfortable and he may be nursed through, while in pneumonia it is the same way as far as he is concerned though in pneumonia there are other means. If people would avoid infection, the mortality would decrease enormously and the way to avoid infection is to keep away from sick people and to put persons in the verandah or under a tree in the open air and to avoid the habit of sneezing in a sick

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IN REGARD TO THE INFLUENZA EPIDEMIC.

(*Maj. Genl. Giffard; Mr. Alexander Gordon;
Mr. Siva Rao; the President; Mr. Krishna Rao;
Mr. Ranga Acharya; Mr. Venkayya Rao;
Mr. Narasimha Ayyar.*)

[19th November 1918.]

room and prevent the patients suffering themselves up with blankets and shawls. I do not think I need pursue the subject any further. If any local body desires to have advice, I shall be only too glad to give it to them. If advice means spending money, there are only two ways; one is to let themselves and the other is to ask Government.

The Hon'ble Mr. ANNAIAH CHAKRABORTY:—“ Your Excellency, I did not hear the Hon'ble Mr. Siva Rao in his original remarks say that local bodies took no action. I suppose he did say that.”

The Hon'ble Mr. P. SIVA RAO:—“ I said local bodies.”

The Hon'ble Mr. ANNAIAH CHAKRABORTY:—“ My impression is that all the local bodies in the country have done as much as lay in their power. Returns were obtained from municipal councils and the district boards and they have replied that there is no reason to suppose that they have not done their best. The truth is as the Director of Hygiene said in a speech which I saw this morning that epidemic has taught us nothing; we have not got sufficient staff of medical men in the country as the Hon'ble the Surgeon-General pointed out. In ordinary times we have not got enough number of medical officers and when we have packed with hundreds of them for war, we are much worse than before. I am afraid there is no immediate remedy to be applied. In many districts, the severest staff which might be used for dissemination of information were down with influenza. In Bellary only one or two clerks were working in many district offices and it is the same with other establishments. I do not see a moment's counsel from myself or from the Council the seriousness of the devastation which the epidemic has caused. I wish that we had more power to deal with it. It has spread with remarkable rapidity and it went through the Presidency and it reached the maximum violence in quite a few days, so that it was practically difficult to combat it. As to the practical aspect made to me by the Hon'ble Mr. Narasimha Ayyar as regards funds, the question is a local one. There is no distributing funds in three areas where the epidemic is disappearing, but if there are any local bodies which are short of money for medical purposes, and if they will apply for money, we will consider their applications in as sympathetic a manner as possible. The Hon'ble the Surgeon-General will, by working out the circular which he has presented, put them in the way of knowing the form on which they should take action. I regret we cannot do more under present conditions. I can only assure the Council that it is beyond the power of any Government to do more than what is being done.”

The resolution was then put and lost.

His Excellency the Paramountcy:—“ We will ascertain the business on hand. It will be to the convenience of the Council because we have a short day on Thursday owing to the University Convocation. If any Honorable Gentleman will give information about any resolution on the agenda, it will be of interest to the other members of the Council. We shall take Resolutions V, VI and VII.”

The Hon'ble Mr. P. SIVA RAO:—“ I do not propose to move Resolution V or Resolution VIII or Resolution IX.”

His Excellency the Paramountcy:—“ Then we shall take X, XI and XII.”

The Hon'ble Mr. A. S. KRISHNA RAU:—“ XI goes along with VII.”

His Excellency the Paramountcy:—“ XIII we have already discussed and XIV is moved, by VII, XV will be moved, XVI.”

The Hon'ble Mr. T. KANAKA ACHARYA:—“ I have been asked to move XVI.”

His Excellency the Paramountcy:—“ XVII and XVIII will be moved.”

The Hon'ble Mr. P. V. RAMANATHAN RAU:—“ I will not move XXIII, but I will move the others.”

His Excellency the Paramountcy:—“ XXI is moved by the previous resolution; VII, XXIV, XXV, XXVI, XXVII and XXVIII will be moved.”

The Hon'ble Mr. R. V. NARASIMHA AYYAR:—“ I shall not move XXIX.”

His Excellency the Paramountcy:—“ XXX, XXXI.”

The Hon'ble Mr. P. SIVA RAO:—“ The Hon'ble Mr. Annamalai Chettiar has written to me to move XXX and XXXI if I think necessary. I shall submit them to-morrow.”

His Excellency the Paramountcy:—“ XXXII is covered by a previous resolution; XXXIII, XXXIV and XXXV will be moved.”

That is the state of the whole agenda.

The Council then rose for the day.

H. G. STOKES,

Acting Secretary to Govt., L. & M. (Leprosy) Dept.

Proceedings of an Adjourned Meeting of the Council of the Governor of Fort St. George assembled for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations under the provisions of the Act of Parliament, 5 & 6 Geo. V, Ch. 51.

The Council re-assembled at the Council Chamber, Fort St. George, at 11 a.m. on Wednesday, the 29th day of November 1918.

P R E S E N T :

- The **Hon'ble the Right Hon'ble JOHN SWAN** **PARLIAMENT OF 1918, P.C., O.B.E.,**
Governor of Madras—**Presiding.**
The **Hon'ble Sir ALEXANDER CANNING, B.A.,**
The **Hon'ble DYWID Behadur F. RAJAGOPALA ACHARYAN Aiyangar, C.B.**
The **Hon'ble Mr. L. DAYTON, C.B.**
The **Hon'ble MICHAELAS AGATHONIS HODGKIN SAHIS Behadur, Esq. Behadur, C.B.,**
J.B.
The **Hon'ble Mr. L. E. BUCKER, C.B.**
The **Hon'ble Mr. M. E. COTTEMAN.**
The **Hon'ble Mr. H. S. DOUGLAS.**
The **Hon'ble Major-General G. G. GUYARD, C.B., I.M.S.**
The **Hon'ble Mr. R. A. GEARAN.**
The **Hon'ble Mr. W. J. J. HUNTLEY.**
The **Hon'ble Mr. A. R. KILBE.**
The **Hon'ble Mr. S. E. MORRIS.**
The **Hon'ble DYWID Behadur R. RAMAKRISHNA Rao Aiyangar.**
The **Hon'ble Mr. S. SUNDHARA AYYANGAR (Admission-General).**
The **Hon'ble Mr. C. G. THORNTON.**
The **Hon'ble Mr. M. T. JONES.**
The **Hon'ble Mr. T. RAYNA ACHARYAN.**
The **Hon'ble the Rev. G. POTTENDEN.**
The **Hon'ble Mr. A. SUBBAYYANARAO Rao PANTULU.**
The **Hon'ble Rao Behadur M. RAMACHANDRA Rao PANTULU C.B.**
The **Hon'ble Mr. A. R. RAJESHA Rao PANTULU.**
The **Hon'ble Mr. P. SIVA Rao.**
The **Hon'ble DYWID Behadur A. SUBBAYYANARAO RENDHAR Aiyangar.**
The **Hon'ble Mr. D. V. NARAYANA AYYAR.**
The **Hon'ble Mr. K. SARASWATHI RAU.**
The **Hon'ble Rao Behadur V. K. RAMANUJA ACHARYAN Aiyangar.**
The **Hon'ble Mr. R. VENKATAPATI RAU.**
The **Hon'ble Mr. K. CHIDAMBARAMATHA MUDALIAR.**
The **Hon'ble Mr. K. KUMARAN RAMAN KAVASAPPA MUTHU NATH.**
The **Hon'ble YASUDHARAN SAHIS Behadur.**
The **Hon'ble Esq. Behadur A. T. G. M. ANAND TANGI MAHAKRISHNA SAHIS Behadur.**
The **Hon'ble Sir GORDON FRASER, Kt.**
The **Hon'ble Mr. J. H. THOMSON.**
The **Hon'ble Sir FRANKLIN BAKER, Kt.**
The **Hon'ble Sir GUNDELA MURUGAN ALA SAHIS Behadur, Esq. Behadur, O.B.E.,**
Agent-Agent of Prince of Ansh.
The **Hon'ble the Most Rev. JOHN ARLES, B.A.**
The **Hon'ble Mr. T. RICHMOND.**
The **Hon'ble Mr. FRANK SPENCER, B.A.**
The **Hon'ble DYWID Behadur K. R. SUBBAYYANARAO SATTU CHEN.**
The **Hon'ble Raja Raja Sri RAO VESVARA KOTABA KRISHNA RAJA Rao Behadur of Sikkim.**

(The President; the Prince of Arrol; [20th November 1918.
the King of Rumania.]

The Council re-assembled on Wednesday at 11 a.m.

TERMINATION OF THE WAR.

His Excellency the **PANCREVIST**.—"It will probably be the desire of the Council to proceed with the formal resolution of which notice was given yesterday. You will allow me to say that I have received from non-official members some slight suggestion as to the wording of the resolution. It does not in any way affect the sense of the resolution but I would just read that. There are very slight verbal changes and they do not really affect the substance of the resolution. I am very glad to give effect to them as it is the desire of non-official members. I will now read the wording as it is proposed: 'This Council desires to place on record the deep satisfaction and joy with which it has received the news of the Armistice between the Allied forces and Germany and its grateful admiration of the courage, endurance and heroic sacrifices of His Majesty's forces whose magnificent achievements have so powerfully contributed to the complete overthrow of his enemies and the final triumph of the Allied cause. This Council would respectfully offer to His Imperial Majesty its loyal and heart-felt congratulations on the victorious issue of the great struggle throughout which His Majesty's personal example and devotion to duty have been an inspiration to the subjects of the United Empire. And how in the slight addition.' This Council would further convey to His Majesty an expression of its gratitude that India has been permitted to take her humble part in carrying the war to a victorious and righteous end and that representatives of India are to take part in the approaching Peace Conference; and also of its renewed assurance of its profound and unflinching devotion to His Throne and Person."

The Hon'ble the **PRINCE OF ARRO**.—"My Lord, it is my most pleasing task to move a resolution which is sure to evoke the hearty commendation of the whole Council. I consider it a privilege to be associated with it. The resolution reads thus—

"That this Council desires to place on record the deep satisfaction and joy with which it has received the news of the Armistice between the Allied forces and Germany and its grateful admiration of the courage, endurance and heroic sacrifices of His Majesty's forces, whose magnificent achievements have so powerfully contributed to the complete overthrow of his enemies and the final triumph of the Allied cause. This Council would respectfully offer to His Imperial Majesty its loyal and heart-felt congratulations on the victorious issue of this great struggle, throughout which His Majesty's personal example and devotion to duty have been an inspiration to the subjects of the United Empire. This Council would further convey to His Majesty an expression of its gratitude that India has been permitted to take her share in carrying the war to a victorious and righteous end and that representatives of India are to take part in the approaching Peace Conference; and would assure the King-Emperor of its profound and unflinching devotion to His Throne and Person."

"It will be seen that the resolution is very modestly worded. The triumph of the Allies is recent, and the glorious achievements of the British Arms in particular, to which the victory has been chiefly due, call for a resolution in more glowing terms, but as we all know the British are a generous and modest race and unlike other nations are loath to magnifying or parading their deeds before the world. There can be no doubt that the conduct of battles has given the greatest satisfaction to the whole world which has been either directly or indirectly drawn into the struggle by the sanguine and aggressive of European nations. Every nation, every community, in fact, every individual, had been deeply deplored the waste of human life in the various theatres of the war. It is highly satisfactory that this worldwide has been brought to a close in a manner most acceptable to the Allies and their people and that the cause of civilization, liberty and righteousness, for which they were fighting, has triumphed at last. The Allies cannot be too thankful to Great Britain for her immense sacrifices in both blood and for her persistent devotion to their cause, but for which the termination of the war might not have been so sudden and successful. It is a matter of extreme gratification that India took a significant part in this struggle and that its valiant soldiers, including the loyal Mahratta community, have acquitted themselves most gloriously at all fronts. We all pray that under the wise, benign and sympathetic guidance of His Imperial Majesty the King-Emperor, the British Empire will emerge from the war doubly strong and give the world a lasting and prosperous peace. With these few words I ask Your Excellency's permission to move the resolution formally."

The Hon'ble the **KING OF ROMANIA**.—"Your Excellency, it is with greatest pleasure I second this resolution. None who has realised what was at stake in this great struggle could help rejoicing at its successful termination. The victory of Great Britain and her Allies is the victory of civilization over materialism and barbarism. The unprecedented sacrifice made by the Empire in response to the call of duty, have resulted a catastrophe which threatened to engulf the whole of freedom and the glory of the world. Even now the declaration of the war, and in spite of all the ups and downs that attended its course, no one person in the country

20th November 1918.) (*The Raja of Bahli, Mr. M. Ramachandra Rao.*)

dedicated its ultimate result. It is tonight our sacred lands that wherever there is justice, there is Victory. This great principle was vindicated five thousand years ago on the battlefield of Kurukshetra. It is ever and ever again vindicated in our day on the battlefields of Europe and Asia. All honour to those who have fallen in the sacred cause of Justice and Righteousness. May their glorious example be a source of inspiration to us all and to those who come after us.

"To Indians, the proudest feature of this war is that India began here with a most auspicious post, and emerged themselves with glory wherever they fought. There is no stronger tie than that of comradeship in arms, when men stand shoulder to shoulder and the slaying their hands in such an inspired and conscious cause. I earnestly hope that the bond of brotherhood thus forged, in the furnace of Empire's trials, may endure for ever and make in a new era of Hope and Progress for India."

"The war has further proved that India's loyalty is not a mere sentiment, but an active and shifting force. When the call went forth that the sons of the Empire should be up and doing, the Indian Princes and peoples have thrown in their lot in favour of the Empire and placed at their wealth and resources at her disposal in her greatest struggle thereby showing their deep and heart-felt loyalty and devotion to the Throne. It is a matter for pride that His Majesty the King-Emperor has been pleased to confer in the following glowing words to India's faithful services to the common cause in His gracious message to His Excellency the Viceroy on the 12th instant—

"She has fulfilled my faith in her single-minded devotion to my person and Empire and she has vindicated my confidence in her loyalty."

"Long live the King-Emperor. May the British rule over this ancient land continue for ever and ever, full of the blessings of peace and prosperity."

The Hereditary Rani Bahadur M. Ramachandra Rao—My Lord, is rising to nominate myself with some of my Honourable Friends, in this Council, I may say it is with feelings of profound thankfulness that we have received the news of the cessation of hostilities between the Allies and Germany and the peace which are announced with her in this great and historic struggle. My Lord, my Honourable Friend the Raja of Bahli has referred to the shining achievements of Indian loyalty to the Throne of His Imperial Majesty. Ever since His Majesty's visit to India in 1911, the personal devotion of all classes of His Majesty's subjects, Princes and peasants, rich and low, high and poor is well-known and I believe that the approaching visit of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales will give another occasion to us for the expression of these sentiments of personal devotion to the Throne of His Imperial Majesty.

"My Lord, this historic struggle which has just come to its end, has shaken the foundations of many Empires and in achieving the victories which have just been attained, may have seen New Orders in the course and have shown unflinching courage and devotion. To all those who have fought for us, my Lord, we are deeply grateful and we, as common folk, we cannot but remember that there are many and many to whom gratitude has to be made and I trust that all classes of His Majesty's subjects would join in making due provision for those by whose efforts and lives this great victory has been achieved. The great nations of the world who are associated with each other in breaking up this ancient Imperium of Germany have completely succeeded, and the principles of liberty and freedom have been established and we trust that these principles of freedom and liberty will bring untold good to many parts of the world, to many countries, to many communities and to many peoples. The Prince Maurice has stated that as a result these victories will be utilized as an impetus to a great movement of reform political, economic and social, and we, in India, are looking forward with great eagerness to the efforts of His Imperial Majesty and his Ministers in England in the promotion of these great schemes of reconstruction in which we in India hope to join.

"My Lord, the war has brought together in bonds of sincere all communities in India, Europeans and Indians, Mohammedans and Hindus, and Parsi and all classes of people and not only this, it has brought together all people in all parts of the Empire and I trust that this bond of union and sympathy would promote mutual regard and esteem for India in the Colonies and elsewhere.

"My Lord, I have only to say that we are very grateful to the President, who recently addressed a message to the people in the letter addressed to His Excellency the Viceroy in which I may perhaps draw attention. He stated:

"I take this opportunity at the close of our deliberations in the War Conference of this year to convey through you to the Princes and people of India the cordial appreciation of Great Britain and the Overseas Dominions of India's contribution to the war and of her prompt response to the appeal I made last April when the situation on the Western Front was one of grave menace and serious complications were threatened in Asia. The weight of that period of anxiety is now happily lifted and we are within a reasonable distance of the achievement of those ideals and principles in violation of which, Britain drew her sword against the force of calculated and organized barbarism. In this historic struggle India has been a great and noble part and her soldiers with those of Britain and the Dominions have freely shed their blood in the battle field of three continents. But though the truce is achieved we must here in India that we have to fight a strong, determined and unrelenting enemy with years of preparation behind him and the hour to put off the account is not yet come. We must make greater efforts and heavier sacrifices in hopes that here and I have every hope that time efforts and

(*Mr. Richmond : Mr. Ahmad Yashvi Mawthapur : [20th November 1918.
Mr. Kandaswami Nappit Nayar : Mr. President.]*)

from the beginning and there is scarcely a family who has not relatives in Manipal, Palawan or Yunnan and to them the cessation of hostilities has been a message of glad tidings. I have no doubt that peace which is now in sight will be the opening of a new era in the world's history and the opening of a bright chapter in the history of India. I trust that the people of India will realise their true position in the political advancement to which they are justly entitled."

The Hon'ble Khos Bahadur A. T. G. M. AHMAH YASHVI MAWTHAPUR :—" Your Excellency, on behalf of the Mohammedan community whom I represent in this Council, I beg to convey their heartfelt congratulations on the great victory that our benign Government and their Allies obtained in the war. It is needless for me to say how Mohammedans in India have proved their loyalty in helping the Empire in the war by means of men and money and I can assure you, my Lord, that they will continue their loyalty throughout. I sincerely pray for the long and continued prosperity of the British Empire."

The Hon'ble Mr. K. E. R. KANDASWAMI NAPPIT NAYAR :—" Your Excellency, on behalf of the Dennis of Malabar, I wish to associate myself with what has been said by the Honourable Mr. and the Honourable the Raja of Bobbili."

The Hon'ble the President :—" Gentlemen, before I put this resolution to the Council, you will perhaps allow me to say that it is a great satisfaction to me as to all members of this Council that such an early opportunity has been afforded to it of recording the profound gratitude for the victory which has at last been secured, as satisfaction for the gallant men who have fought and died and prevailed in many a stormy field and in homage to our gracious Sovereign the King-Emperor. It is an unspeakable cause that we have so frequently sung 'God save the King' during the tribulations of the past week, but in genuine devotion and honour for a man who throughout the long strain of the war has identified himself with our efforts, our anxieties, our sorrows and our hopes. It is with full heart that in this hour of triumph we desire to express our loyalty to the Throne. In doing so, this Council speaks for the whole Presidency. From towns and villages and hamlets, from Raja and Zamindar, from merchant and peasant throughout the Presidency telegrams and messages of congratulation and rejoicing have poured in, and in church and temple and mosque thanksgiving services have been held and the prayers of its subjects have gone up to God that as in the days of adversity so in the day of triumph and in the years to come their King and Emperor may be sustained and preserved."

"We come further at this time to associate ourselves with the rest of India and of the Empire and despite all our shortcomings and deficiencies which we know only too well I hold that here in Madras we have made good the right to do so."

"In this Presidency we cannot claim to have the full and vivid understanding of the heroics and misery caused by the various uprisings of the Central Provinces governed by those who have seen the noted barons, the British cantonments, the penitents and half-broken fugitives, and all the abominations of discipline to which Religion and Service and Valour and some of the finest products of France have been subjected; but we can claim that in all classes of society there has been an honest desire to help according to their means and abilities, to make the efforts and the sacrifices required and that as the demand for reinforcements came, so too the measure of our response expanded in more than one direction."

"I do not propose now to give a detailed account of all that has been accomplished but the following brief summary may not be out of place. As you are aware, before the outbreak of the war recruiting in this Presidency was confined to a few select corps, some of which happened such as the Pioneers and the Sappers and Miners had a high reputation for loyalty and efficiency in which their gallantry and devotion has aided fresh laurels during this war. At the outbreak of the war the Madras units represented at full strength 3,628 men. On the 1st January 1917, the number enrolled in the combatant branches of the Indian Army from this Presidency had risen to 12,530. As the roll for men became more numerous, the two of reinforcements was ordered and in July 1917 the Provincial Recruiting Board began its operations. In 1917, 11,116 recruits were obtained, in 1918, 20,662 have been obtained of whom no less than 19,139 have been enrolled during the last five months. For the non-combatant branches 3,200 recruits were obtained in 1917 and in the next months of 1918, ending the 31st October, no less than 26,176 were obtained of whom 15,119 were enrolled during the last five months. An account since the outbreak of Madras recruits have been submitted and in the number of recruits the Madras Presidency stands next to the Punjab and the United Provinces. And here I would take this opportunity of expressing our deep appreciation of the work of those who have made this much possible; to our recruiting officers, military and civil, to the members of the Recruiting Board, to Colonel Graham, the Divisional Recruiting Officer, to whose co-operation, experience and advice we owe so much, to Mr. Knapp whose energy and sagacity have proved invaluable; and to Mr. Gillies, the Chairman of the Board, who has discharged a heavy burden of additional responsibility and work in a manner which has been beyond praise; I am sure that every member of this Council will join me in wishing him a speedy and complete restoration to health. We have also made a substantial contribution to the Indian Army Reserve of Officers and this has been largely due to the patriotic manner in which the admirable and splendid contributions have laboured to make available every man who could possibly be spared. And it is only right to acknowledge the very important contribution is personnel made by the Madras Medical Department and the staff of the Madras Medical College. A word is also due to the Indian Division Force, the members of which have unflinchingly fulfilled their obligations and rendered valuable assistance to the military activities by helping to govern the Presidency."

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(The President.)

We are also indebted to those who have undertaken similar obligations in the Indian section of the Defence Force and devoted their holidays and leisure to fitting themselves for their duties.

"After that, come to me. And you will remember that this Presidency is not a wealthy and not an industrially organized province, has required much more readiness in meeting the 20th lakh in the first India was lost and the 2nd lakh in the second loss than that of this year.

"The part which this Presidency has played in providing munitions of war has been considerable. Of late years there has been a great awakening to our industrial possibilities, and much has been done to stimulate that interest and to encourage the possibilities of development; but at the outbreak of the war we could make no claim to be industrially organized and with the prospects of some old-established industries it might well have been anticipated that contributions from this Presidency would have been merely in the shape of raw material. But thanks to the dexterity and adaptability of our artisans, to the capacity and versatility of our merchants and manufacturers, both European and Indian, and to the ability and energy of the local representatives of the Indian Munitions Board and to the services of those non-official gentlemen who have willingly and disinterestedly co-operated with those on the local Munitions Committee, the work accomplished in this Presidency has exceeded all expectations; and a gratifying feature in the manner in which small local manufacturers and business concerns all over the Presidency have participated in this credit. Among raw produce Madras tea, coffee, castor oil, coconut-oil, coconut and groundnut oil have as might be expected been largely utilized by the Food Controller and perhaps I may recall special mention of an interesting item, viz., the supply of 700 tons of coconut shell delivered to the Ministry of Munitions for use in the manufacture of anti-gas respirators. Turning to prepared articles it was stated recently that the armies of the Empire have marched upon Madras leather! How true that statement is evident in the fact that since August 1918 the Indian Munitions Board has purchased in Madras 141,270 boxes of leather valued at Rs. 19,84,00,290; and numerous special measures were taken in respect of tanning stuffs in Madras but skins and other raw stuffs in the value of Rs. 14 lakhs have been collected and brought by the Board. Large quantities of manufactured leather articles have also been provided: leather waistcoats for uniforms, gloves for motor-drivers, saddlery and equipment of all kinds, moccasins shoes and numerous other articles have been turned out. Under tutelage the work is equally satisfactory. To give one example the Buckingham and Carnatic Mills have turned out monthly approximately 1½ million yards of khaki drill, 250,000 yards of khaki serge cloth, 40,000 yards of moccasin cloth, 71,000 yards of khaki tape and webbing and 50,000 yards of denim for tents. Other factories and mills have also been working at high pressure. A tannery has been started and the making of from 125,000 to 150,000 garments for the army has entered the well-known khaki and industry of the Madras 'dard.' The cement and its products have, as might be expected, figured largely; over a million yards of coil armouring for ammunition purposes, 49,000 yards of wire netting, 800,000 hollow wire rope, 350 tons of wire string and 30,000 gallons of cotton oil. These figures will give some idea of the demand which has been made upon our plantations. The supply of 50,000 gallons of fish oil out of nine lakhs of this evidence the part played by two other important industries in this Presidency. Our railways, public workshops and numerous private engineering firms and metal workers have supplied large quantities of metal articles of all kinds, boilers, shackles, levers, water bottles, cooking stoves, metal fittings and other requirements of the Ordnance Department, and the impossibility of importing many articles has stimulated the ingenuity and inventiveness of local manufacturers in a way which is full of promise for the future. Our railways have also met large demands for permanent-way material and for engines and rolling-stock without the success of the operations in Mesopotamia would have been jeopardized. It may be said that all this activity has been for value received, but that does not diminish the unceasing efforts which have been made and the willingness of those concerned to subordinate all other considerations to the requirements of the force in the field.

"Further we have not forgotten the claims of patriotism, of charity and of humanity. Up to the 31st October 1918, a sum of Rs. 70,74,512 was subscribed in support of the Hospital ship, Madras, the Laidin Depot, and other patriotic and charitable undertakings which have been financed by the Madras War Fund. An additional sum of Rs. 59,571 has been specially raised in aid of the Laidin Depot and its affiliated centres and when I say that no less than six million Red Cross articles have been despatched from the Laidin Depot you will realize the immensity of the work which the ladies of this Presidency undertake and have supported and the practical manner in which committees of women, creed or community they have shown their sympathy with and assistance for our gallant troops. A sum of Rs. 5,18,000 was collected in this Presidency in 'Our Day' and has been placed at the disposal of the Central Red Cross Committee at Simla. A sum of Rs. 17,70,000 has been contributed from this Presidency to the Imperial Indian Relief Fund. Among other noble deeds I would mention the South Indian Farmers' War Fund in which the planting community has contributed Rs. 24,310; the Belgian Relief Fund Rs. 1,15,000; the Serbian Relief Fund Rs. 22,000; the St. Dunstan's Blinded Soldier's Fund Rs. 10,000; and the Royal Fund. Through the Madras War Fund also several of our leading manufacturers have presented for His Majesty's acceptance royal and generous gifts for the purchase of aeroplanes or motor vehicles. The total sum thus subscribed amounts to well over Rs. 120 lakhs.

"It is not in any spirit of boastfulness or sense of satisfaction that we refer to these results. All our efforts and petty successes are as nothing compared with the debt of gratitude which we

(The President: Mr. Siva Rao.)

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ove. We would surely urge them as some evidence, that this Presidency has throughout been at one with other parts of the Empire in its loyalty, in its desire to help, in its sympathy with the wounded and the afflicted and in its gratitude for the protection and the immunity from the ravages of the war which it has been privileged to enjoy. Consequently, I do not wish to detain you, and the feelings with which we have met here to-day have been admirably and eloquently expressed by those who have spoken in the resolution. But there is one point to which I may be allowed to refer. After the strain and stress of the past four years it might seem as if a period of rest and solitude alone would give relief to overwrought humanity. But the terrible task before us, and other a brief reprieve the Empire and its people will have to undertake the consideration and solution of the long list of problems which the war and these calamities attending it have fearfully left behind. Can we look forward with confidence to the task of reconstructing institutions, of restoring that shattered tissue of mental interests, of lands, of associations, of development, of revolution, of subtle interchanges of thought and idea composed with which the mightiest civilisations of ancient times, even that of Rome itself, were cradle and early foundation, or will it prove beyond the power of statesmanship to devise a new model or framework of states and propinquities within which the political and social life of the future may find organisation? Let us not ignore the facts. Throughout nearly two-thirds of Europe and over vast areas in Asia the old bonds of human society have been dissolved. In Germany and Austria there is but a welter of conflicting interests; elsewhere on the wreckage of revolution, and of all these forces that stand for disorder should triumph over those that seek for order who can prophesy that modern civilisation hardened by the complexities will in any form survive this further attack upon its fabric? For my part given as the situation is I cannot believe that the lessons of the war will be so lightly lost. Among all other and thoughtful men the feeling that in these great years there are no short cuts to more and more lasting and noble expression. Germany has tried the short cut to power and failed; Russia for whose modernisation our sympathies deeply are engaged seems to have tried the short cut to the millennium and failed. I have returned to the lessons of the war: they are plain to read for us as for others. The achievement of this Presidency during the war which I have ventured to summarise establish, beyond doubt to my mind that this Presidency has great material resources both actual and potential, has in the intense destitution and physical agony of its people those means whereby to affirm them, and is not lacking in men who are capable of developing these resources and organising that capacity. The war has also shown us how this task must be accomplished. That we have been able to share in the efforts and achievements of the past four years is chiefly because throughout the Presidency and in all corners of the community there has been a desire to co-operate—a subordination of other considerations to a common purpose. There has been good-will and sympathy among men European and Indian alike who have worked together on common aims and heads aimed and non-aimed and in many other spheres, and have striven to secure common aims, who have recognised that though men may differ on matters as to details of policy and even as to policy itself their ultimate aims do not necessarily diverge, and that there are still large fields in which joint endeavour and co-operation are open to them. The aim has been to emphasise points of agreement, rather than points of difference and to seek always the common good. The sense of our responsibilities and opportunities has been quickened by the experience of the last four years. And so, when we express by this resolution our solemn sense of the debt which we owe and our pride that no have been privileged to, some measure to serve our King-Empire and to defend his cause, in a special sense during these last four years, let us pledge ourselves that in the as far as we can, for the years to come and in the labours for the public good which these years will bring, that good-will and sympathy and co-operation shall continue and multiply among us."

His Excellency the Paramount:—"I trust that this resolution will be carried. Now Honourable Members will please stand up."

The resolution was then declared unanimously carried, all the Honourable Members standing.

His Excellency the Paramount:—"We will continue the business before this Council. I think motion V should be taken."

The Hon'ble Mr. P. Siva Rao:—"Your Excellency, I said I would not move V."

RESOLUTION RE SALARIES OF TEACHERS IN ELEMENTARY AND SECONDARY SCHOOLS

The Hon'ble Mr. P. Siva Rao:—"Your Excellency, the resolution I have the honour to move relates to the salaries of teachers of elementary and secondary schools and is in the following terms:—

"VI. This Council recommends to His Excellency the Governor in Council that early steps may be taken to raise the salaries of the teachers in the elementary and the secondary schools."

* V. This Council recommends to His Excellency the Governor in Council that the recommendations contained in the report submitted by the Local Self-Government formed in the month of May last by the Government of India may be adopted and carried into effect.

RESOLUTION AS SALARIES OF TEACHERS IN ELEMENTARY AND 225 SECONDARY SCHOOLS.

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(Mr. Siva Rao.)

" Your Honours, the low pay of the teachers in the elementary and secondary schools has been a long felt grievance. The question has dominated the entire of the Government of India and also of the Secretary of State. I may just quote a few extracts from the speech which the Viceroy delivered at the Conference of Directors held in January 1917. ' The Viceroy was pleased to say: ' But schools depend for their efficiency on the quality of their teachers and national schools represent so much good money thrown away. I would press upon you, then, in the first place, consideration on the teaching problem. We want, as I said lately in Calcutta, to raise the status of the teaching profession, to make it a calling with pride which will induce men to enter it as a life profession. For this we must raise the pay of the teachers. Much has no doubt been done in recent years to raise the pay of teachers, but I would ask you to consider whether the pay given now, and more especially the minimum pay, is adequate.' In the Indian Educational Policy issued in 1918, the Government of India state about primary school teachers: ' Trained teachers should receive not less than Rs. 25 per month (special rates being given in certain areas); they should be placed in a graded service and they should either be eligible for a pension or admission to a pension fund.' And speaking of teachers in secondary English schools they say in the same resolution that the policy of the Government of India is ' introducing a graded service for teachers of English with a minimum salary of Rs. 45 per month and a maximum salary of Rs. 400 per month.'

" Coming to the Joint Report on Indian Constitutional Reform, it is said: ' Educational wastage is everywhere excessive and analysis shows that it is largely due to underpayment and want of proper training in the case of teachers. The actual recruits for several schools are too often ill-prepared and the teaching career which is India and formerly to command respect does not now offer adequate inducements to men of ability and force of character. The first need therefore, is the improvement of teaching.'

" This turning to the latest Quinquennial Report issued by the Director of Public Instruction, relating to 1916-17, it is stated at page 22: ' Another desirable reform, so far as schools under board and municipal management are concerned, would be to place the teachers in such schools in some kind of service so that promotion would not be confined to the school in which a teacher happened to be serving at the time but would be open to him by transfer to vacancies occurred elsewhere. His present fund deposits also should be transferred on such transfer. At present in schools under public management promotion, though facilitated by suitable grants to improve the pay and prospects of teachers, is not satisfactory. Promotional facilities are rare, the scale of salaries is often inadequate, promotion is limited, and the management is not always satisfactory.' So my Lord, it is universally recognised that the pay of the teachers both in the elementary and in the secondary schools is grossly inadequate and does not attract any of real ability.

" Before I proceed further I may just refer to the scales that are now in force in the various schools in the Presidency and those scales have been summed up in the memorial which has been recently submitted to the Director of Public Instruction by the Members of the Council of Association of Headmasters. I am quoting from that memorial it states: ' From statistics collected by the South India Teachers' Union, we have information as to the salaries of 238 L.T.'s employed in various classes of schools scattered in different parts of the Presidency. Sixty of these are headmasters of complete secondary schools in receipt of salaries of Rs. 100 or more and above. Three of the 60 headmasters are on Rs. 200 a month, 16 receive between Rs. 165 and 185, 19 between Rs. 125 and Rs. 150, 3 between Rs. 115 and Rs. 130 and 2 Rs. 90. Of the remaining 238 L.T.'s only 25 get Rs. 100 or above, the others receiving on lower salaries than Rs. 100.'

" This is the present state of things and I must specifically draw the attention of the Council to the special difficulty which is felt in procuring teachers of ability in some of the districts in the Presidency. That difficulty is noted in paragraph 41 of the Quinquennial Report. ' A trained graduate candidate in Madras City or Vellore will start now on about Rs. 70 per mensem being probably Rs. 100; the initial salary in Bellary or Ananthapur will have to be at least Rs. 50 per mensem. An untrained graduate can recruited from Rs. 30 to Rs. 50 per mensem.' It is also noted that some parts of the Presidency can secure teachers more easily than others. It is well-known that those rates of pay of teachers in the various schools in the Presidency, in the public schools under the management of local bodies, and the Government schools and in the case of aided schools, vary very largely; but it is commonly felt that the pay is very inadequate. I must say something especially with reference to the scale of salary that prevails in the Municipal High School of Bellary, the next part of which is lower by Rs. 100. Four assistants are employed on a scale of Rs. 65 to 85. In the same institution, the scale of salary that they propose is given. They propose for a Headmaster Rs. 150 to 200, other L.T.'s Rs. 90 to 140, for graduates, Rs. 35 to 55, and so forth. It may be asked whether this resolution would apply to aided schools also, in other words, to private schools under private management which receive grants-in-aid from the Government. This resolution applies as well to private schools which have been given grants-in-aid and in that case it may be stated that they get one-half of the net cost and if the manager is willing to raise the salary in any particular case, he is at perfect liberty to do so. The difficulty is for the managers to propose a higher scale, because their funds do not permit them to bear even one-half of the cost. I would propose, as it is the case in Bombay, that if the ordinary grant is not sufficient, a supplementary grant may be made not exceeding one-third (and in the case of the poorest

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deserving schools one-half) of the ordinary grant made for the improvement of the salaries of the teachers. I am aware, your Excellency, that something is being done by the Government of India and also by this Government in this direction. I am aware also that the Government of India have been making a liberal amounting grant of four lakhs per annum devoted to the improvement of the pay and the training of teachers. I have also seen that something good has been utilized and I may say that the teachers in the majority schools have not been very much benefited by it. There have been two Government Orders issued in the matter—G.O. No. 301, dated 15th March 1918, distributing a sum of one lakh and odd rupees to local bodies towards the enhancement of the minimum pay of teachers in elementary schools. The minimum pay used to be Rs. 8 plus Rs. 2 allowance; it used to be Rs. 10; and now it has been raised by Rs. 1, it is now Rs. 11; and in 1918 it was proposed by the Government of India that the minimum pay of teachers should be at least Rs. 12 and in the case of lady teachers in girls' schools, it must be something more. It has been raised to Rs. 12. But I submit it should be raised at least to Rs. 15 so that we might attract a better class of female teachers to be employed in girls' schools.

"There is in the case of secondary schools there is a G.O. No. 904, dated 30th July 1918, which was issued concerning the distribution of about two lakhs to local bodies. I am aware that about one lakh and odd has been distributed for the improvement of the scale of salaries of teachers in the secondary schools. But as I already stated, this grant has not given very much towards improving the salaries of teachers in the said schools.

"The Government also recognize that for scale which was probably framed and derived some years ago before these new economic conditions arose would be hardly adequate under present conditions. I may refer the Council to the scale of salaries which the Government have sanctioned when new secondary schools under the management of local bodies were started in June 1918. The headmaster gets Rs. 125 and the teachers stand on a uniform pay of Rs. 53 rising to Rs. 100. This scale is somewhat more liberal than the old scale which prevails in many other schools. Thus, I recognize, is somewhat an improved scale. It is certainly an improvement on the old scale of things. So your Excellency, this is a very necessary reform. The want is recognized and at the only question is one of finance and so far as funds permit, I submit that something may be done to raise the pay of the teachers both in the elementary and in the secondary schools. I propose that in the case of teachers in elementary schools, the minimum pay should be raised to at least Rs. 12. The Government of India have already sanctioned the grant of Rs. 4 lakhs towards the development of primary education, a portion of which may be spent towards the improvement of the pay of elementary teachers by increasing it by Rs. 1 and in the case of teachers of girls' schools, elementary schools, they ought to get at least Rs. 15 per annum. In the case of secondary schools, a liberal scale may be adopted, and I leave it to your Excellency's Government whether the scale proposed by the Headmaster's association which is now pending before the Director of Public Instruction may not be given effect to. If that is a very high scale, some were asked scale at least may be adopted to suit the requirements of the time. With those words, I commend the resolution for the acceptance of the Council."

The Hon'ble Mr. B. VENKATESH RAO:—"Your Excellency, I do not think any words are needed to support this resolution, because it is a socio-economic resolution. The Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State and His Excellency the Viceroy have also stated that the pay should be increased. Therefore I heartily second this resolution and expect that it would be accepted by Government."

The Hon'ble Mr. R. S. DODDAR:—"Your Excellency, I quite sympathize with the resolution which has been moved by the Hon'ble Mr. Siva Rao. From what he has said, it will be gathered that the Government also sympathize with the resolution. He has admitted towards the end of his speech that it is a matter of finance. I can go no further than that, and say that in sympathizing with him I cannot see any way to go the length he proposes in raising the salaries of teachers. I quite understand that it is desirable to increase the salaries of teachers; as far as funds permit, I think it ought to be done. But I would like to draw attention to the fact that there are several schemes involving large expenditure on education and these schemes have to be financed and the department has to be careful as to how it is going to distribute the funds at its disposal among the various schemes. There is a scheme here in this resolution which bears upon the betterment of the pay of teachers in elementary and secondary schools. As the Honourable Member has stated, Government have already done something in this direction and the something that they have done has entailed a certain amount of money. No doubt the terms of this resolution which has been moved by the Honourable Member, will be taken in mind, and I do not think that Government will turn a deaf ear to what he has said in it. I will say as much that their funds do not allow at present the enhancement of salaries as proposed by the Honourable Member; but I am quite prepared to give every consideration to the question of enhancement as far as it lies in my power to do so."

The Hon'ble Mr. P. SIVA RAO:—"In view of the sympathetic attitude of the Hon'ble the Director of Public Instruction, I withdraw my motion."

With the permission of His Excellency the President, the resolution was then withdrawn.

(Mr. Siva Reddy.)

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arrangements for the regulation of prices. This is what the Honourable Member stated on 2nd November in April of this year:—“The case as regards food-grains, and the problem that is somewhat different. As regards these articles, it is absolutely necessary that prices should not be allowed to rise to such a point as to cause any danger of actual famine and the Government must therefore be forced to interfere in certain circumstances. We hope there will be no emergency for it, and we rely upon railway traffic. There is no doubt that a point will be reached when something might be necessary. We have accordingly asked the Government of India to enable us under the Defence of India Act to empower our district officers to obtain exact information regarding the stocks of all articles of common use.” These he wound up by saying, “I hope this statement will satisfy the honourable members of the resolution.” So it was withdrawn, and we have been waiting to see what would be done by Government in this matter. I must say that matters have gone on now very much worse than in April 1918. The first Government Order that was passed was in the month of May 1918. It is G.O. No. 2075, dated 29th May 1918, and this resolution is referred to in the Government Order and the resolutions proposed are all set forth in paragraph 2 of the Government Order: “Where high prices are due to local scarcity, the only immediate remedy by the Government and intervention from localities where the supply is more abundant. In regard to the former, direct interference by Government is responsible. It must be left to persons of influence, non-official and official, to impress on the people of the locality the need for economy in the consumption of the articles in which the shortage is felt. The first remedy is that people should be advised to practise economy in consumption. Then it says: ‘The second remedy lies in some action in official hands as the Director of Civil Supplies is empowered, on application made, to grant certificates of priority which will enable certificate-holders who are urgently needed to be carried over the railways in preference to other travellers.’ That is the second remedy. There is a third remedy also proposed and that is: ‘Where however there is reason to believe that shortage in the market is due to the hoarding up of stocks or that the high prices represent profiteering on the part of local merchants it may be necessary for the Collector to invoke the powers conferred upon him by the law’ and they empower the Collector under the Defence of India Act ‘to call for information for returns of stocks in hand, or reported together with information as to the prices at which the owner of the stocks has purchased or expects to purchase them’. Then they say: ‘they would not give the Collector the power of fixing prices but if, on inquiry, the Government were satisfied that resort to this further step is necessary they would most unhesitatingly resort to it.’ Then I believe members were issued to all Collectors of the Presidency to call for stocks and their prices was also taken to take possession of such stocks on payment of compensation to the owner and where the need was, Government and that they would be ready to purchase that power. This was all that was done. I have controllers were appointed in positions of some Government Order and then certain other Government Orders were also issued relating and prohibiting the export of food-grains from this Presidency to Hyderabad, Mysore and other provinces of the Bombay. I know that has been since modified, I hear, on the representation of the Government of India and so people are now free to export articles of foodstuffs from this Presidency anywhere they like. The next order that was passed in the same connection was the great one—order No. 2743, dated 29th July 1918, and it stated: ‘any certificate relating dry grains upon emergency issued, in the districts of Kurnool, Anantapur and Bellary will be accepted from Government during the current year.’ And permission will also be given to the cultivators to cultivate railway parcels in hand and Collection was also used to advise the crops to grow foodstuffs on dry lands in preference to any other crop. The Director of Civil Supplies was appointed to help the emergency, the only movement of grains from outside this Presidency into this Presidency and from one district to another in this Presidency. This is all that was done. No attempt was made to fix prices or to regulate them. There were Emergency Commissions also appointed whose principal duty was defined to be ‘to bring home to the people of the district in all possible ways the urgent need for economy, for avoiding unnecessary demands on the railways and for substituting as far as possible the use of home products for that of imported supplies.’ And on the 15th of July 1918 there was a very important Government Order passed in respect of the same matter specially with reference to dry grains in the Districts of Bellary, Kurnool, Anantapur and Chittoor. One step that was taken in that matter was the prohibition of exports, as I have already referred to, from the Godavari to Hyderabad territory. They took this measure which went far to prevent dry grains from being sent out by extending their cultivation. Accordingly in the districts of Kurnool, Anantapur and Bellary where the shortage is most marked, Government, have to a special note, mentioned the cultivation of all emergency issued lands in the districts free of movement. In the matter of kerosene oil, they have taken the power to fix the rates and there is no difficulty and in the matter of such oil, there is no difficulty. These are the steps that have been so far taken by the Government and we shall see with what results. These measures taken by the Government—have they succeeded in bringing down the prices as was expected by it? The last week's gazette dated November 11th, disclosed that the situation is far worse now than before. For instance, I need not go into the details, wheat which in Bellary from the single feed is selling at 8-2000 per rupee; a few weighing 16 to 18, also selling at 8-2000 per rupee. That forces the single feed of the well-to-do in these districts. High in prices at 7-2000 per rupee and 6-2000 this week and so the prices are—think I need not refer to other parts of the Presidency—very nearly the same in the other parts also except probably in

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Nallur where rice is selling at 9 annas rupee where it was selling at 11 annas rupee. In answer to a question put by Mr. Himmachia, Friend Mr. Venkatasubba Rao it has been stated that specially sent provisions most of the districts in the Presidency; specially sent given according to the latest orders made by the Board of Revenue in pursuance of the instructions given by the Government. In answer to another question that has been put at the very same meeting, it has been stated that shortages took place in several districts in the Presidency and it is given in appendix III of the Agenda paper. This is the present state of things and it behooves the Government to consider seriously what can be done and the measures that have been taken up for having been inadequate for the purpose. It does not require many words on my part to convince Honorable Members of this Council that the measures taken so far have been thoroughly inadequate.

"There has been a wide demand on the part of the people for some Government action in the matter of the regulation of prices. I may refer in the same connection to the latest Government Order dated 25th September 1918. What took place before this Government Order was this, there was a serious feeling in the city of Madras and the Emergency Committee of Madras communicated a resolution to the Government strongly urging the Government to obtain from the Government of India power to fix and control the prices of foodstuffs at the situation had become in their opinion very serious and was likely to become worse. It was in that state of things and it was on that representation made that the two Honorable members of Government came to Madras and made special inquiries and constituted the local self-government committee which was then sitting in Madras and the result was this Food Commission, which was formed. Before I refer to it in detail I may say that the Honorable Member consulted the members of the local self-government committee including many College men from districts and they were all unanimous in proposing that some Government action or intervention was necessary. I only refer to that option, because I was a party to that meeting and was personally present when the Honorable Member consulted some of the members of that committee. This is the position in which the Government Order laying the policy of the Government in the matter of these prices was issued. In paragraph 2 it is stated: 'The first matter which His Excellency in Council has had to consider in this connection is the question to what extent there exists in the Presidency such severe economic distress as calls for the intervention of the State in the manner laid down in the Poona Code.' It is stated that prices are undeniably high but it is said that wages have also risen. I do not know about this state of things. I can confidently say that wages have not risen in the villages. In towns, and in the districts, wages have risen; but in villages, they remain where they were. It is also stated that there have not been many deaths on account of the distress, and that madhouses had not reached a stage demanding relief measures under the Poona Code. It is also stated in paragraph 3 of that report which is a preliminary one in which they give a diagnosis of the serious feeling that took place in Madras and probably also other feelings in various parts of the Presidency. 'The occurrence of such disturbances in a generally healthy population is doubtless to be primarily ascribed to the weakening of respect for authority which has been brought about by the extended agitation of the past few years. Systematic attempts have been made with the deliberate object of destroying the belief of the people in the capacity and efficiency of the Government, their conduct, credit, and good faith have been perpetually attacked; and this agitation has produced its natural effect in the minds of the poor and the ignorant, viz., a contempt for authority and a disposition to take the law into their own hands.'

"What has been the action of a mob instigated by hunger has been attributed to the unbridled agitation that has been going on in this Presidency for some time past. I hardly submit, your Excellency, that this diagnosis of the situation is not at all a correct one. The right cause lies elsewhere. The reason is that they were provoked by the economic famine prices and they could not get anything to eat and it was that that drove them to acts of lawlessness and not any political agitation in the country. The Government Order also says that law and order should be maintained as they are. Nobody disputes that position but before law and order should be maintained, it behooves the Government to relieve the tension of the distress that is now prevailing in the country. I may say, your Excellency, that I take the opportunity of saying that the Government have taken a totally wrong view of the matter in regard to these feelings that took place in several parts of the country. They are due simply to hunger and to the suffering consequent on it. They had not the least idea of protesting any agitation. In this matter I must say that the situation has not been read smoothly by Government. Then they go on to say 'His Excellency the Governor in Council has carefully considered the proposal of the Emergency Committee that the Government should take power to fix small prices and has decided that it is wholly inexpedient. Such an attempt would soon result in the State being forced to take over the stocks of dealers and to undertake the entire conduct of the trade in grain and other provisions.' That may be, but that has to be undertaken when the situation demands it. It does not mean that the Government should turn themselves into a huge grocery shop. It means only that they have to check and control the whole business; and that co-operative societies and municipal bodies have to be helped in the matter by loans and grants and they must be financed to make these purchases and if necessary and if the state of distress continues, for a long time, I do not think Government can escape that obligation and send the alternative of purchasing whole stocks. It may be it may cost them a bit, but it should not deter them from doing their duty if the situation requires it."

His Excellency the Governor:—"Will the Honorable Member address the chair? His remarks would be better heard by the Council."

(Mr. Sim Rao.)

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The Hon'ble Mr. P. Siva Rao:—“I was stating that if the situation demands it, Government will have to purchase the whole stock and fix prices and they will have to distribute it to licensed dealers who should be enjoined to sell it at definite rates. It is also stated in the same Government Order that ‘As regards the transfer of grain from district to district within the Presidency, the Executive the Governor in Council has come to the conclusion that it should as far as possible be confined to transport by rail.’ I do not see much facility in prohibiting the movement of grain from district to district. There may be a district where there is a deficit and they have to carry up this deficit from a district where there is a surplus. This export and import should be regulated and controlled and limited; exports should be prohibited from any district unless it is certified that there is a surplus; but wholesale prohibitions, I think, is undesirable. Thus it is stated: ‘The difficulties of the poorer classes due to the high prices of grain and other foodstuffs have been aggravated by the great rise in the price of cotton, cloth, a result of the reduced exports from storage and the high prices of cotton throughout the world.’ It is fortunate that the price of cloth has fallen recently and I do not think it need excite any specific attention on the part of the Government.

“Before I close, your Excellency, I may refer to the latest resolution of the Government of India dated 11th October. Whether it is complete is the appointment of a food commission for the whole of India and they say: ‘The Government of India have after consultation with the various Provincial Governments decided what quantities of foodstuffs are available for transfer from time to time from a surplus to a deficit province and the maximum prices at which such foodstuffs should be purchased; the foodstuffs commissioners will ascertain through the agency of selected commercial firms for the purchase of the foodstuffs in question and their dispatch to the destinations and consignees indicated by the Director of Civil Supplies in the deficit provinces.’ In other words, the Government of India have taken upon themselves to ascertain the stocks in each province and whenever there is a surplus they have decided to direct the foodstuffs commissioners to make purchases at stated prices and also to distribute them among the various provinces. That exactly is the policy laid down by the Government of India resolution and that may be followed by this Government when they have to deal with inter-district arrangements. The Government of India resolution also says: ‘The operations of the foodstuffs commissioners will be directed to the question of supplies of wheat and rice’, etc. and they say under the scheme, it will be a primary condition of supplies in districts in deficit provinces, that they should be licensed by the Director of Civil Supplies or other local authority and that the great and continuous of such licences shall be conditional on the holder selling within such prices as the Local Government may fix, with due regard to the prices previously fixed for purchases by the foodstuffs commissioners.’ In other words, the only exceptions that these purchases should be made and distributed to the various provinces according to their needs; and they would be given for sale only to licensed dealers with restrictions to sell them at fixed rates. That is the policy laid down by the Government of India and I earnestly urge on this Government to follow the lines laid down in that resolution. It is for the Provincial Government to distribute it, according to the conditions, to certain licensed dealers, who will sell it at a small profit and at stated prices. It is also stated in this resolution: ‘It will also be within the Governor and local Governments, if they think this necessary, to arrange for the opening of Government and municipal depots or shops for the sale of foodstuffs at fixed prices.’

“When they get supply, according to the needs, the Government of India's policy is that they will have to sell it or give it over to some licensed dealer or to some co-operative societies or to some municipal or local bodies with instructions that they should sell it at stated prices. There is no reason why that policy should not be followed here.

“I was reading the other day as to what has been done in the same matter in the sister State of Mysore. The Dewan said in his recent speech: ‘The situation requires they close trading and so it will probably be changing rapidly, we must be prepared to return our firearms and plans and go on adjusting efforts to obstacles almost from week to week.’ And then the advice taken by the Government is stated. He says: ‘Ever since August this year, the Government has been giving room for economy. Taking advantage of the powers conferred on them, as early as the 6th August, Government brought under control paddy, rice, and other necessities prices for various foodstuffs in Mysore, Bangalore and Tumkur districts.’ They have also issued a general circular as to what the Mysore Government have done: ‘As present conditions, prices have been fixed for rice, paddy, and other necessities certain essential necessities are being taken to fix prices directly throughout the State and orders in this matter will issue in another day or two. There it is a matter of detail and I need not detain the Council. Thus it says: ‘When stocks are taken over the efforts to meet the demands of poor people requiring grain, when being effected in these in small quantities at a fixed price.’ It says again that ‘the state taken over will be placed in the sole custody of a representative person and despatched to the destinations indicated, or used to meet the demands of poor people requiring grain, when being effected in these in small quantities at a fixed price.’ Then it is said that co-operative societies are willing to undertake the business, respectable individuals may be licensed for the purpose or that committees may be formed for the purpose and the Government state that array of such Deputy Commissioners for marketing stocks. There is no reason why these steps should not be taken in our province as well. I might also say that the Bombay Government

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have decided to grant loans to local bodies to help them towards the purchasing of stocks and they have granted loans without interest to purchase stocks. I may also say that several relief committees have been also started in Mysore with reference to rise in prices. For instance, it is stated 'Each local area has a responsibility to provide for its own poor as far as possible. To this end, relief funds should be started and a complete organization brought into existence, aided if necessary by municipal and Government funds.' It is also stated: 'Lastly there is the question of finding employment for the labouring classes and the poorer cultivators. Large public works are in progress in several parts of the State, and there is no lack of employment. On the contrary it is difficult to get labour in many places at present. Village works will be started and public works begun at a later stage, as soon as the economy is felt.' These are the lines on which I suggest that action should be taken by the Government. I am emphatically of opinion that some Government action should be taken in the matter. If I am allowed to expatiate I might perhaps be exceeding my time. I might do so in one minute. Prices have to be regulated, and, if necessary, Government have to make large purchases of stocks and power should be given to Collectors to call for returns of stocks and power should also be given to Collectors under exceptional circumstances to fix the rates. As regards Provincial supply, the Government of India have undertaken to do it. As regards inter-district arrangements, the Director of Civil Supplies will have to certify that there is a surplus in one and a deficit in another; and to meet make proper arrangements for movement of grain from one part to another. If private bodies and co-operative societies and other local bodies should be encouraged to open shops and loans should be advanced by Government without interest to purchase stocks. There are large matters and I had to take some time over them. This has been everything the mind of the Government for a long time as it is not capable of any evasion; and I had to indicate the lines on which Government may usefully proceed and therefore I had to take some time."

The Hon'ble Mr. A. S. Krishna Rao:—“ Your Hon'ourship, I second this resolution. The resolution moved by the Hon'ble Mr. Siva Rao suggests that steps be taken immediately for checking the abnormal price of foodstuffs and other necessities of life. I have, in the resolution of which I have given notice, thought it fit to bring prominently to the notice of the Government that at least in the case of food-grains, the time has come to fix maximum prices. I believe I need not detain the Council long to convince it of the abnormal price of food-grains and other foodstuffs. That is a fact which is admitted. It is a difficult problem as to what measures can be suggested to check this evil and to solve this problem. I quite admit that this problem is full of difficulties and complications and that it has to be met in a bold spirit and solved as expeditiously as possible. It might be urged that there are several difficulties in interfering with private trade and controlling the prices of food-grains or other articles. It might also be urged, as was urged on other occasions, that merchants and landowners are entitled to make as much profit as possible and there ought not to be ordinarily any interference with their profits. My Lord, before I proceed further, I might draw the attention of this Council to the statement made by the Hon'ble Sir Alexander Cardew in reply to a resolution then moved by the Honourable member of this resolution. He stated: 'The case as regards food-grains, salt and probably fuel is somewhat different. As regards these articles, it is absolutely necessary that prices should not rise beyond certain levels, or there will be danger of actual famine and the Government may therefore be forced to interfere in certain emergencies. We hope there will be no necessity for it, and we rely upon railway traffic. There is no doubt that a point will be reached when something might be necessary.'"

It is, therefore, clear that on the 3rd April 1918, the Hon'ble Sir Alexander Cardew recognized and realized that it was absolutely necessary that the prices of food-grains should not rise beyond certain levels and that otherwise there would be danger of famine and other necessary evils. The question which I now ask is whether the time has not arisen in view of the events which have taken place during these seven months for some measure, known as it has then called them, being taken to check this evil. As to what has happened during the interval, everyone in this Council is aware of the various unfortunate incidents which have occurred in the various parts of the Presidency, the hoardings, with consequent loss of property and with loss of lives in some cases. The answer given in reply to my question No. 37 printed at page 35 of the printed answers, will show in what places hoarding took place since the 1st of May 1918 and how much of loss or damage was caused thereby. It would be apparent from a careful analysis of that information that hoarding has taken place in about 35 places scattered in 15 districts of the Presidency. It will also be apparent that the hoarding which is estimated to be 50 places between the 15th of May and the 15th of September—mostly it was in September—was mostly of paddy, so far as it could be ascertained, of paddy or rice and other articles. After these facts were brought to the notice of the Government, an inquiry—an informal inquiry which they undertook on the receipt of a telegram from the Mysore Railway Committee of the Corporation—was held on the 26th of September by the Hon'ble Sir Alexander Cardew and the Hon'ble Sir P. Rajagopala Achariyar. Those of us in the audience who had the privilege to work in the emergency committee established in the manner did not then realize that the inquiry would be confined only to the metropolitan and that we would have no opportunity of bringing to the notice of the authorities the circumstances prevailing in these places. Disgracefully, I find, was received from the Mysore Corporation and another public meeting and the South Indian Chamber of Commerce and your Emeraldry Mr. P. Rajagopala Achariyar discussed with them various aspects of the question.

(Mr. A. S. Krishna Rao.)

[30th November 1918.]

I would submit my Lord, that it would have been possible to come to more correct conclusions if opportunity was then taken to consult the various Collectors of the districts and also to consult the emergency committees which were appointed to advise the Collectors regarding the problems associated with this question. I would draw the attention of the Council to questions Nos. 29 and 44 put by me at the meeting of the Council and the answers given therein. They are—

"29 Q.—(a) Will the Government be pleased to state whether they relied for and obtained reports from the Collectors of districts before issuing the price regulations, dated 26th September 1918, as to the control of prices of foodstuffs?

"(a) Will the Government be pleased to lay those reports on the table?

"29 A.A.—The collection of information regarding the stocks of food-grains in the districts, the prices of food-grains and the control of transport of food-grains has been entrusted to the Director of Civil Supplies who is in constant communication with Collectors and it was therefore unnecessary to call for direct reports from Collectors before the issue of the communication in question."

"I venture to suggest that if only the Government sent a reference to the Collectors of districts at about the time of the inquiry, especially seeing that meetings took place in the second and the third week of September at various places, it would have been possible for them to consult the emergency committees and give specific information at the disposal of the Government. I believe that it would have been more satisfactory if that information had been placed before Your Majesty's Government. The next question which I find was answered is somewhat too technical a manner which technically might have been left to a Court of Justice, to a Court of Law, is as follows:—

"44 Q.—(a) Will the Government be pleased to state in what districts emergency committees of officials and non-officials were constituted to advise Collectors in matters affecting prices of foodstuffs?

"(a) Will the Government be pleased to state whether, before issuing the price regulations referred to in the preceding question, they (1) called for or (2) obtained the opinions of such emergency committees regarding the necessity to control the prices of foodstuffs?

"(a) Will the Government be pleased to lay those opinions on the table?"

"This is the answer:—

"The Honorable Member's attention is drawn to G.O. No. 2355, Mysore, dated the 11th June 1918, in which the formation of emergency committees was decided upon. It was then stated that the principal duty of these committees would be to bring home to the people of the district the need for economy, for economy of emergency demands on the railways and for use of home products instead of imported supplies. It was added that the local experience of the members would enable them to advise the Collector and through him the Director of Civil Supplies as to the state of supplies and the need for priority certificates, but it was no part of the duties of the committee to advise regarding the necessity to control the prices of foodstuffs, and no reference was made to them on that question."

"Even starting with that answer, which I submit is somewhat too technical and which I think could have been a little more sympathetic was to give opportunities to those committees—it is clear that the local experience of the members of the emergency committees would have enabled them to advise the Collector and through him the Director of Civil Supplies as to the state of supplies and the need of priority certificates. If they are in a position to advise the Collector as to the state of supplies, it would follow as a matter of course that they would be in a position to place the necessary information as to whether it is or is not desirable to control the prices of foodstuffs. No doubt, that need is not in the Government Order, but if they could advise the Government on one question, they could advise them on another. However it is viewed from a technical point of view, whether that consideration is correct or not; when once the emergency committees are formed in the various districts consisting partly of merchants and landholders, would it not be possible for the Government to obtain first-hand information from the various districts regarding the circumstances therein? I am sorry to find that advantage was not taken of such an opportunity to find the real state of things in this Presidency so far as the various districts are concerned. I speak with some knowledge of this question, because I was the emergency committee, shortly after the meeting mentioned in one or two places, and shortly before it took a violent turn in September, there was a discussion as to whether the prices of foodstuffs should be fixed and controlled or not. In the emergency committee, care was taken to have some landholders who produce large quantities of paddy and who come under the head of 'Producers'. We had on this committee some merchants who trade mostly in rice, who are well-informed and who export rice in various quantities to several places. It was admitted that the prices of paddy was Rs. 45 and in two or three days the landowners were not prepared to sell it for less than about 50. There was an informal inquiry in the emergency committee; and neither the landholders nor the merchants were able to give any satisfactory explanation for that increase in prices. The one information we had was that there were some merchants from Mysore who went to Nellore and who were trying to and willing to purchase at exorbitant prices the responsibility upon the landholders and the merchants; there was a discussion as to whether it was desirable to suggest that public should be maintained and export put a stop to temporarily; and the definite conclusion that they arrived at was that for a short period,

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export might be stopped. There was information before us that persons from other parts of the Presidency were taking paddy and that something must be done. I am not in a position to state what transpired subsequently between the Collector and the Director of Civil Supplies; but the Collector found it difficult to stop exports with the result that nothing was done. When we found that hoarding was going on in several places, the members of the Council large quantities of paddy thought that the only way in which to stop profiteering could be controlled was by prohibiting export at least temporarily. I remember that, on the second evening the emergency committee again met and came to the unanimous conclusion that to keep the price at a proper level there should be no export allowed though for a short period. I believe that effect was not given to that resolution with the result that even in places where formerly there was no complaint of shortage of food-grains, no complaints of depletion of stocks, prices have gone up by leaps and bounds. I am mentioning these facts to suggest that though the problem is a difficult one, still in the interests not merely of the poorer classes, but in the interests of the middle classes as well, steps should be taken to control the maximum price of these foodstuffs.

There is another aspect of the question which I wish to place before the Council, as it affects the conclusions arrived at by Your Excellency's Government in that poem summarily. It is very unfortunate that owing to whatever reasons, owing to whatever information at their disposal, the issue of these shortages has been attributed to unbridled political agitation. I think I must take the opportunity of entering my most emphatic protest against that assumption. Those who have been in a position to go from place to place will testify to the fact that the grievances were a real one. You will find that in the long list of places where hoarding was complained, Nellore was omitted (though it was mentioned at Nellore, in the case of the paddy shortage some temporary relief was given, some temporary measures were taken and though rice was officially selling at 6 annas, they were supplied at 5 annas though in small quantities. There was a practical stoppage of the hoarding of paddy; and the panic subsided in a short time. I mention this to show that it was not a normal conclusion that was drawn by Your Excellency's Government that hoarding was due to agitation. There was a real grievance; and they really wanted that something should be done. They found it hard to purchase rice at 4 or 5 annas a rupee and still eat their bread; and they were satisfied as soon as relief measures were taken.

Therefore I would submit, my Lord, that the time has come when some special measures, heroic measures though they may be, should be taken to check the increasing price of foodstuffs. If we only consider the prices given in the First St. George Gazette it will be found that, in some places it was 7 annas; but the average for November is published as also for the last 10 years. It will be seen therefore that the price is abnormally high in every district of the Presidency.

The only argument that will be advanced, will be that if we begin to prohibit export or check the price of these foodstuffs, some districts might find it difficult to have food supplies. I believe that even in the case of a district like Nellore, before export is allowed, it is necessary that there should be an accurate stock taken of the foodstuffs. Even in places outside the Presidency, foodstuffs have been exported with the result that it is difficult to find adequate supplies even within the Presidency. It is not only necessary to take stock of supplies, it is not only necessary to have special relief measures wherever possible; it is not only necessary to have grain shops opened wherever possible; it is not only necessary that co-operative societies and local bodies in this Presidency should be helped; but it is also necessary to fix the maximum prices of food-grains, so that it might be possible for poorer, for the middle classes, or of the poorer classes, to clear out their larders and get on in this world. So far as possible, that it is not possible to carry on relief measures for a long time. We were able to do so only for a temporary period; but again the process of the lower classes begins to complain very soon 'you have been selling rice at 5 annas, but now the merchants have begun to sell it at the 'market rate.' The merchants say, 'we know no other alternative so prices have gone up.' With these remarks, I closed the resolution. I hope that relief measures, drastic measures if necessary, will be taken to check these abnormal prices.

The Hon'ble Sir ALEXANDER GORDON:—Your Excellency, I think I detected in the remarks of the two Honourable Members a certain anxiety here. I feel sure that the Council will agree that this problem, before us should not be regarded as a sectional one in which Government are on one side and Honourable unofficial members on the other, but we should endeavour as far as possible, as far as we can, to look at the problem as a whole and take account of the difficulties that surround it and consider what is for the true interests of the Presidency, not in any partisan spirit or biased spirit. Government are, of course, heavily alive and have been for many months to the serious position which has arisen in the Presidency through the high prices of food-grains. When the subject was before this Council in the month of April last, the difficulty was then largely one of distribution, and the question then was merely due to want of resources, to reduction of railway rolling stock, and to difficulties in obtaining materials. But since then a very great additional factor has come into operation and that has been the widespread failure of the south-west rains and the late and partial rain of the north-east monsoon. My Hon'ble friend Mr. Siva Rao, when he took us that morning had become steadily worse since April, of course stated a fact, but he did not tell the Council, he did not himself realize, that the Government had no control over the cause which has made matters worse. The cause which has made matters worse has been the bad season, which seriously deprived the Presidency of large stocks which otherwise would have been raised and collected and properly a strong stimulus has thus been created to hold grains from the market.

(Sir Alexander Gordon.)

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"Some after that meeting of April, we appointed the Director of Civil Supplies and his staffs have been stated in answer to one of the questions forwarded. The object was to consider stocks of foodstuffs and other necessities, to consider and examine applications from merchants and others for the movement of traffic, to authorize demands and reports sent by District officers, to consult with the railway authorities as to the movement of traffic and to issue certificates for traffic." That function has been performed, I believe, not only with great care and devotion but also with considerable success. I believe, if you look back at the finance reports, when there was trouble in 1917 and 1918, you will find that the absence of a Director of Civil Supplies to control the movement of grain was one of the causes which aggravated the conditions in those years; and the presence of the Director in the last six months has been the means of preventing acute symptoms which otherwise would have arisen.

The first question we had to consider was whether India had to be treated as a whole and whether there should be free trade inside India or whether the circumstances of each Presidency must be taken into consideration. Naturally wealthy presidencies which had been making large profits by cotton and jute would have liked to treat India as a whole because the stations of their people being higher and the wages also higher, they could afford prices which would have ruined Madras; they could have drawn away all our stock and drained us of our supplies while our people were starving and suffering. The Madras Government have consistently laid it to the view that each Presidency must be considered in some extent as a separate unit, and that free export cannot be prevailed, and to some extent that view has been accepted by the Government of India although its views on this matter have varied a good deal, but generally we have at last succeeded in limiting exports from the Presidency almost entirely and we had with much effort to turn our shoulder to our friends in Ceylon and prevent them from getting our supplies. They too are in difficulties. Then the second question which arose was: was the Presidency within itself to have free trade in grains or was control to be exercised as free movement from one district to another? Here too we were influenced by the same arguments that influenced us with regard to the other Presidencies. A wealthy district could afford a higher scale of prices than a poor district. There was the further reason that if we allowed the free movement of grain from place to place, it might mean that such dealer, if he saw chances of a profit 100 miles away, would leave the grain dealer, and if there was a profit being secured in another place, he would move the grain there. The railways would be occupied with conveyance traffic by allowing free trade; there are districts and therefore with business. I think on the whole with much judgment we have decided that free trade between the districts was to be stopped as far as, at any rate, the movement of grain by rail was concerned. We knew at once that this most weak in some suffering in some of the districts by prices being pushed up. We realized that when that occurred, we should then have to relax the prohibition of the transport of grain from district to district and we should have to provide for the transport of grain to those distressed districts. I will come to that later on. Then came the third question as to which Honorable Members are most interested whether we should endeavour to fix the maximum prices in the districts or in the Presidency or whether we should try by indirect means by controlling distribution and increasing supplies to control the prices without fixing them. This is the crucial point on which I would very much wish to be able to convince Honorable Members and not merely to put before them formal arguments. I would like them to consider what would follow supposing we were to fix prices. Suppose in the city of Madras we fix the price of rice measures a rupee, I would like Honorable Members to consider what would follow. The immediate result would be that no grain would be imported from Burma because at the prices ruling in Burma it cannot be delivered here at four measures a rupee and therefore the main source to which we look to supplement our local supplies would be immediately cut off. No doubt it is true that if we were to take possession of all stocks and hold them, for a time everything would go on very smoothly; but our stocks would be thereby more rapidly dissipated and in the absence of imports from Burma catastrophe would immediately follow unless the Burmese were kind and gave us the rice which they have not done as local sources were able to supply all wants which they are not. Therefore it is a difficult question to fix the prices locally, when I find my Honorable friends are advancing in this direction. When I went to Madras in September last and had a meeting with the South India Chamber of Commerce, we had a good instructive discussion and I mentioned there whom once I forget, who was a dealer in clothes—clothes were in a critical position—we asked this man, "you fix the price at Madras this moment?" The point at the time, I forget, say Rs. 1-15-6. He said it was utterly impossible to fix the price because in Gujarat, where the clothes come from, we could not get enough, and we could not get any cloth from Gujarat if we fixed the price of cloth in Madras. I have never seen that gentleman before, but his evidence was most convincing that we cannot fix the price except at the source of supply. We should go to Gujarat and take possession of the crops from the fields, and then fix the price, but to fix here in Madras the price of the cloth would be to immediately stop the introduction of supplies and would produce results as serious as the small existing stocks were exhausted. That is an illustration of what would happen if the same principle were applied to rice; if we fix the price of rice at a figure which is below that at the source from which we draw our supplies, we must immediately be cutting off our supplies by impact. We have got to see in the light of that fact how anything can be done to fix prices. The question is whether prices cannot be controlled at the source. The scheme for our present purposes in Burma and therefore the real question is whether or not something cannot be done to control prices in Burma. It appears to me that they are not controlled. There are one or two other aspects of the matter as regards the fixing of prices which I may just notice in

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(Sir Alexander Gordon.)

giving. One is, as far as I know, that in the worst famines of 1877-78 when millions of people died of starvation, prices were never fixed, the Government never attempted to do so. That is not argued and I suppose we must admit that experience would be of some value. Another point is that it will involve enormous expenditure. Our annual consumption of paddy is about nine millions of tons—that is a rough figure but I believe is approximately correct, our import at the present time—what we want, not what we can grow—about 55,000 tons per annum or 192,000 tons for six months and in order to sell that much paddy at the total supply at a cheaper rate, by reducing it by one measure a rupee while we purchase it at three answers a rupee, it would cost over one crore of rupees. Just imagine what will happen if we are unfortunate enough to have a further failure of the monsoon in June or July. We might have to set to work to sell our grain cheaper than the market rate. That is what we are asked to do. We might have expended a crore of rupees in six months in doing so, and on the top of that, we might have a further failure which would leave us in a more disastrous position than we are in now and a great part of our provincial balances already spent. Is it likely that if we did fix the price at five annas a rupee on the small quantity of the grain imported, is it likely that that would draw down general prices? That is only 4 per cent of the consumption. If we import 160,000 tons and Government sold it, I doubt whether it will force down the price, because I find it is a matter of common knowledge that the public of this Presidency are so wedded to the food they are used to that they will not use the Burma rice which is cheaper than Madras rice. There are points which should be considered in this connection. At any rate, for the reasons I have given, I am convinced that it is impossible to fix the price except at the money, Bazaar, and therefore we must set to work to deal with the problem as far as possible by indirect methods and by indirect control. I am entirely in favour of Government doing all that is possible by indirect control to reduce the prices. That really brings us as to how we are to produce a decrease of prices by this means. The first of these measures no doubt is the regulation of railway traffic from other provinces. This has been done to some extent by the Director of Civil Supplies and large imports have been brought in from Bihar and Orissa and Bengal; in Orissa their own stocks were running down and put the transport to Orissa has been prohibited. The second means of controlling prices is by the introduction of strict by-laws. Here we are in the hands of the Deputy Controller of Shipping in Bombay. This gentleman has been appointed by the Government of India to control all movements of cotton and he has got complete control which is worked with great care and I believe with great efficiency. In this matter, it is a question of hours or days. A steamer which is in-day in Calcutta will go to Bangalore and will be allowed three days or four days for being loaded and at the end of that period, so many days will be allowed for the voyage and for unloading so many days and it will then be again ready for another place. All the cotton in Indian waters are being controlled by this officer, and he is responsible for getting on as afloat tonnage. I have nothing whatever to complain of regarding his treatment of this Presidency. He has given us assistance to a very considerable extent, but our main difficulty has not arisen from lack of tonnage but from the difficulty of getting the monsoon filled. For instance, to afford us assistance for Nagasam and if we could have got it filled, we could have about 15,000 bags transported into Tanjore district. Unfortunately no merchants in Tanjore or Nagasam would come forward to fill that steamer. Those policies are quite intelligible. Nagasam prices are high and the transport we begin to buy in Bangalore, go down the river. A further complication exists in the fact that there is a possibility at any moment of the Government stepping in to control the price in Bangalore. Suppose some one purchases grain and in 24 hours the Government fix the price there; then this rice will have to be sold at a loss. That brings us back again to the necessity of control of prices in Bangalore. Until that is done, it is extremely difficult to see what remedy there is for the present position. Many suggestions have been made to the Government of India on three points and the Government of India have taken various action. It has prohibited, practically at any rate, what was going on in the export of rice from Burma to countries outside India, Japan and Java. That was going on till two months ago to a considerable extent and that necessarily affected the prices in Bangalore; but steps have been taken to withdraw some of the licences which were granted and the grant of further licences has been suspended and I understand that something definite has been achieved. I understand also that the Government of India has prevented the export of rice from Bangalore to Bengal, which is not a deficit province. Not the last step which they have taken was taken so long ago as the 12th October and that is to appoint a Foodstuffs Commission for the whole of India with full power to take possession of supplies in Bangalore and distribute them to every Province according to its needs and to direct the whole course of trade. That is the most important step which we need upon the Government of India and the Bombay Government also must agree there and I am glad to say it has been taken. I am not in a position at present to tell the Council how exactly we are going to operate in this matter. Mr. Gubbay has been appointed Foodstuffs Commissioner. He has a great reputation for ability and we have every hope that under his control matters will be speedily improved in future. We understood that Mr. Gubbay reached Bangalore two days ago and is now there examining this question and seeing how he is going to exercise control of grain supplies in Bangalore. Until he has elaborated his machinery and decided what steps he is to take, the Madras Government are quite helpless in the matter. We can only wait for his decision. If he succeeds in taking over large stocks of Bangalore rice and bringing down prices, there would be a collapse in prices as has occurred in the case of cotton price-goods. Until he does that,

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I am so as merely. I do not believe that the benefit of the high prices in Singapore is going into the pockets of the poor. From the information we have, it does not look like it. It goes no doubt into the pockets of the middlemen who take up the strike and whenever there is an attempt to buy, push up the prices. The Ceylon Government are taking exactly the same difficulty, the same attempt to exploit them for the benefit of the middlemen and it is for Mr. Golling to deal with the problem as best as possible. I think if the matter is looked at from that point, if Honorable Members realize that being prisoners in Madras without reference to our supplies coming from Burma would be disastrous and would stop the influx of supplies, it will be realized that the true remedy is to fix prices in Singapore. I am sure you will agree that as detailed action in the Presidency would produce the results which we all have at heart. I do not know really, after that statement of the Government's position, whether I need detain the Council very much longer. As regards the question of raising, of course, we all know and everybody agrees that the immediate cause of the riots was and continues to be the people ask, not at the high prices but at seeing stocks being exported out of the district and huge stocks being at hand and this was against. But the fact is that prices are higher now than then and yet nothing has come. The rioting therefore must have been due to an epidemic which swept all over the Presidency beginning from Virangapuram and ending down to Madras. It was evidently due to the general disordered condition of the public mind. They said 'it is a shame that we should pay high prices; there is a lot of goods here and Government have not got power to stop it' and they actually believed that it was easy for Government officials sympathized with rioting and was not going to attempt to stop them. I suppose that was—I do not think any one too dumb—that was the cause which contributed to the outbreak outward. The evidence was set in favor of the rioting having been done by starving people but the evidence was in favor of the rioting having been incited by enemies. It is almost proved that it was so by the character of the people who were convicted. In India, for instance, some people who were convicted were found to have taken away the doors of shops they noted and they were found in railway coaches. The high prices no doubt were the cause immediately but the general feeling of unrest, the feeling that Government would be treated with a fair amount of contempt, encouraged them to do things which they have never done before and which when the measures taken to stop it, they have not done again although conferences are worse now than they were.

The Honorable Mr. A. S. Krishna Rao referred to my speech in April and asked whether the time had not come when something should be done to relieve distress. That brings me really to the second question treated upon in the second part of the resolution, to which the speaker has been hardly directed. In some parts of the Presidency, the time has come when action will have to be taken. In the matter of relief, the experience of the last 10 or 15 years is crystallized in the order of the Finance Code and by the rules of that Code Government propose to guide themselves by now they represent the teaching of experience of the past decades of 1877 and 1887, in fact, all the lessons which have been learned during the past 40 years. If you read the history of the famine of 1877, you will see how they were groping in the dark in the absence of a Code. The Finance Code lays down the main principle that the necessity for relief is to be based by the willingness to work at a wage sufficient to keep a person alive. That is the principle which the Government will follow now. I had an interview with the Collector of Balghy two days ago and he told me that he thought that the time had come when we must begin, if there is a necessity for it, relief works in some portions of the district. The relief works of Balghy are now at a stage that even if rain fell, little good will be done. As soon as arrangements can be made to open works in some portions of the district we begin to do so. No other Collector has as yet reported, and I trust that in no other district it will be necessary that relief works should be opened. I hope that no other district will reach that position. I understand the agency taken in Oldham also are in a bad condition. We will have to take action towards relief of distress. There are the two parts at present where danger is actually felt and some action to deal with it is necessary. That is the position; but as Honorable Members will have, conditions have been changing in the last month from day to day. The rainfall in the Ceded districts in the last fortnight has been good and the whole difficulty may have been greatly relieved if not removed. In Coimbatore, if only the rains had extended inland, the crops would have been saved and there would have been no trouble at all. So nothing depends upon the course of the season. I can only assure the Council that a most careful watch is kept. The Board has called for reports from all Collectors as to the position in each district and whenever the necessity arises we shall at once apply the Finance Code and open relief works; and if people come to them and apply for relief, relief will be given for the population. I hope the Council will think that that is a right course. Personally I cannot think that we can give away rice free except to the sick, the aged and the disabled. We must apply the rules about most effectively by our judgements, which will prevent any very serious outcry. Government are only my opinion that they are determined to meet the necessities of the case in some cases with the principles which I have attempted to lay down and they believe that by applying those principles, though we may have to go through a period of distress and difficulty we shall be able to save the people from any serious catastrophes.

The Council then adjourned for a short interval and re-assembled at 5 p.m. when the discussion on the resolution about high prices was resumed.

The Honorable Mr. A. T. G. M. AHMAD TANDI MAWABAYAR:—Your Excellency, I fully sympathize with the Honorable member and the Honorable member of this resolution. It is my hope that Government should take such steps as will alleviate the present difficulty. I do

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not sell this a famine, but we are expecting a bigger famine next year, as the condition of the present crops is so bad that we could hardly expect 25 per cent crops. I do not know if the controlling of prices in the districts will work all right. It is not necessary and unnecessary that such occur. It is the mill-owners that are making large profits. They purchase all or almost all the paddy and sink the same with them. They will use the paddy as they wish and sell the paddy as they like. The price of local rice this year was Rs. 1 1/2 a month ago. Now it is Rs. 18. If at all there should be any restriction or control, it should be on the mill-owners. As a merchant myself who has interest in shipping rice to Ceylon and Straits Settlements, restricting my own interest for the sake of the public, I suggested in the Director of Civil Supplies through the Collector in the capacity of a Government Committee member, to prohibit export to Ceylon and Straits Settlements for some time, with such time as the supply of local-rice is sufficiently safeguarded. I think, my Lord, this is one of the best remedies that Your Excellency's Government should adopt. I know, but a matter of fact, this order has been passed. What I mean is that this order should be continued for some time. I do not think that we could prohibit export from our district to another within the Presidency. There are some districts which are badly suffering from famine; such districts must be provided with sufficient food-stuff, from other districts of the Presidency and if necessary area from other Provinces. By putting a stop to exports of rice, to Ceylon and Straits Settlements, I am sure the people will grumble but we can tell them to go to Burma. Burma could supply any amount of grain. We can easily tell Ceylon and other Colonies, 'charity begins at home.' Now, my Lord, the next point is to remedy the evil. As the war is now over, I am sure almost all the steamers will be released and prices will, in the natural course of things, go down, when merchants will be able to import a large amount of cargo from Burma.

"With regard to the price of Borneo I should say that the mill-owners of Borneo are merely gambling with them. There is a business called 'dealer' in Borneo; they contract to rice from one month to another and thereby they are making any amount of profit. It is these people who spoil the market and increase the price. They are always on the alert to see how the market in India goes up and accordingly they raise the price. They have a regular set of brokers under them, they are paid by them indirectly to raise prices to their own interests. All such things as suggested by the Hon'ble Sir Alexander Gurney will be put a stop to if the Government of India will appoint a Controller for Borneo. When the merchants are able to consign large quantity from Borneo and compete with the local merchants, if Your Excellency's Government really think that the merchants of this place are purposely raising the price, we can easily put a stop to it. If such arrangement is made after the steamers are freely allowed to sail, freely from one port to another and the price at Borneo, the price that is already unduly increased, on purpose, is controlled, because in India or within the Madras Presidency will be easily worked.

"The next point I wish to say is the difficulty of merchants in importing large quantities of rice into Madras and Nagapattinam which is on account of the high price that are in existence at Borneo. (As suggested by the Hon'ble Mr. Kanny.) I sent a telegram to my firm at Borneo to quote the price of paddy. I got a reply—paddy 170 for 100 baskets each bag containing 34 baskets and containing 24 small baskets which works out to Rs. 4 a bush and Rs. 11 per bag. This is a very high rate. I do not think we can import any grain at this price and still then be able to help the poor. As a matter of fact, I thought of getting a steamer through the help of the Government and asked my firm to ship about 1,000 or 1,500 tons and land the rice at Madras and selling it for a small profit. Of course as a merchant, nobody would expect me to sell it at a loss but what I could do is to reduce the profit to a slender margin to cover risk and loss. As I mentioned to the Hon'ble Sir Alexander Gurney, it is possible to reasonably examine this important and big business. I am from the present state of affairs that I am not at present able to undertake this important and big business. So I have wanted to my firm at Borneo to be on the alert and immediately the price goes down to 115 to let me know and then I will be able to assist the Government and the people in getting a steamer loaded with cargo and sell it at a small profit. I have also wanted to import a large quantity from there. One other reason why the price at Borneo is high is in addition to the reasons stated before, is that the crop season has over; and by the end of December or the beginning of January they will get a new crop when the price will go down considerably and when we will be able to compete with local merchants who will raise the price and profit, causing a real deal of hardship and inconvenience to the poorer classes of people. As suggested by the Hon'ble Sir Alexander Gurney, if such things as the allowing of the Government of India to subsidize the cost of supplying steamers at a cheaper freight, with the Controller of Borneo in Borneo, are carried out, I am sure that will help in a great deal, as also the appointment of the Controller at Borneo. With regard to the question of prohibition of export of rice to Ceylon and Straits Settlements, I strongly recommended that the order should be continued for some time. Otherwise, I am afraid merchants at the ports will considerably increase the price and compete with local merchants and mill-owners who are now demanding Rs. 19 and who will demand even Rs. 25. So I strongly recommended that the order issued by the Director of Civil Supplies prohibiting rice supply to Ceylon and the Straits should be continued for some time longer till the present situation we are faced with is relieved and prices touch a figure within the reach of those most affected and show a tendency to steady firm. With these few remarks I support the resolution."

(Sir Gordon Fraser.)

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The Hon'ble Sir Gordon Fraser:—Your Honours, I agree in the main with the resolution made by the Hon'ble Sir Alexander Curzon with reference to the resolution. In the first place, as for the control of prices of food-stuffs and in the second place for relief measures in the worst affected areas. As regards the second part of the resolution, I think it is scarcely asked, we can leave this very well in the hands of our local Government. The main question before us is the control of prices and there is no doubt, as the Hon'ble Sir Alexander Curzon has explained to us, that the problem begins with difficulties. I think all Members of this Council, European and officials as well as Indian, are officials and officials also are very much in sympathy with the object aimed at in this resolution. The only question is: Is it practicable, are we being any nearer to have that will enable us to arrive at the end aimed at? I am afraid, unless the Government of India come to the assistance of the local Government, very little can be done to keep prices down to a reasonable level. The working of the resolution is that 'steps may be immediately taken for checking the abnormal prices of food-stuffs.' The natural way to check the abnormal prices, is to get further supplies and not to control prices. At present we cannot do this; it is hopeless on our part in Madras to try and control prices in the surrounding districts when the goods are imported from a foreign market where there is no control. To do this would simply mean the cutting out of our supplies as the Hon'ble Sir Alexander Curzon has explained to us. That this would result was shown by the events which attended the recent leaving of Madras. Immediately after the leaving, prices were reduced by the dealers probably in fear of further trouble but this had the immediate effect of the dealers of Madras stopping the import of rice from Bangalore. My firm does not deal in rice, it is a commodity which we have never touched, it is mostly in the hands of other dealers in the town; but the immediate result of these regular dealers stopping imports was that we had offers from Bangalore. We had telegrams saying that so many tons of space were available on the Bangalore steamer—they made us offers of the rice—and we accepted. It seems to me it is almost minimal, under the present conditions, to allow steamer to leave Bangalore for Madras with hundreds of tons space available. It commenced half to my firm and the local quarry we bought was about 7,000 tons which is at present as it is war in Madras. This is bought at a very high price at Bangalore. We cannot help it, the price in Bangalore was high; but even then, even with these high prices, it seemed to me that it was a better policy to take advantage of the opportunity to have that high priced rice in Madras than to leave it in Bangalore. I do not want to condemn the regular dealers; but I think it shows rather a lack of public spirit to keep out like that, although from a business point of view it was perfectly sound. The price in Bangalore was high and there was practically no hope of making any profit. I suppose to continue buying even though the prices are high. It is evident that food supplies in our Presidency are short of our requirements and we are dependent for our balance upon Bengal and Burma and especially in Burma. In Burma, supplies at present are fairly large and ample and there is a very large crop, a record crop coming in very shortly. It is evident that we must look to Burma to make up this deficiency and bring our supplies up to our demands. It is Burma that we must look to and I consider that this is only possible provided the Government of India will come in and help us. We want the Government of India to take steps to ensure that our Presidency receives a sufficient supply of rice from Bangalore to make up the deficiency that now exists in our own Presidency. If this is done, I am quite sure we can look with the greatest confidence to the local Government to take steps to distribute that rice and to see that the rice reaches the consumer without any unnecessary profit—without any profiteering on the part of the middle man. The control of the Government of India must be at the source of supply. I do not think it is justifiable on the part of the Government of India at present, allowing export of rice to foreign countries while we, in India and in this Presidency, are suffering from shortages. There is no doubt that other countries have been affording high prices, prices which would be large profits to Bangalore merchants; but the my Honourable friend I also think that 'charity begins at home', and until we are covered against scarcity in India and in our own Presidency some restrictions should be placed on the free trade that is now going on from Bangalore to foreign countries. Unless prices are reduced and controlled in Burma, I think control in Madras is impossible. We cannot expect, as has been explained by my Honourable friend, merchants to buy in Burma at the rate of three annas per rupa which is approximately the price ruling there and retail it to consumers in Madras at 4½ annas or 4 annas a rupa. That cannot be done. I submitted that steps have been taken to prevent transport of food-stuffs from one district to another in the Presidency and also that steps are being taken that in districts where there are excessive supplies, those excessive supplies should be moved to districts where they are scanty. These courses are very desirable and these steps along with the control and assistance of the Government of India from above a shield, I think, considerably reduce the present scarcity in Madras. As regards the question of controlling, if districts are divided into two or eight compartments it will be possible to control the prices in those districts where the supplies actually produced in the districts are in excess of the demand or equal to the requirements, but in any district where the supply is not equal to the requirements of that particular district I cannot see how any control could be effected. Because, you would have to rely upon the imported rice, whether imported from overseas or from the adjacent districts. The prices ruling overseas or in the adjacent districts will be the prices that you will have to pay. This is what is happening in this Presidency between us and Burma. I think the Honourable member of the resolution referred to the question of controlling at the source of supply; or rather he referred to the control that

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has been brought into force in the case of kerosene oil. That is another case where control at the source of supply is the best solution. The action taken by the Madras Government is to control the distribution, but in addition to that, we have had control at the source of supply from the commencement of the war, because oil companies from the commencement of the war thought hard against any profiteering and they kept their prices down with a view to letting the consumer have his oil at a reasonable figure. Control at the source of supply has been in existence all along, but oil companies not being official, they found they were quite helpless to put a stop to profiteering and they had to go to Government and impose their own and essentially a scheme was devised for this control and since then the Government and the oil companies have been working jointly to ensure that the oil reaches the consumer at a reasonable figure. I think the Honorable member of the resolution referred to possible objections as being based on account of the interference with private trade. But I think that is quite unnecessary. I cannot imagine that any objection from traders will be brought forward that action by Government in cases such as the present will be in any way interfering with private trade. The necessity for acting for the benefit of the general public and the country justifies in a case such as the present action by the Government, to try and alleviate any distress that is existing. The first thing, then in my opinion, is the control of prices at the source of supply. Secondly, I think the Government might well take some steps to try and prevent profiteering; in other words, see that the rice that is brought into this country is retailed and distributed such that we might still have a reasonable margin of profit. I think there will be very little difficulty in doing this. If we grant for a moment that the appointment of Mr. Gifford is going to result in further supplies, it would not then be difficult to devise a scheme whereby all the rice imported into this Presidency should come to certain licensed dealers who would be on the list previously supplied by the Director of Civil Supplies and all these dealers who receive the rice should be under a promise to retail it at a fixed margin of profit per bag. I think there will be very little difficulty in arranging this. There is one point that may be advanced and that is a sound one, if one wants to go into the position carefully. I am not putting it forward as an argument against control. In Bangalore we had a rise in prices and we had import of rice from foreign countries at the higher price. We say: "control these prices, so that buyers may get it cheaper." That is, you are going to give foreign countries rice at lower prices and to do that, you are going to make the Bangalore rice or the Bangalore market. With the rise of cotton, cotton stands at Rs. 400 a candy, it has fallen since; suppose we had cotton mills here and Bangalore comes along and said, "we cannot pay more than Rs. 400" and then control comes into existence to keep the price down to Rs. 300, you would then hear the Bangalore mill who wants to buy cotton, at the expense of the rest of the country. That may happen in the case of rice. The only way to get over it is, it seems to me, to have the Bangalore market absolutely free for trade to foreign countries, for the Government of Madras to go in and buy their rice at current prices, bring it over here and sell it at lower prices and stop up the loss, or in other words, to make it a bounty. That is the danger I put forward as against control in Bangalore. There is the danger that you give foreign countries the benefit at the expense of the Bangalore rice, or dealer. It is a very difficult question and it is very difficult to know how to vote on this subject. We are all in sympathy with the resolution and, instead of having a division on it, I would suggest that the matter might receive further consideration at the hands of the Government to see whether some scheme might not be devised on the lines I have suggested. If you could get the rice, there is no difficulty at all in getting licensed dealers, in Madras and if that could be done, I shall be in favour of it. I hope the Government will take some action in that direction."

The Hon'ble Mr. T. Ranga Acharyar:—"We all recognize the importance and the seriousness of the situation; and if I refer to what may be done and do not refer to what has already been done by the Government, it is not because I do not appreciate what has been done, but it is because I wish to make some suggestions as to what may further be done in order to relieve the situation. There are two issues, namely, the independence of supply or production and the distributive nature of the distribution. As regards the first, that is the independence of supply or production, Government should arm themselves with full and complete information as to the quantity now available and as to the quantity which is likely to be available in the next year. The information has become absolutely necessary in view of the failure of the south-west monsoon and also in view of the failure of the north-east monsoon. Too much expectation should not be raised by the fall of rain in the coast towns, the rice has been too abundant in those constellations and where it went, it has been sowing; too profusely to be of any use to the crops in the land. On the other hand, if you get 24 inches in the course of two or three weeks, we crop one another each an attack; and therefore I do not think we can expect much from the recent rainfall that we have been blessed with. I wish it had been distributed over several months, but it came all too sudden and all too much. Therefore it is that I rather regret that the information called for and suggested in questions Nos. 17, 50, 55, 54, 101, 100 and 102 on the agenda has not been obtained. Government say they have not got the information or that they do not consider it necessary to get the information in certain cases. As has been pointed out by the Hon'ble Mr. Girdan Pinner just now, we will have to ask for information as regards the districts and we must have full information and we will have to make water-tight arrangements of districts themselves. And therefore the information asked for as regards subdivision of dry and wet grains in the various talukas of the districts will be necessary. I also notice that Government say that they did not get information as to the price of cloth. I think in these

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chemical times Government should not be content with getting merely formal returns. They should open more schools in the interior and get more information. They must arm themselves with information as to the quantity more available and truly to be available.

"As regards the other question about control of prices, it is a very difficult question indeed. But we have certain facts and conditions in the Government in this case the difficulties. The much emphasis should not be laid on the difficulties. If we always think too much of the difficulties even in our private affairs, we shall be defeated from taking the steps which we ought to take. Difficulties should not be suggested. Government have controlled and have succeeded. I will instance wheat; I will instance indigo, I will instance cotton—pulses and also brass-cast. While the Government have taken steps to control prices, they have succeeded in keeping down the prices and therefore I do expect Government to take steps in the future; it is easy for them to take measures to control prices. I am afraid too much stress is laid on the new question. We have got sugar, rubber and oilseeds, and other local products which are all completely under the control of the Madras Government. The source of production of these crops is mostly in the Presidency and probably in the neighbouring portions of Bombay. As regards indigo, the source is a neighbouring district and these stuffs are, I submit, under the control of the Local Government. I mean the source of production is under the control of the Local Government and I think that Government can take steps to control the prices at the places of production. Even as regards rice, one is often struck with the question of prices. The price in the suburban towns is Rs. 15 per bag, whereas in the interior of the district it is sold for Rs. 25 or Rs. 30. That shows that there is a great deal of profiteering. Control of prices is one thing and probably succeed to it is the control of profits. The Hon'ble Sir Gordon Fraser has asked what Government may do in that direction, of controlling the profits of the merchant. Suppose a man buys at Rs. 100, let him not sell it at more than Rs. 105 or Rs. 110. That is a matter which the Government can easily take on hand. I do think that profits go up from place to place. In answer to an interpellation to-day Government say they have no information. That will hardly do. You must have information not only from municipal areas, but from outside as regards the present prices. I do think in the interior parts, especially in up-country places, prices go up and people are not able to buy the necessary foodstuffs for their maintenance. For instance, last year, wheat at Rs. 3 per bahar and such a paddy at Rs. 3-6-0 and Rs. 3-12-0 is the Tanjore district. That is an instance of things. Even at the great famine of 1877 when people suffered very much, our best paddy was sold at only Rs. 2 per bahar. This shows that famine conditions have been reached so far as rice is concerned and even more than famine conditions. I do not think at this time when surges are committed by influenza and people are affected to a very high degree both by the high prices and by the prevalence of the disease, Government should re-visit the Famine Code. The Famine Code is made for certain conditions of agricultural distress produced by failure of rains. Government at a time like this must extend their operations beyond even the strict limitations of the Famine Code. Again there is such a thing as controlling freight. Much difficulty is caused by the recent rise in the railway and steamer freights. I do think that the Railway Companies have made huge profits. They made the war an excuse for putting up the freight and I do think that the Government or the Government of India at the instance of this Government should control freight. Certainly the time has come when freight should be reduced to their normal coefficients. The Government, I am sorry to note, are laying too much burden on local bodies. The other day Mr. Wood speaking at the Corporation and that Government expected local bodies to take up the matter. In fact, the Corporation of Madras are trying to do this best to go outside the law. They are not entitled—in fact they are breaching the law—to spend money on the purchase of goods and supply it to the poor. They are breaching the law indeed. I think many a local body, if you throw that burden on them, will break down and you cannot expect them to bear the burden; it is too much to expect them to bear the burden. As the Hon'ble Sir Alexander Gordon pointed out, it is the magnitude of the expenditure which stands in the way of the Government doing much. If the all-powerful Government are afraid of expenditure, how much can these poor local bodies do if you are going to entrust them with this work? I do not think it is proper or wise to treat them or even to devote charity to an extent as a matter like this.

"Again, I would point out that steps can be taken by the Local Government and I do think they will get power from the Government of India in the matter of controlling the price of rice in Burma. Public opinion all over the country will support the Government and I do ask the Government to put on more steam. We cannot be waiting long. From April last we have been urging on the Government to take steps; the people have been hoping for Government action and they must continue to hope. I think we must put more pressure upon the Government of India to help the Local Government to take a gigantic step to protect the people from this situation."

The Hon'ble Mr. J. H. TANNER.—"Your Excellency, every right-minded man must be in sympathy with a resolution of this kind. I have nothing whatever to do with the rice trade, but I do not know how it is conducted; but I, like every one else in this Presidency, cannot help noting that prices have risen to such a point that the unfortunate low-paid Indian, who has to live, I am in full sympathy with the position, but I must say that I am in sympathy with all the arguments which the Hon'ble member may have brought forward. I would not use a single word, but so far as the arguments are sound I should naturally support him. The Council should render a hearty vote of thanks to the Hon'ble Sir Alexander Gordon

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for the elaborate way in which he has explained the steps that the Government are taking to meet the situation. I have no doubt the Government are fully aware of the danger of interfering with trade. It goes into regular channels and it has characteristics which must be observed; otherwise, there is the danger that the object which the Government have in view will defeat itself. I am in practical agreement with the Government in saying that the right thing to do is to control prices at the source. Even then there is a danger which must not be overlooked. How are you going to control the prices? If you are going to, be then on a difficult basis, how are you going to arrive at that basis? They used to believe to me that it is such as will induce the ryot to grow the crops. The Hon'ble Sir Gordon has mentioned that control of prices had been successful in the case of oil. It may have been, but oil is a different product to rice. An oil well produces nothing but oil. Government may fix a price at which it must be sold, and whether it is an altogether satisfactory price or not the oil is still there. If, on the other hand, the Government say that rice must be sold at a certain price, and that price does not pay the producer, then rice will not be grown and other crops will take their place. The Hon'ble Sir Alexander Gordon said that the source of control must be Bagnan. To a certain extent I agree. I believe he also said that the source of rice that came from Bagnan is infinitesimal as compared with the consumption in the Presidency which is some millions of tons. What is the good, gentlemen, of controlling supplies which amount to something like 100,000 tons in six months, when you want millions of tons which are not controlled? Is it not possible for Government to have some kind of organisation to control the growing of rice and the collection of rice at various centres in this Presidency, as is being done by Mr. Gubbey in Bagnan? If Bagnan is a smaller source of supply than the Presidency, it seems to me very desirable that the supply in the Presidency should be controlled to a greater extent than the source of the smaller supply. It has also been suggested that if we cannot control the retail trade, we might at any rate control retail profits. The same danger has been. If you once get the rice trade away from the usual channels, what channels are you going to put it into? You must necessarily consider very carefully what is a reasonable profit. You must know what a merchant's working expenses are, for if the profit is not such as to cover all his expenses, that man will have to come after trade.

"There is also another point which I should like to mention. I think stricter control should be exercised as to whom the rice goes to from Bagnan. The Presidency is outside the Province. I know very well that we have a Director of Supplies who is supposed to know where every ton of rice goes to. There is however a feeling, and I believe it is justified, that rice is still going outside which ought not to do. If the Hon'ble Sir Alexander Gordon wants to get further information on the point, I have no doubt he can get it.

"Another point he raised, which I think was a very important one, is about the Famine Code. He said that if it becomes necessary to establish relief works, they will be established on well defined lines which have been proved to be sound as the result of many years' experience. Might I suggest that the Famine Code will not produce rice? The present complaint is not a complaint of want of work. There is plenty of work and the ordinary exchequer can still save his daily wage. What he wants is rice, and if he cannot buy the rice with the pay that he is earning how is he going to buy it with the money which he is going to save from famine works? All the present time the Famine Code does not meet the requirements of the situation. Famine works are all very well in their way when there is rice to be got, and when the man on the spot has not got money wherewith to buy it.

"The question of expense has also been raised, that it might cost one crore to save three famine-stricken people. Let us make up our minds to spend the money if it is necessary. We cannot refuse dead men—we can make more progress. I support the Government most heartily in all the measures that they have taken and it is evident from what has been said that they have a wide grasp of the subject, but may I ask whether they have gone down sufficiently deep in details?

THE HON'BLE MR. B. VENKATASAH RAY :—"I understood that along with this resolution we are discussing resolutions Nos. XXI* and XXII*."

THE HON'BLE MR. ALEXANDER GORDON :—"I wish to mention that resolution No. XXII is not covered, but only XXI."

THE HON'BLE MR. B. VENKATASAH RAY :—"I take it therefore that resolutions XI*, VII* and XXI* are now covered."

* THE HON'BLE MR. B. VENKATASAH RAY :—"The Government are aware of the danger of interfering with trade. It goes into regular channels and it has characteristics which must be observed; otherwise, there is the danger that the object which the Government have in view will defeat itself. I am in practical agreement with the Government in saying that the right thing to do is to control prices at the source. Even then there is a danger which must not be overlooked. How are you going to control the prices? If you are going to, be then on a difficult basis, how are you going to arrive at that basis? They used to believe to me that it is such as will induce the ryot to grow the crops. The Hon'ble Sir Gordon has mentioned that control of prices had been successful in the case of oil. It may have been, but oil is a different product to rice. An oil well produces nothing but oil. Government may fix a price at which it must be sold, and whether it is an altogether satisfactory price or not the oil is still there. If, on the other hand, the Government say that rice must be sold at a certain price, and that price does not pay the producer, then rice will not be grown and other crops will take their place. The Hon'ble Sir Alexander Gordon said that the source of control must be Bagnan. To a certain extent I agree. I believe he also said that the source of rice that came from Bagnan is infinitesimal as compared with the consumption in the Presidency which is some millions of tons. What is the good, gentlemen, of controlling supplies which amount to something like 100,000 tons in six months, when you want millions of tons which are not controlled? Is it not possible for Government to have some kind of organisation to control the growing of rice and the collection of rice at various centres in this Presidency, as is being done by Mr. Gubbey in Bagnan? If Bagnan is a smaller source of supply than the Presidency, it seems to me very desirable that the supply in the Presidency should be controlled to a greater extent than the source of the smaller supply. It has also been suggested that if we cannot control the retail trade, we might at any rate control retail profits. The same danger has been. If you once get the rice trade away from the usual channels, what channels are you going to put it into? You must necessarily consider very carefully what is a reasonable profit. You must know what a merchant's working expenses are, for if the profit is not such as to cover all his expenses, that man will have to come after trade."

* XXI. The Council recommends to the Government in Council that the Government be pleased to make preliminary arrangements for the organisation of the system of relief works and expenditure of public relief work, and to undertake continued works of relief in villages both on regular basis and irregular basis in districts where there is failure of monsoon rice of paddy and generally where distress is prevalent.

* XXII. The Council recommends to the Government in Council that the Government be pleased to provide necessary funds to the Agricultural Department for provision of seeds and bullocks and to supply the same to the agriculturists at and price to be fixed when there is drought and grain owing to the failure of crop.

* XI. The Council recommends to the Government in Council to take immediate steps to control the maximum price of food grains in the Presidency.

* VII. The Council recommends to the Government in Council that the Government be pleased to make preliminary arrangements for the organisation of the system of relief works and expenditure of public relief work, and to undertake continued works of relief in villages both on regular basis and irregular basis in districts where there is failure of monsoon rice of paddy and generally where distress is prevalent.

(Mr. Venkataswami Raja; Sir Frederick Barker.) [10th November 1918.]

“Your Excellency, after the speech of the Hon’ble Sir Alexander Cadogan, much of the opposition was removed by the oscillatory tone adopted by him in not presenting unnecessary discussion about political matters and importing them into this discussion. There was a serious trouble which was admitted and the Hon’ble Sir Alexander Cadogan admitted that it was the duty of the Government and Honorable Members to co-operate with the people and to devise some measures to relieve them. Therefore, taking that view of the matter, we need not introduce any bill into the Assembly, but we shall calmly consider whether the Government have done what they ought to do and what are the necessary measures to be adopted in this connection. The Hon’ble Sir Alexander Cadogan stated that we are bound to go by the rules of the Finance Code. Therefore, if security rules are not reached, we need not bother ourselves. In the Finance Code they have not stated that the Government ought not to do any such thing. There are only instructions given under certain circumstances. The Collector and the Board of Revenue whether they should do any particular thing, but Government are perfectly entitled to take the necessary action whenever they feel that there is distress prevailing in the country. I may at once state that the figures as they are published from time to time in the Fort St. George Gazette are not quite accurate. Our own personal experience shows with reference to the towns in which we live that, when it was shown as 8 or 7 here, the actual price is far less, most Honourable Members who have got actual experience of this matter can vouch for that fact. Most of these figures are prepared in some bazaar as a matter of routine and are passed on to Government. If special steps were taken by the Collector to find out the real price actually paid by an ordinary man and if special attention is paid to finding out the price, then we will know the exact price and then we will form an exact idea of the situation. After knowing the exact price, we can then adopt certain steps. There is one defect which cannot be ignored or which cannot be omitted. That fact is, knowing as we do, that we are in a scientific age, have the Government at any time during the last five months when famine rates were prevalent taken steps to ascertain what was the exact quantity of foodstuffs available in the Presidency, village by village, what was necessary for normal consumption and from what sources the produce has to be brought in. We have got in that Fort St. George Gazette general information; for instance, in Vinayapattam, it is said that grain stocks are not available in the greater part of the district. So also in Karaikal and in another district and two taluks. In this scientific age, we must have accurately what was available actually and what was actually wanted. The information given in the Gazette is not a detailed or an accurate information. Government have allowed trading at 46 places, I do not mean to say that Government are directly responsible for it, but they are indirectly responsible in this way that if they had taken necessary steps, there would have been no trading. The Hon’ble Sir Alexander Cadogan stated that on account of the steps taken by the Government, there was no trading subsequently. If they had paid some attention in May or June, there would have been no trading in July and also. The difficulty also is with reference to the food export between districts. In the interests of the people, Government want to introduce restrictions, but instead of helping the people, as a matter of fact, it is helping just to the consumer, for instance, grain was prohibited from Suddur into Vinayapattam district. There is only one river Tami intervening. The Hon’ble Sir Alexander Cadogan said that we generally prevent any transfer by rail, and that by sea also, grain will not be allowed to be removed. Then what is done is when the consumer has grain at a place within a railway from the other place, he has to pay illegal gratification to the man who stops at the gate. He pays him one rupee or more in order to get his rice. Instead of paying it to the person to whom it should go he has to pay others, in order to get it not by legal means but by illegal means. This is known in efficient also but they cannot prevent such a thing. If grain is available within a mile from the place in which you are living and if you have money where grain is not available, you will find some means or other to get the grain. Instead of doing that, wherever there is available stock in one district, there should be no prohibition, to get it into other districts. That is practically done in districts where Collectors take some interest. The Collector of Vinayapattam and the Collector of Gunglur met Chavunda and arranged that from one or two places they would allow the export of grain to Vinayapattam; there are no prohibitions against Collectors allowing transport. But in order to find out whether any such thing has to be done, we must first of all have a clear idea of the stock available. We have a false idea more of a Government Order wherein the Government propose to ascertain the available stock. If that is done, and if the exact stock is known, that will be a new way to find out how best to meet the situation. We will have to get from Bangalore, or from some other place where it is possible to get it. With reference to these matters, certain Finance Code nor any other Code prevents us from giving advances to agriculturists to purchase available material, stocks for agricultural purposes under the Agricultural Loans Act; and in three hundred days steps might also be taken in the way of delaying the collection of assessments. All these things might be done instead of having things alone. The only thing wanted is energy. If some energy is put into the matter and some interest is taken, many minor things can be done which do not require the authority of any Code, but which require ordinary understanding of how the people who are actually suffering can be helped. Under these circumstances, I express, from the sympathetic way in which the Hon’ble Sir Alexander Cadogan wants to meet the subject, he speaks in taking the necessary action not only in the Suddur district, but in all the districts. When the Collector report that there is distress prevailing irrespective of the fact whether necessity arise generally or not. If there is distress, some steps should be taken by the Government.”

The Hon’ble Sir FREDERICK BARKER:—“Your Excellency, this matter is of much importance to my community and I have listened to the debate with interest. It may not be generally

20th NOVEMBER 1918.] (*Sir Rufus Dyer; Mr. Chidambaram Mudaliyar; Mr. M. Ramaswami Rao.*)

known, but, as a rule when prices are high, the loss is borne by the estates and the coolies get their food at very much lower rate than the current market price. It is for this reason that we feel that we should not have to put up with the situation. The expenditure is serious as it is. Our manager is getting his advances for a rope and if he sells at 2 measures to one value, we can easily see that his expenses will mount up. It is for this reason that I wish to emphasize what the Hon'ble Sir Gordon Fraser said with regard to profiteering. There should be some control over local markets and also over the Bazaar market by country and some steps taken, to see that the prices here are not as high as the current price. Just before lunch, I saw the Hon'ble Mr. Banga Acharyar's figures which he has sent. First-class rice is selling at Rs. 15 and it is selling at Rs. 22 in Pollachi. That was last Saturday. A little while ago, Mysore was being sold at Coimbatore in retail at a price varying between Rs. 27 and Rs. 23. I should like to ask the Hon'ble Sir Alexander Gordon while agreeing that it would be profitable to control the price at the centre, whether anything can be done to control the price at intermediate places and whether power could not be given to Districtal Officers if any complaint is sent to them to deal with it forthwith. In the case of prices at Madras, I wrote to the Collector and he said that he was unable to do anything in the matter. There is one point which the Hon'ble Mr. Thompson has said and I agree with him. I think it would be quite necessary to control the local grain crop. If control over the surplus is obtained in Burma, it will automatically control the prices in local products. I think the Government for the interest that they are taking in this matter, and that interest has been shown and a great deal of assistance has been already given to the planters in getting goods through and I should like particularly to thank the Districtal officers who have helped us.

The Hon'ble Mr. K. CRIDHAMMAMMA MUDALIYAR:—“Your Excellency, I do not propose to say much, for the subject has been already sufficiently discussed. I only wish to say before this Council the information that I have in reply to a letter that I addressed to the President of the local Emergency Committee, the Director of Civil Supplies, who told me first he was treating his certificate ‘fairly freely’. These are the words. I then took objection to that aspect in which he was dealing with the matter, but inasmuch as he told me that if there was local scarcity, I had better address the Collector of the district. I then addressed the Collector and then the matter stands at present. Therefore, I wish to place for the current consideration of the Hon'ble Sir Alexander Gordon and the Government the fact that it is as much necessary to prohibit an excessive rise of prices, not only in other places like Burma and others, but it is equally necessary to prohibit the rise of prices in areas which produce rice, because as has been often said there is a great deal of profiteering, capitalised and accumulated, profiteering which ought to be condemned in the true interests of the public at large. With regard to the other matters, I think sufficient has been said to place before the Government which already realize to the fullest extent, the importance of the scheme and I earnestly trust that the Government will do their utmost in the matter. I may say I generally agree in the main with the attitude taken by the Hon'ble Sir Alexander Gordon with regard to this question.”

The Hon'ble Sir Balaiah M. RAMASWAMI RAO:—“My Lord, the Hon'ble Sir Alexander Gordon began by saying that the speeches of the Hon'ble Mr. P. Siva Rao and the Hon'ble Mr. A. S. Ramesh Rao began with some ostentatious matter. I may assure him in my own behalf and on behalf of my Honourable Friends that we do not want to introduce any controversy in a matter of great importance to the general public at this Presidency. Undoubtedly, a paragraph which was read to the Government Order gave rise to the general impression that the Government came to the conclusion that some of the riots were due to some unbridled political agitation for the last four years. I do not at all wish to go into the matter, because it seems to me it might be diverting the real issue before the Council. I may say Your Excellency referred to this question of political agitation at the last Budget meeting and Your Excellency was so pleased as to say that ‘the unusually long and protracted political controversy which happened last year, Government gladly recognize that in the near past it has been conducted with that regard for order and civility to violence of language and manner which are compatible to the good temper and common sense of the people of this Presidency.’ My Lord, that is a most handsome acknowledgment of the good sense and common sense of the people of this Presidency and I hope that they have not taken leave of their common sense during the last six months after that speech was delivered.

“I only wish to point out that as regards the particular causes of the riot, Honourable Members will look at the date on which those riots happened. It may be stated generally that the riots in the northern districts happened in the months of May and June and in the southern districts in the months of August and September. May and June are the months in which there is plenty of unemployment and added to bad prices, unemployment produced that situation which had to be faced and so it was in the southern districts. On the other hand there was a speculation in one of the Madras districts which I am glad to say, was withdrawn later on, that the riots were due to political causes. I trust that so far as the present situation is concerned, judging from what the Hon'ble Sir Alexander Gordon has stated to-day, Government are not still under that impression and we may therefore proceed to consider the whole question eliminating this side issue which does not really arise for consideration.

“We want to assure Your Excellency's Government that in whatever steps we may take in this matter, we will have every district in the command at the back of the Government, either in the matter of control or any other management which will go to reduce prices and which

(Mr. M. Khandabhai Rao.) [20th November 1918.]

will conduce to the well-being of the people at large. My Lord, I may also inform before I proceed to deal with two or three matters, that since these resolutions have taken place, many charitable organisations have come into existence and they have been securing expenditures by way of loans to selling grain and paddy at a lower rate than is justified by the conditions in the market. I may say that in districts in the north, the merchants and the general public have purchased large quantities and they have been selling rice at 7 or 7½ annas, purchasing it at a higher rate, thereby securing the loss themselves. That was done as a help to the poorer classes who have been hard hit by present state of things. There were also many organisations for supplying fuel, and in those and other ways, Your Excellency will be pleased to say that after the main task given, public mind had been attracted to the solution of this problem and they brought into existence organisations to temporarily check prices. I would not say check prices, but to supply grain to those that are most in need of it at a comparatively cheap rate. The fact that there were no subsequent demonstrations is certainly not evidence of the fact that there is no acute distress. It was only the day before yesterday that my Honorable Friend Mr. Berymoremanthil Nayala informed me that 10,000 people assembled in Coimbatore on the day he left the place and made a huge demonstration because rice wages had been allowed to come to Madras or some other place. The effect of that was that immediately prices had been raised by Rs. 2 per bag and the poorer classes were considerably agitated; they gathered in large numbers and made representations to the local authorities on the matter. The situation is one fraught with the greatest amount of anxiety and I think the real question now before us is how to deal with the situation which has been created. As he has pointed out, the imports of rice from Burma are comparatively little and if any control at the source of production is to be taken, it is to be taken in the districts which produce paddy in the Presidency and that is a way in which Your Excellency's Government may proceed to check the growing tendency of hoarding. That by itself I do not think would do. Among the numerous questions that appeared in the agenda of this meeting, there is one which asked for information about the decrease of the rice output. I saw a statement to that effect in the Madras Mail based upon the statistics of the Board of Revenue for the month of September. I put down a question to that author and Government say that they have no information. I do not know how it happens that they have no information as to the extent of the rice under paddy in this year. Whether it is, it is quite clear that there is a contraction of the area under paddy and we are faced with the situation that there are difficulties of getting rice from Burma. On the whole, the situation is one which is fraught with the greatest anxiety and I believe steps will be taken in rice, sugar, and such producing districts for the purpose of preventing hoarding and keeping down the prices. I believe, my Lord, that in conjunction with it there should be an organisation for distributing the profits of retail dealers in each place. As regard to the matter I consider that a great deal might be done at the present time through the local bodies and through numerous charity organisations which are already doing work. I believe there will be absolutely no difficulty whatever in arranging for retail distribution without any unnecessary addition to the price. Therefore, my Lord, on the main question, as regards the controlling of prices at the source of production, it seems to me, judging from what the Hon'ble Mr. Alexander Cadogan said, that the source of production so far as this Presidency is concerned, is this Presidency itself. We were an exporting Presidency till last year and I believe considerable quantities of rice have always left for Bombay and Hyderabad, at any rate, from the northern portion of the Presidency. Therefore, it seems to me that the line of argument, that the source of production, Burma, should be controlled, is one which requires reconsideration and it seems to me that steps may suitably be taken in this Presidency in districts which produce large quantities of paddy and other food-grains to limit prices and also to arrange subsidiary organisations for dealing with them in retail to the consumer.

"There is only one remark that I should like to make and that is with reference to famine. I entirely agree with the Hon'ble Mr. Thacker when he said that it is no conclusion to question the Famine Code. Taking our district, there is no famine at all. We produce large quantities of paddy and export much, but it is the price which is now the hardship to the poorer classes and I do not think that under any conceivable state of circumstances, it can be said that there is famine. Famine may be due to want of food commodities, but it is really a famine which is created by high prices. Therefore, my Lord, I think it proceeds entirely under circumstances mentioned in the Famine Code does not seem to me to meet the present exigencies. We have to consider other means, other than those which the Famine Code was intended to provide. I do not think the situation is such as to warrant the Government to wait till Mr. Gubbay comes up to mind in Burma.

"My Lord, we have absolutely no information as to when Mr. Gubbay is going to take any decision as to what is available in Burma and what would be made available for Madras. There are all matters of great complexity and while I fully sympathise with the difficulties of the Government, we have also to say on behalf of the general public that there are grave difficulties even at present and even at a cost of some public funds, it would be necessary to consider the whole situation. There are several businesses in this Presidency and I trust if the matter is approached with a view to solution and with a view to practical solution of this problem, I am certain that a way can be found, by which both the object of introducing some kind of control in the Presidency and also developing subsidiary organisations, might be achieved, and suggestions would be made towards that end and I am sure that the whole position can be cleared up.

26TH NOVEMBER 1918.] (Mr. M. Ramachandra Rao; Mr. Narasimha Appa.)

"My Lord, there is only one other remark I should like to make and that is with reference to the existing crop. Whatever may be our prospects, of getting more rice from Burma, it seems to me absolutely clear that we cannot under existing circumstances, afford facilities for other provinces or other States to take away what is grown in this Presidency. The people of this Presidency have the first claim. I am making this special appeal for this reason: in May last, Your Excellency's Government in consequence of the riot in the Kistna District took steps to prohibit export of grain to Hyderabad and Bombay; but that prohibition was subsequently withdrawn at the instance of the Government of Bombay and I believe it is now agreed that no food grains would be exported from this Presidency. I trust there would be no change in that decision, at any rate in the near future. It is a matter of the utmost importance that Your Excellency's Government should take the most stringent steps to see that the crops in December in the various parts of the Presidency do not go out, especially in view of the uncertainty of our getting something from Burma. Therefore, my Lord, I lay special stress on this circumstance and I trust that Your Excellency's Government would not yield to any pressure from any quarter in removing the present prohibition on the export of grain from this Presidency. I may say, my Lord, that in Hyderabad the price was Rs. 35 per bag and in Bombay it is Rs. 16. I could give numerous instances of frauds, removal of rice, getting away large quantities across the frontier, but the most important thing is railway transport. I trust Your Excellency's Government will not relax the existing prohibitions in this matter. With these remarks, I commend this resolution to the sympathetic consideration of the Government."

THE HON'BLE MR. B. V. NARASIMHA APPA:—Your Excellency, at this late hour of the day, I do not propose to take up much time. This is a very complex matter and the resolution is in two parts. The Hon'ble Mr. Alexander Gordon was misunderstood by the Hon'ble Mr. Thacker and the Hon'ble Mr. Ramachandra Rao when the latter said that the opening of famine-relief works would be the principal solution. There are two propositions, one relative to the control of prices of foodstuffs and other goods and the second relative to the necessity for opening relief works in view of the distress caused by the failure of crops. The Hon'ble Mr. Alexander Gordon said that in respect of the second portion whenever there was a scarcity, relief works would be opened, but he never meant to say that by the operation of the second portion he will find more grain.

"With reference to the latter portion, which has been singularly free from any discussion, I do not wish to detain the Council further. But I would like to make one remark that amongst the districts mentioned, the District of Salem has not been brought to the notice of Government. I am not anxious that Salem should have distress but I have travelled through several taluqs, Chikmagalur, Uttaraigar and other taluqs and I have noticed vast stretches parched up where I used to find crops and I noticed also the release of beggars increasing very largely—hundreds of a sort which threaten the public peace. I am afraid that there may be an increase in robbery here on, that Salem might perhaps require aid in this respect.

"Coming on to the next and most important thing, I think the discussion of resolutions in this hall serves two purposes. One is to bring out the grievances and the second is to suggest remedies. After carefully watching the present discussion, I must confess we have been more successful in bringing out grievances than in suggesting remedies. We are just where the Hon'ble Mr. Alexander Gordon left us. As a number of suggestions have been made, I propose to take up a few points for suggestion.

"In the first place, as a preliminary, I may point out that doubts have been expressed by more than one member as to the feasibility of the control of prices, because usually the law of political economy is the law of supply and demand. Under the present circumstances, we are neither controlling everything, except rice perhaps and therefore we have to control the supply and to some extent even the demand. We find in this connection control has been successful in various places, but we recognise that the control where assumed in purely temporary and that it operates for a few days or a few weeks or a few months. Afterwards, it is bound up to be a failure by reason of the laws of political economy. Our object is not to control prices for all time, but to tide over the dangerous season. Notwithstanding the objection raised by some Honorable Members that control of price is impossible, I think it will be given effect to and that objections would fall to the ground. I may mention that at present we have really been going on the footing that it is possible to control prices. We have a Controller of Civil Supplies who has been controlling supplies. I have known who that in certain places prices have been fixed; for instance, the Collector of Salem did fix prices at Chikmagalur and so far as I have understood, that exactly describes what the Government should do. It is not possible for you to fix prices for any long period of time. The price of any article has to vary from time to time as the Demand of Mysore stated. At present there seems to be no urgent necessity for fixing prices all over the Presidency for cereals. The question of rice was the only one discussed largely by the Hon'ble Mr. Alexander Gordon and the question of the other grains was not discussed for obvious reasons, because the supply of them is a big question. I therefore want to point out that the present situation seems to be finding its own remedy. The possibility of fixing prices for long periods seems to be very doubtful and I think there is one contingency in which prices have to be fixed and that is the contingency in which the Collector of Salem acted; and that is, the danger of rioting. By reason of the danger of rioting, he at once proceeded to exercise the powers under section 144. His action seems to be covered by that section. He

(Mr. Narasimha Aggar; Mr. Kavalappa Moppe Nayar; [20th November 1918.
the President.]

acted under the provisions of the Criminal Procedure Code and asked people to sell only at a particular price. It was observed for a few days and beyond that, it failed in its effect. That is the extent to which Government might authorize or issue instructions for the control of prices locally. At present, we are drifting in this particular matter without any sort of instructions issued by Government to local officers. I hope it will be possible for Government to issue, before long, definite instructions to local officers as to what they are to do; under these instructions I would add that District Magistrates may issue orders either under the District of India Act or under the powers given to them by section 144 of the Criminal Procedure Code, fixing the prices where the public peace demands it for a short period. Then as for further control, that must be by control of supplies. In regard to that, there is the harder question as the Hon'ble Mr. Thangar pointed out. You cannot control supplies largely, because if you control supplies to-day and ask for the articles, people may not manufacture the articles and the articles will not be coming in. Control of supplies will be effected only for a short period. As we are dealing of short periods alone I think it might be done. It might be that a ship may be arriving in a short time and it may be that some other supply may be available or that other advantages may be available to us. As we are contemplating control of supplies only for a short period, I think it will be possible to control supplies for short periods by orders issued by the Director of Civil Supplies. In that way we might go on pursuing the policy of restriction in procuring international exports of food-grains. I notice that this Government has not put a free hand. The Government of India may stress down with a heavy hand if we prohibit exports to other Colonies. But to the extent that this Government has the powers, I think we are pursuing a correct policy though I understand something to the orders issued by the Director of Civil Supplies, there are persons who are dissatisfied and some people who think that nothing are going on there are the usual defects of departmental management. It is the view of some that if there are a set of non-official gentlemen of position and standing to help Mr. Wood, his work would be better done. I throw it out as a suggestion whether the work which Mr. Wood is in charge of could not be better done by associating with him various non-official gentlemen representing the various areas in the Presidency.

* Referring to the question of supplies, the suggestion I want to make is that: since all, as the Hon'ble Mr. Thangar pointed out, Hongkong may not produce all the quantity that we want at the price that the Government of India may fix, and rice lands may be used for producing other crops, though mostly rice lands are rice lands, and sometimes to be rice lands. That is the suggestion; I think I may throw out one important suggestion—that we may take a leaf out of the Central Powers of Europe. One of the clauses of the Armistice between Austria and the Allied Powers is that the Central Empire may be permitted to have food-grains from India. I think it is high time for the Government of India and for the Government of Madras to give the authorities at home to ask for rice from Australia, to provide for the import of food-grains from Australia or America or Japan or some place outside British India to the extent that may be possible. That is a suggestion which I wish to throw out and also incidentally there may be some benefit if we press in this direction, because more freight will be placed on their disposal by reason of this notice being made by the Government of Madras. It may be that Mesopotamia may be able to send us such more railway wagons or steamers, and more cargoes will be made available. To a very large extent, as pointed out by the Hon'ble Mr. Alexander Cardew, we are forced to wait Mr. Gubbay's arrival and we have to discuss with him and try and induce him to take the situation in Madras into consideration and help us in one of these ways to increase our supplies. We might also watch the Mysore experiment. The Mysore experiment reminds us of the phenomenal decline when Joseph commanded the Nile of the Egyptian crops, in periods for supplies in lean years out of the supplies of fat years.

* That is an interesting experiment to watch. I think that with these suggestions, we may really have the matter in the hands of the Government. We have not put forward any large number of suggestions for the Government to take up in this matter, but I hope, with the few suggestions that we have put forward, the matter may be carefully looked into.

The Hon'ble Mr. E. K. R. Kavalappa Moppe Nayar:—

His Excellency the President:—“I hope the Honourable Gentlemen will consider that this subject has been thoroughly discussed. I do not wish to cut out anybody but I think the subject has been thoroughly discussed.”

The Hon'ble Mr. E. K. R. Kavalappa Moppe Nayar:—“Your Excellency, on the general aspect of the question, enough has been said and I do not wish to add anything; but there is one point which I wish to bring to the notice of the Government and that is that there is a considerable amount of rice trade going on between Cochin and Malabar. I believe the Cochin State has disallowed any rice being taken out of the State. Now there is one particular point connected with this trade. I may just point out that there are a set of brokers who come and buy up all the paddy from any part of the district, take it to Trichur and when the stock here is not enough, they bring it at the way from Trichur. By this new arrangement, I do not think it will be possible to bring back any rice from Trichur when rice is wanted in the parts. The serious case arrangement is made by the State, we will be at a considerable difficulty in any part of the district. I just wanted to bring this to the notice of the Government.”

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(Mr. Buckley; Mr. Siva Rao.)

The Hon'ble Mr. L. E. BUCKLEY:—“There is only one thing I want to say. I am quite in agreement with the Hon'ble Mr. Narasimha Ayyar that the Finance Code does not apply to conditions that we have been discussing. The Finance Code is intended for the relief of unemployment and not for conditions of this kind when prices are high.”

The impression that I have gained is, a short time in the United districts is that there is no general want of employment. This information has come to me not only from officials, but from non-officials. There are however local areas—such as Kadlgi and Harpanahalli—where there is a growing want of employment and where it is proposed to open test works in the near future.

With reference to another remark of the Hon'ble Mr. Narasimha Ayyar. I can tell him that Mr. Leach is watching the situation in Salem very closely. He was somewhat lost the whole district some time ago, but after the rains that have fallen recently, the northern and southern portions of the district are very fairly safe, and the only source of scarcity is along the borders of Chitrapur and Omalur. The Collector is for the present giving the people employment in ordinary works. I will decide later on whether it is necessary to open test works under the Finance Code.

I have heard from the Collector of Karmad that it has not been possible to get rice in or near Karmad except through the good offices of the Tahsildar who is a man of great influence in the neighbourhood; he used to go to the villages and persuade people to send grain into the town, but now the grain is beginning to come in without any special effort on the part of the Tahsildar.

Mr. Leach also tells me that grain is coming more freely to Salem. All this means that the rice of Karmad and Salem, we begin to have confidence in the prospects. With regard to the important market of Belgaum in the Konkan taluk, there has been a considerable fall in the price of rice.”

The Hon'ble Mr. P. SIVA RAO:—“Your Excellency, I was said to have introduced a sort of controversial issue into this debate and there is an appeal made to us to consider this question in an unbiased manner. So far as I am concerned, and I believe as far as the Honorable member also is concerned, I may say that we discuss all ideas of raising any controversial topics in a matter like this. Probably, we felt somewhat strong on a matter like this and the situation is so very acute and not much substantial has been done to the matter. The Honorable Member has said that the situation had become so bad some time last April and has become very acute; he treated the problem as being insoluble and he said he could not present any solution. He was pleased to admit that there was distress and that the situation was acute, and it was worse than it was. He also said that all he could possibly do, he had done. He also said that the situation had been made worse by two causes beyond his control and that I had not taken sufficient account of the causes which have brought about the increase in prices. Let us prove for a moment and see the causes which have led to the rise of prices. It is said to be due to the present war conditions, and then the difficulty of transport facilities, in other words, free export of grain to foreign countries, restricted export, and one other main cause for this inflation of prices seems to be the profiteering tendency on the part of some people and added to this again there is also the failure of the north-east monsoon and also the late commencing of the north-east monsoon—these are some of the causes which have inflated the prices. I am afraid the Honorable Member has been paying too much attention to one of the causes, the want of transport facilities and he thinks that by arranging transport facilities, the free movement of wheat, railway and steamer facilities, the Honorable Member thinks that he has solved the whole difficulty, but I am afraid the question is not solved by arranging for wheat, steamer and so forth. There is this insatiable tendency on the part of the middlemen to make profit. I shall cite one or two instances. Take the case of benzene oil. Why did the price rise so high as it did? I know it is not so now, but it was selling at Rs. 11 and 15 per gallon of two gallons in Bellary. The companies were selling at very moderate rates, but how was it that the price of benzene was so high? Under the pretext of war, they have been taking care to inflate prices. Even in the case of purely local products, they have been purposely raising the prices. I appeal to the Hon'ble Mr. Alexander Gordon to carry out the investigation which he has so clearly expressed in the Government Order, dated 28th May 1918 where it is stated that: “where there is reason to believe that shortages in the markets is due to the holding up stocks or that the high prices represent profiteering on the part of local merchants” steps will be taken to fix prices. I shall take another case, the case of cloth in Madras that position—what measures Government have taken steps they have succeeded in bringing down the prices. Take for instance cloth. Cloth was selling at an enormous value and we all thought it was one of those insoluble problems, but by virtue of an enactment undertaken by the Government of India they took power to employ some Indian mills to manufacture standardized cloth and there was also a proposal to keep a peg to some licensed dealers to retail them at a fixed price. By the effect of this legislation on the part of the Government, prices, I believe, have gone down now and now there is no difficulty in respect of cloth. Then it was also stated that there is the principle of free trade—there are difficulties of free trade. There is no one talking of free trade in abnormal times like this, when exceptional measures have to be applied. There was a suggestion made that the source of supply should be controlled; the Honorable Member said “what is the point of controlling the price of rice” at Madras (where Burma, the source of supply is left untouched). Those members who have been coming from the city of Madras have been paying too much attention to rice from Burma. But there are other problems which we in the Council have to face, for instance, chicken, which does not come from

(Mr. Siva Rao; Sir Alexander Gordon.) [20TH NOVEMBER 1918.]

There and there is no one arranging for disaster facilities. In this case the Honorable Member suggested what is the use of fixing the price of rice in Madras when the Bangalore market is selling as high as he pleases? I never suggested when we have to get imports without the co-operation of the Government of India especially when their latest from their previous or Presidentials. The Government of India suggested in their latest that a food controller was appointed for all India who will fix prices, so that the Bangalore merchants may not have recourse to desperate methods. I quote the importance of fixing prices both at the source of supply and at the place of sale. Unless this is done any measure that we may take will be useless. So also in the case of cholera we know that the Government is the place which supplies cholera. Why not the Local Government find out who the producers are and then find out what the stocks are and then fix a reasonable price so that the middlemen may not make much profit and the cultivator may make something and it may be made available in other places also at a reasonable margin of profit. I was reading the other day a valuable article written by Mr. Fisher in the columns of the Madras Mail. He suggested that the Government of Madras should take steps to fix the price of rice in Bangalore with the co-operation of the Government of India. That should be done in other matters where stocks are available. For instance, if we have to get rice in Bellary, there may be stocks in Bangalore and there is no one preventing us from tapping the resources of Bangalore if there is a surplus; fix a reasonable price, ask the ryots to sell it direct to the government or to sell it to the dealers who have taken out a license from Government and then we may fix the price in the other locality also. The principles laid down by the Government of India do not mean co-operation. They say that the State will have to make purchases in the places where there is a surplus and supply it to places where there is a deficit. And that power is contemplated to be given by the Government of India in the Order dated 28th May 1918. As for instance, there was a lot of misconception about my proposal. I never said relief should be given under the Pandita Code. There are various kinds of relief; for instance, I may say that relief should be given to people suffering from influenza. If I say so, Honorable Members may as well say that there is no provision in the Pandita Code and that we cannot give relief by giving to people suffering from influenza. Information is desired by my Honorable friend Mr. Venkataswami Siva Rao as to which are the places where there is a steady rate prevailing. Whatever may be the reasons of the scarcity, on account of want of means or want of facilities or want of wages or transport facilities the fact is the same that there is distress and so long as it is not removed, some powerful measures must be taken. There is a serious distinction which was made by the Honorable Mr. Ramachandran Das between famine of commodities and famine of prices, which was beyond my comprehension. The only difference in this, where there is a general shortage of commodities in the country there is famine. When I speak of prices being high there is no famine. Famine as a famine, there is distress. I would urge on the Honorable Sir Alexander Gordon that there is distress. Cholera is selling at 22 annas per cup. Taking the average earnings of the low class man in Bellary, would he not be on the very verge of starvation? Suppose there are four members in the family and suppose each consumes half a cup, if you take the average earnings at Rs. 8 the whole extent of his earnings will have to be spent upon the purchase of cholera. It leaves no margin for cloth and other necessities of life. How is he to get on? That is the problem which I earnestly appeal to the Honorable Sir Alexander Gordon to consider and solve. I am personally aware that many of them are taking half a meal a day. Whatever the cause may be, when there is distress, it is the function of the Government to administer relief.

The Honorable Sir Gordon Fraser said that he was in sympathy with my resolution, but my arguments were second. He said that when a Food Commissioner was appointed for all India, and he supplies the grain to the provinces at stated prices, then it would be set free to fix the rate and arrange for the distribution of that grain through licensed dealers. That is the control I want.

Lastly, I would respectfully ask the Honorable Sir Alexander Gordon to consider whether it is not desirable or proper to take a census as it were of the stocks of the country, to consider the prospects of crop, what has been the outcome in the last monsoon and let him take a forecast of the coming monsoon; let him find out the places where those articles are available and if they are to be sent from other provinces, let the Honorable Member make an appeal for the help of Mr. Babbey who has been appointed. If those extra supplies can be had from other districts in the same province, he may exercise this control and he may see how this control succeeds. This is a very complicated problem and unless we try a thing and see for ourselves how it works, it is difficult to say what term affairs will take. I am for Government action and I think there will be appreciable results. When Government prohibited the export trade in grain from one district to another it had the effect of bringing down prices. Some districts do not produce some of the commodities and it is at the mercy of other districts. What I suggest is that the whole of exports and imports should be under a strict license of the Food Commissioner or the Food Controller that has been appointed for the whole of India or a Food Controller for the Presidency. I earnestly appeal to the Honorable Member to make some beginning in the matter and reach to some satisfaction of thinking that the whole matter is feasible.

The Honorable Sir Alexander Gordon :—“ Your Honorable friend, before I go to the important question before this House, let us get the question of politics out of the way. The Honorable Mr. Ramachandran Das is the only speaker that referred to it. He said he would not refer to it,

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(Sir Alexander Gordon.)

that he did not want to refer to it, but he did refer to it. Your Honours, I am not going to follow his example. I am not going to refer to it. There is a good deal that might be said, but I will refrain from saying it. There are a good many other things to be dealt with.

"I shall rather deal with general aspects. The first of these questions is the question of exports to foreign countries. Evidently I did not make myself clear on this point because it did not seem to be understood by the Hon'ble Mr. Gordon. From that exports from Bagpore to foreign countries have been prohibited. The Government of India's words are these: 'Steps have been taken in certain cases to withdraw licences granted for the export of rice from Bagpore and the grant of further licences has been suspended.' I understand from that sentence which is the concluding sentence of a letter received two days ago that they have stopped the export of rice from Bagpore to foreign countries. Then as regards the export from district to district, the Hon'ble Mr. Venkatesh Raju told us that it only led to the unfortunate people paying more by bribing officers to get supplies through. On the other hand, the Hon'ble Mr. Ramachandra Rao told us that the other day when 10,000 bags were taken out of Gomandla it immediately led to a rise in prices. I think the Hon'ble Mr. Ramachandra Rao's specific measures has more weight than the Hon'ble Mr. Venkatesh Raju's general statement. I believe it is safer, as far as possible, to stop movement from district to district, because first of all if you allow it, it will frighten the local people and very likely it would produce a rising; secondly, it will encourage the merchant to move rice to what he considers to be a more favourable market. This might disturb the railways by moving the stock. On the whole, I am inclined to adhere to the plan which prevents movement from district to district. The point now arises and it has arisen in certain districts where, owing to the real shortage of food, something must be got in. In Bagpore for instance stocks are getting so low that it will be necessary to move supplies into Bagpore and the principle that the Government has been following and the Director of Supplies has been following is to watch the price; and when the price, by rising excessively, reaches the highest point and stocks become dangerously low, to send stocks from the surplus districts to the deficit districts, and if not from a surplus district, from Bagpore and other places outside the Presidency. In Bagpore prices have reached such a point that the Director has agreed that we should send stocks to that place. As regards the knowledge of stocks, the importance of the knowledge of stocks is admitted and Government believe that through the Director of Civil Supplies they have a fair knowledge of the stocks of the various districts, how many months' supply is in existence, and what amount it is necessary to import per annum; but in addition to that, under the orders of the Government of India, we have lately issued instructions to District officers to attempt to take an actual census, village by village. Our own opinion is that the attempt will probably prove fallacious; it will probably show much smaller stocks than are actually available, because the ryots who hold up stocks in grain-pits will not return the actual stocks, and we cannot ascertain the contents of the grain-pits; we do not therefore expect the grain census to give us more reliable information than we already have, but at the request of the Government of India and under their express orders we are making that attempt.

"From that I will pass on to the question of the export from Bagpore. There again I have not perhaps quite explained what the proposed scheme of the Government of India is. The Government of India in their resolution of the 11th of October proposed to appoint a Foodstuffs Commissioner. The Foodstuffs Commissioner will decide the quantities of foodstuffs available for transfer from time to time from a surplus to a deficit province and he will fix the maximum price at which such foodstuffs would be purchased and he will then arrange, through the agency of selected commercial firms, for the purchase of the foodstuffs in question and their dispatch to the destination, in the emergency indicated by the Director of Civil Supplies. In his own case, the Foodstuffs Commissioner will supply 32,000 tons or whatever it is that we want from Bagpore; he will send it to Madras to be given to selected seagoing ships who will be bound to charge not more than a fixed proportion of profit, say 4s. 8d. a bag; and it is hoped in that way—the Government of India hope and we hope in that way—that we shall prevent profiteering. I quite agree with those Honourable Members who pointed out that, unless something is done to check profiteering at this end, it is not possible to check it at the Bagpore end. The idea of the Government of India scheme is to check the price of both ends. The second point however remains—the point upon which we have been told as to whether supplies can be done locally to check local prices. The Hon'ble Mr. Purnea Barua put it in a fairly concrete way. Cannot something be done to check prices in the local markets? The Hon'ble Mr. Theagar suggested that if the price of rice in Bagpore is fixed, by law, the Burma ryot would, instead of growing rice, grow something else. That is not likely to happen in Bagpore; but if you cut down the profit of the trader, it will divert trade. If you interfere with the trader, you prevent the speculator of the excess which led him to introduce supplies and I do not think it will be wise for the State officially to say 'you ought not to charge more than this'. You would have to investigate each single transaction; you must ask him to produce his books and show the price at which he bought it so that he does not charge too much for that transaction. I am inclined to think and I submit in the Council that the better plan is for the Emergency Committee to try and start a control shop in the neighbourhood which will bring in some grain and by selling it at a reasonable profit, control any tendency to overcharge on the part of the grain merchants. That seems to me to be a better plan, not for the State to step in and say 'you shall not charge more than this in the local markets', but for the local people who we encourage produce trade, or for the local Emergency Committee to go in themselves for the export of rice and to establish shops,—and thereby prevent the rise in the

RESOLUTION RE OPENING OF MODEL GARDENS OF INDIGENOUS MEDICINAL PLANTS; TRAVELLING ALLOWANCE TO ALL VILLAGE OFFICERS; AND SCHOOLS FOR TEACHING NAVIGATION.

20TH NOVEMBER 1915.] (Mr. Chidambaram Pillai Modaliyar : *As President*;
Mr. Ahmed Yasin Munkhtrapar.)

The Hon'ble Mr. K. CHIDAMBARAM PILLAI MODALIYAR :—" XXXII " is not moved, Your Excellency."

His Excellency the President :—" I thought the words moved in."

The following resolutions standing in the name of the Hon'ble Mr. P. Siva Rao were not moved :—

RESOLUTION RE OPENING OF MODEL GARDENS OF INDIGENOUS MEDICINAL PLANTS.

" VIII. This Council recommends to His Excellency the Governor in Council that the Government may open one or more drug model gardens of indigenous medicinal plants at suitable centres in the Presidency."

RESOLUTION RE TRAVELLING ALLOWANCE TO ALL VILLAGE OFFICERS.

" IX. This Council recommends to His Excellency the Governor in Council that travelling allowance and batta may be paid to the village officers whenever they are required to leave their villages on official duty."

RESOLUTION RE SCHOOLS FOR TEACHING NAVIGATION.

The Hon'ble Khan Bahadur A. T. O. M. AHMAD YASIN MUNKHTRAPAR :—" Your Excellency : The resolution that stands in my name runs as follows :

" X. This Council recommends to His Excellency the Governor in Council the desirability of opening schools in important centres to teach navigation."

" This is a question of very great importance and one greatly agitated after the war. Your Excellency is well aware that the construction of sailing ships has been on the increase as well as seen from the statistics I have obtained from various ports. About 100 sailing ships on the Malabar coast, 21 in Godavari district besides 11 that are now under construction, about 20 in Tuticorin, 1 at Negapatam and 12 of them at Bangalore have been reconstructed during the war. The want of certified Indian masters and mates is very largely felt, not only on account of increased number of vessels but also in consequence of the refusal of Government to modify section 12 of the Merchant Shipping Act of 1905. As an instance, I may derive the attention of this Council to the letter addressed to the Government of Burma by the Chamber of Commerce, Bangalore, reading :—

" The Burma Chamber draws attention to the difficulty in obtaining master and mates for sailing vessels of over 200 tons in consequence of the refusal of Government to modify section 12 of the Merchant Shipping Act of 1905. The Burma Chamber further points out that many sailing masters who have sailed the Indian seas for years and are fully competent to command such wooden sailing ships are likely to be considered in India and Burma cannot obtain certificates of competency as the official examinations are held in English.

" The Chamber suggests that these masters should be permitted to appear before the Port officer at any of the leading ports to undergo an oral examination in the vernacular and that, should they prove to the satisfaction of the Port officer concerned that they possess the necessary knowledge to serve as master or mate of a coasting sailing vessel, then a temporary certificate of competency should be granted.

" The Burma Chamber further adds that this question of the offering of ships should be considered by Government at a very early date."

" A copy of this letter was forwarded to the Chamber of Commerce, Madras, who in their meeting held on 24th September last resolved to support the proposals put forward by the Bangalore Chamber of Commerce and forwarded a copy of their letter to the Government of Madras with a covering letter in support of same.

" On receiving a number of representations to open schools of navigation I moved a resolution at the Shipbuilding Committee meeting held on 10th August last which unanimously resolved to recommend my suggestion to Government. At that meeting of the Committee I offered to place at the disposal of the Government a building free of rent for the use of that school if one such school were to be opened at Negapatam as an experimental measure and I beg to confirm my promise in this Council. I have no doubt that a school, if opened at Negapatam, will surely be a success as there is a great demand for the same from the people already in the profession.

" As a matter of fact, Negapatam is such an important place, Your Excellency, that helped once the British India Steam Navigation Company a great deal in substituting a large number of Mohammedan officers at the time when all the European officers held a strike against their discontent companies and landed ashore from steamers simultaneously in all the ports for want of increased salaries. The Mohammedan officers were able to run the vessels quite

[Mr. Akshat Tanti Marikayar.]

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weight and without much delay the steamer that was lying at the port also went as far as Bangkok and other places and joined the steamer which was lying there for want of officers. This happened about 20 years ago. Perhaps the Hon'ble Mr. Francis Spring and the Hon'ble Sir Charles Fraser will remember this incident. Besides, we could teach navigation to the fishermen and boatmen as is done at Belgium.

"In this connection I now try to quote the paper read by Ben Sahadur V. Gordenan, Assistant Director of Fisheries, Manila, at the Indian Industrial Conference held in Bombay in the year 1910 which, I trust, will be interesting to the Council—

THE TRAINING OF INDIANS AS SEAMEN AND NAVIGATORS

[A paper read at the Indian Industrial Conference, 1910, by Mr. V. Gordenan, B.A., F.R.S., Assistant Director, Marine Fisheries.]

"This is a subject which has hardly received any adequate attention at the hands of the leaders of public opinion in this country. Unlike agriculture and other industries the seaman's occupation is from its very nature comparatively unknown to us, and does not form a subject even for academic discussion by our educated classes, but it is a wonder why our workaday classes have not taken an interest in it, considering the large volume of commodities imported and exported by them by sea. With the exception of the efforts made by Mr. Mahomed Yusuf Ismail, who has been maintaining since last year a small training ship in the Bombay harbour for the benefit of the sons of our Indian seamen, no serious attempts have been made to give our seafaring folk a scientific training in their hereditary profession according to modern requirements. Hence it is all the more pathetic to Mr. Yusuf Ismail that he has undertaken at his own expense to organise a scheme which is "calculated to raise the status and accomplishment of our Indian seamen" and to the Government of Bombay who have welcomed his proposal with the support and encouragement it deserves. It requires no elaborate statistics to prove the huge volume of trade, which India carries on with almost every corner of the world. The following statement shows the number and tonnage of vessels which entered from and cleared to all countries during the five years ending 1908—19.

	Number of vessels	Total tonnage		Number of vessels	Total tonnage
1908-09 ..	8,931	15,810,293	1911-12 ..	8,865	16,514,495
1909-10 ..	8,842	14,567,091	1912-13 ..	8,737	17,851,885
1910-11 ..	8,485	15,684,508			

"The number of such coast-going vessels for the same period are distributed under the following flags:—

	1907-08	1908-09	1909-10	1910-11	1911-12
British	8,329	8,700	4,791	8,707	8,308
German	627	615	619	608	592
French	546	522	563	516	518
Japan	77	86	95	122	187
Portuguese	104	95	104	124	182
Italian	70	61	64	60	58
Spanish	25	26	26	26	22

"The last table, no doubt, shows vessels belonging to the Indian Steam Navigation Companies, which are mostly coasting steamers, but their number is insignificant as compared with those of foreign nations, whose number and tonnage, as can be seen from the above statement, have been steadily increasing. It is therefore high time for India to step in and claim her due share of her coastwise-carrying trade. Attempts have been made from time to time to organise the so-called "seamen" Indian Navigation Companies, which have ended mostly in such disastrous failure as to discourage our country men from venturing again into that business. And before further steps are taken in that direction the real causes of such failures should be found out. It has been said that they failed because of the lack of competition from the existing steamship companies. It is no doubt a true statement, but it is not the whole truth and unfortunately most people draw wrong conclusions from it. Competition is the goal of modern industrial development and every one who enters into an industry not only courts competition but also craves it. Here are the humble weavers, smiths and other artisans of India to compete with their masters rivals in various countries backed with enormous capital and scientific resources? They no doubt come across the specimens of their powerful rivals and do not know who they are, but a steam navigation company has the rivals at its very doors and having to face them at close quarters is comparatively unscathed. But the real cause of such failures is due to the lack of necessary knowledge in the management and particularly to the want of Indians who are trained in the art of modern navigation and technical skill to take charge of their vessels. The equipment of such companies hitherto depended on Indian capital, but that alone without Indian brains to run it and Indian seamen to navigate their vessels, was not enough to bring them success. The history of the development of the invincible navy of Japan is a valuable example and indicates how India should develop here. The Japanese were not expert navigators a century ago and depended upon Chinese bottoms to carry their commodities to distant lands. Advances made by the technical skill and persistence which our seafaring people attained in their sailing ships three centuries ago occupied the grand position of "the queen of the century

[20th November 1918.] (Mr. Ahmed Yashvi Muradkhan; Mr. Yogesh Harn.)

men? India still possesses the descendants of those early navigators who are still engaged in their handiwork sailing, though without any modern scientific training. All along the Indian coast from Bhubaneswar to Chittagong there are various seafaring communities who carry on the coasting trade in their almost primitive sailing crafts such as dhows, lagins, luffas, polingoes, chorias, shikaras, etc., some of them going as south as Zanzibar and to the east as far as Singapore, and as they are able to sell their vessels and in these distant centres depending as they are entirely on their features used by our modern scientific instruments and appliances, it may be safely presumed that with the necessary training in up-to-date scientific methods they could be made as capable navigators as any other people. We have definitely the right sort of men and all that is required is to educate them and train them in the proper way. The first thing that Japan did when she began to organize her seafaring trade was to train up her own men in modern methods. For this purpose selected men after a preliminary training were sent to serve on foreign vessels till they acquired the necessary knowledge and experience to man and navigate their own shikaras. Japan and other maritime nations have established institutions for the special training of their navigators and seamen. Take for instance the example of Belgium, that tiny little country that has suffered so much in this terrible war. Almost every important subject in Belgium maritime institutions for the training of fishermen and seamen known as *Écoles professionnelles de pêche* subsists per se. (Eilat) (Professional fishery schools established by the State). École de pêche de la pêche as well as the higher navigation schools supported by the State at Antwerp and Ostend. The first of these types of schools engaged in the professional education of young lads who may become fishermen, but as every fisherman ought to have a knowledge of navigation, the programme of study includes a knowledge of language (French or Flemish), arithmetic, geography, physics and such technical subjects as element of navigation including rules of the road, signalling with flags and lamps, telegraphy (including wireless in advanced classes), sailing of ropes, nets, etc., structures and working of a steam-huller and engine. The lads are admitted into these institutions when they are about ten years old and have already passed through the ordinary elementary schools and learnt to read and write. After being trained for about six years in these institutions they are sent out as apprentices in fishing vessels for further practical training and experience, and on the completion of their apprenticeship course are awarded by a Board appointed by Government who grant them certificates of competency to serve as regular hands on Board fishing vessels. After serving as seamen or engine room hands for a few years more than those who wish to undergo a further course of training join the higher schools of navigation and pass out as qualified navigators and marine engineers. It will be seen that general education is an important factor in imparting a thorough training and in India also the same should be done and the pupils taught English and the general subjects before their technical training commences, especially in the case of people who wish to undergo the higher courses in navigation and become masters of coast-going vessels. Such institutions can be established in India without any serious difficulty and the sooner our public opinion men, undertake it the better it will be.

"I understand the Government in its memorandum No. 420-2, Marine, dated 12th September, have asked the Presidency Port Officer to obtain the views of all port officers of the Presidency with regard to the desirability of opening such schools. I am sure the port officers would have supported my suggestion. I am in possession of the figures showing the number of Indian crafts that are registered in the Madras Presidency. I am also in possession of the number that is registered in India which numbers 114. The latter vessels though registered in India are plying on the Madras coast. Considering the enormous number of sailing vessels that are plying on this coast and the disadvantages the owners of the vessels are undergoing in not being able to secure competent persons to man their vessels, it is absolutely necessary that the Government should see its way to increase the number of qualified mates and masters by opening schools of navigation in all the important centres of this Presidency which will impart to the people a knowledge of navigation. I can quote many instances, in which number of vessels were lost at sea for want of competent hands to man them from one port to another. As a matter of fact several men are already in employment who have the practical experience in navigation and it will therefore be easy to teach such men the rudimentary knowledge of navigation. The suggestion that I have placed before the Council is not a difficult one as one which would tax the purse of the Government very heavily and I feel assured that Your Excellency will agree with me that this long-felt want can be easily tackled at least by opening up an experimental course on each coast at Singapore.

"In conclusion, I hope Your Excellency's Government will kindly afford my resolution the strong support it rightly deserves. In doing so, the Government will be conferring a great benefit to the Indian trade by safeguarding the interest which is seriously threatened by the Indian ship owners and fishermen of this Presidency.

"With these few remarks I commend my resolution for the acceptance of the Council."

The Hon'ble Yashvi Harn Sahib Bahadur:—Your Excellency, I have much pleasure in seconding the proposition placed before the Council by the Hon'ble Shri Bahadur Ahmed Yashvi Muradkhan. The last is of course the best school for training navigators, just as the sea is the best school for fishers to learn how to swim. My Hon'ble friend has shown from the speech that he quoted in support of his resolution that there is a large population in India which depends upon navigation for their livelihood. On the Bombay coast as well as the Madras coast, there are certain classes which make a sea-faring trade by themselves. Most of these people had migrated from Arabia several centuries ago. They know their work

Proceedings of an Adjourned Meeting of the Council of the Governor of Port St. George assembled for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations under the provisions of the Act of Parliament, 5 & 6 Geo. V, Ch. 61.

The Council re-assembled at the Council Chamber, Port St. George, at 11 a.m. on Tuesday, the 21st day of November 1918.

PRESENT:

His Excellency the Right Hon'ble JOHN, EARL PANTLACE of Lyth, P.C., M.C.L.,
Governor of Madras—President.
The Hon'ble Sir ALBERTOW CARRUTHERS, K.C.M.G.
The Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur P. RAJAGOPALA ACHARYAN Aiyangar, C.I.E.
The Hon'ble Mr. L. DARTMOUTH, C.B.E.
The Hon'ble MURTHOMAN ANN-CHUN HUIBIN SAMUE Bahadur, K.P.S. Bahadur,
C.I.E., L.A.O.
The Hon'ble Mr. T. K. BOCKLAND, C.A.E.
The Hon'ble Mr. M. E. COCKHAM.
The Hon'ble Mr. H. S. DODDAR.
The Hon'ble Major-General G. G. GIFFARD, C.B.E., I.M.S.
The Hon'ble Mr. R. A. GRAMER.
The Hon'ble Mr. W. J. J. HOWARD.
The Hon'ble Mr. A. R. KRAFT.
The Hon'ble Mr. S. K. MURRAY.
The Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur B. RAMACHANDRA RAO Aiyangar.
The Hon'ble Mr. S. SAKUNIA ATTANAR (Advocate-General).
The Hon'ble Mr. G. G. TANNHILL.
The Hon'ble Mr. M. YOUNG.
The Hon'ble Mr. T. RAMA ACHARYAN.
The Hon'ble the Rev. C. PETERSON.
The Hon'ble Mr. A. SUBBARATAPPA RAO PANTULU.
The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur M. RAMACHANDRA RAO PANTULU CHIEF.
The Hon'ble Mr. A. S. KESAVA RAO PANTULU.
The Hon'ble Mr. P. SIVA RAO.
The Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur A. SUBBARATAPPA REDDIAR Aiyangar.
The Hon'ble Mr. S. V. NATARAJA AYYAR.
The Hon'ble Mr. K. RAMAIAH BEAT.
The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur V. K. RAMANUA ACHARYAN Aiyangar.
The Hon'ble Mr. B. VENKATAPATI RAJU.
The Hon'ble Mr. K. CHIDAMBARAMATHA MURUGUTAN.
The Hon'ble Mr. K. KUNATHAN RAHAY KANAKAPPA RAO NAYAR.
The Hon'ble YAGGE NARAYAN SAKIS SAKIS.
The Hon'ble KIRAN Bahadur A. T. G. M. ANNAD TANNI MANAKUTAN SAKIS
Bahadur.
The Hon'ble Sir OGDON FRANKS, K.C.
The Hon'ble Mr. J. H. THOMSON.
The Hon'ble Sir FREDERICK DARTON, K.C.
The Hon'ble the Most Rev. JOHN AXLES, D.D.
The Hon'ble Mr. I. RICHMOND.
The Hon'ble Sir FRANCIS SPENCER, K.C.I.E.
The Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur H. R. SUBBARATAPPA RAO NAYAR CHIEF.
The Hon'ble Raja, Raja Sri RAO VENKATA KUNARA KESAVA RAO RAO
Bahadur, of Polur.

(Mr. Krishna Rao.)

[21st November 1918]

The Council re-assembled at 11 a.m. when the discussion on matters of general public interest was resumed.

RESOLUTION AS INQUIRY INTO THE SYSTEM OF DISTRICT ADMINISTRATION.

The Hon'ble Mr. A. S. Krishna Rao :—“ I beg to move—

“ XII. This Council recommends to the Governor in Council to appoint a committee of officials and non-officials to inquire into the present system of district administration and suggest measures to improve the same so as to make it responsible to public opinion.”

“ My Lord, this resolution deals with the question of district administration which affects the well-being and prosperity of the people in this Presidency who live mostly in rural areas. It suggests that an inquiry should be held into the present system of district administration; it suggests that measures should be taken to improve the district administration; it suggests that the district administration should be made responsible to public opinion; and it finally suggests that a committee should be appointed to report upon the various problems relating to district administration, some of them intricate and complicated, in order to come to a final conclusion in the matter.

“ The Council is aware that, according to the present system of district administration, various functions are combined in the district officer, functions which if they are to be properly executed will tax the capacity and ability of the best among administrators in this or in any other country. It will be remembered that the District Collector who dates very probably from 1755, the time of Warren Hastings, and who is supposed to be the head of the Revenue Department, has been invested with powers over various other distinct departments. He is the head of the magistracy and the police; he has to superintend the Department of Public Works including irrigation; he has control over the Police Department; he has some powers of supervision over the local bodies and their working; and he has to organize several sanitary measures such as plague measures, lunacy-cases, etc. As for the size of the districts in this Presidency, it is in every case too unwieldy for one officer, however capable and however energetic he may be, to be in direct touch with the whole of the people in that tract. So far as this province is concerned, the size varies from district to district, including Madras and Tanjore and certain areas. Chingleput with an area of 2,572 square miles; in Visakhapatnam with the Agency tracts with an area of 13,421 square miles. Considering the population in each district we begin with Chingleput with a population of 852,395 and go up to 3,618,119 in Madras. I think it is to draw the attention of the Council to the size of the various districts in this Presidency, for it is only then that we can have an adequate conception of the various functions which the district officers are called upon to discharge. It will be remembered that even the district officers who were examined on some occasions admitted the difficulty of the task imposed upon them and confessed that they did not find it possible to satisfactorily discharge the functions entrusted to them.

“ While this question was before the Royal District Administration Committee, an officer of considerable experience Mr. Butler, Collector of Dacca, stated as follows:

“ As matters stand at present, we are neglecting the work which matters most, because neglect does not show, and in order that we may do the work which is intrinsically of no greater importance, but which must have the preference, because it comes more immediately to the notice of Government. It is because the man of the people are so submissive to authority, and because they cherish an old belief that the British Government desires to do justice, that they do not make their voices heard, when the district officer fails to give them from week delay in obtaining justice in the criminal courts or amounts to a denial of justice, because he has no time to control the work of the courts, when the district officer fails to give them a fair price for their honestest land acquired for a public purpose, because he has not time to control the work of the local angulim/dupur collector; when the district officer allows the holdings of these small plots to be sold and fall into the hands of mahajans, because through want of time he cannot so control their collections, and allows an alienation of shadow and cash and security; and when the district officer fails to redress the just grievances of ryots in wards' suits, because he is deflected by the volume of the complaints and the passive resistance of the estate proprietors. None of these defects in the administration occur very permanently before the notice of Government, because the people do not show complaint; but the cumulative effect of these omissions, though slow, cannot fail to be far-reaching; and there is grave danger that the effect may become more rapid, now that ill-disposed people have set to work to persuade the officer in too hurry, that he is the district which he will in most cases neglect, and it has been so in the Dacca district.”

“ And further he says:

“ At the end of several months I do in haste despatch of important business I have found time to discover many errors, but I have not found time to correct them; this can be done only by assistance attention to individual cases, for which attention I have not found sufficient time. I cannot say that I have done more than increase the work by stirring up questions which I have not had time to settle.”

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"This is what is stated by those who have expressed into the matter. Mr. Bailey was an exceptionally able and capable officer. That was his experience; I do not think the experience of any other officer will be different. So far as the position of the district officer is concerned, there cannot be any possible difference of opinion. Even in the Report on Constitutional Reforms the author dealt with this aspect of it, and wrote as follows: 'It is almost a truism to say that any extension of popular participation in official systems of Government must be accompanied by some relaxation of the hand of superior official authority.' After pointing out the observations under which there was concentration of authority, they say: 'complaints were heard also that the predominant current was due in part to loss of touch between officials and the people. The district officer was said to be too closely bound by rules and regulations; too much occupied in writing to his official superiors; too much of a machine and too little of a personality.' It is these circumstances, they say, that led to the appointment of the Decentralisation Commission. In the same words they remark as to the district officer and as to the system of district administration: 'It has the great advantage that in every district, and portion of a district—such is to say, in every part of the country, within not more than 12 or 13 miles of every single inhabitant—there is a direct representative of Government, to whom complaints on every conceivable subject can be addressed, and through whom the Government can act. Its weakness, however, as we conceive, equally apparent. It is so immensely impossible for the district officer to control the whole business of Government and to look after his array of subordinates as closely as is required. The almost vigilance and energy he must devote to prevent petty corruption and oppression from disfiguring official business. The people are slow to complain and prefer to suffer rather than to have the trouble of redress.' Then they refer to the improvement of the subordinate services, and they suggest that the best remedy is in the weakening of public opinion. They also suggest the subdivision of the larger divisions and further extension is the cause of local self-government; and they further suggest that their proposals on constitutional reform must affect the district organisations, though they do not consider it necessary to enter into that question at considerable length.

"I therefore submit to the Council that there can be no difference of opinion as to the present system of district administration and as to its not being in a position to cope with the present needs and requirements of the country. It is no doubt a difficult problem to suggest in what manner the system could be improved, and in what respects and directions alterations have to be effected in the existing state of things. To improve the present of the district administration amongst other things the Royal Commission on Decentralisation was appointed; and they entered into the question at certain length and considered various suggestions, made from time to time. One specific suggestion put forward and considered was whether it was necessary to constitute district advisory councils to help the Collector in the matter of administration. That was a specific suggestion put forward. I will read the note placed before the Commission by Mr. Gokhale:

"I now come to the question of district administration. Here too the need of decentralisation is manifest, but it must be decentralisation accompanied by measures for a larger extension of popular representation with the work of the administration. There is no doubt that with the multiplication of official departments and a steady increase in the control exercised by the Secretary of the Provincial Government, the position of the Collector, at the head of a district, has considerably deteriorated. There is also no doubt that the people require more prompt government, and some of it, so to say, at the spot. But this object will not be secured by a mere delegation of larger powers to the Collector. The time is gone by when the Collector could hope to manage—and with beneficial results—a kind of paternal authority over his district. The spread of education, the influence of new ideas, the steadily growing power of the vernacular press make a return to the benevolent autonomy of the Collector of old times impossible. The only remedy lies in carrying a substantial measure of decentralisation down to the villages and in backing up local self-government from there. It will not do to be deceived by the difficulties of the task or by the possibilities of rapid failure. Village panchayats must be created. Local and municipal boards must be made really popular bodies and larger resources than they were possessed at present made available to them. Last, but not least, district boards must be formed, whose the Collector should be bound to consult in all important matters and with whose suggestions they may be empowered to deal with ever-increasing facility, with questions of district administration in the spot.

"Thus is the note regarding the improvement of the district administration which was placed before the Royal Commission and which the Commission considered at some length. Having considered that question they finally came to the conclusion that it was not desirable to appoint a district advisory council, and they assumed up their position as far as this question was concerned in paragraph 511 of the report. The general arguments advanced in favour of councils by Collectors were that it was very desirable to associate representatives of the people with the actual work of administration; and that to do this would not merely popularise the Government, but would permit the adoption of points which otherwise who hold this view would not give to Collectors acting singly. Also, that such a system would enable the officers of Government, and the Government itself to get a clearer view of the feelings of the people on matters of policy and administration."

"On the other side it was argued—

"(b) That in most provinces Collectors already had district boards the members of which they could consult upon matters of general policy.

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'(4) That any Collector worthy of his position would habitually obtain the opinions of non-officials whose views would be of value to him in dealing with any particular matter; that a new Collector would be guided in the selection of such persons by notes left by his predecessor, and by the *darshan* list, which is a register of District notables who should be invited to attend public functions; and that to tie the Collector down to a particular set of advisers, who would be largely drawn from a single class of the community, would be a mischievous step. But more mischievous would it be to hamper him in the work of administration, which is mainly of a detailed character, by making his actions depend largely on the views of an irresponsible body.'

'These are some of the reasons urged by those for seeing to that conclusion. I venture to suggest that, so far as the resolutions arrived at by the Commission are concerned, they cannot be accepted as correct especially when we have in view the composition of that Commission. It will be remembered that out of the six members of that Commission four were members of the Indian Civil Service who had been working as Collectors and who had been in close touch with the work of the department and who had naturally a sort of bias towards the official theory. There was only one Indian in that Commission Mr. R. C. Dutt. The other members had not much acquaintance with Indian conditions and the Indian frame of mind. I place these facts before the Council to suggest that it is not proper that we should place too much reliance upon the conclusions of that body, with whatever seal and care they might have come to that conclusion. In a matter of this description the Commission should have paid more attention to non-official Indian witnesses rather than official witnesses. It will be noticed that amongst the official witnesses examined ten out of sixty-eight English officials accepted the theory of advisory councils; seventy-one non-officials were for advisory councils and thirteen against it; amongst Indian officials seven were for and seven against it. It would have been most satisfactory if the members of the Royal Commission, one of whom only was an Indian, had paid more attention to the opinions of the Indian witnesses both official and non-official. If that had been done, I have no doubt that the conclusions arrived at by them would have been somewhat different. I would suggest therefore that it is not a final conclusion arrived at by the Commission; but the question has to be considered from various standpoints.'

'There is another aspect from which we can look at it. This Commission examined the question in 1906. What a wonderful change has taken place in the country in ten years! In the years there have been changes of striking character; and it is not desirable to repeat these old facts and such as these facts. This is a position which the members of the Report on Constitutional Reforms seriously recognise. After referring to the conclusion of the Despatch on Constitutional Reforms, they say: 'it would be unjust in us to blame the Commission for not taking a broader view of their task.' Again later on they say: 'their work must be judged by the standards of 1906 and not those of 1918.' I only repeat this Council to consider that. When the conditions in 1906 were so different, we ought not to accept these theories now and draw conclusions from such positions.'

'Having so far stated what was done by the Commission, I would now venture to point out various other problems which affect this important question while we consider the resolution. The question for solution is whether the powers of the Collector of the District ought to be increased or decreased. The Commission suggested that the Collector is very much tied down by restrictions, by various Government departmental rules, and if he is to do substantial justice promptly and speedily, he should be freed from some of the restrictions imposed upon him. Are we in a position to suggest that he should be freed from these restrictions when there is no chance of checking the administration by means of popular bodies? Another question to be considered would be whether we must popular bodies or be brought into existence to administer the more function of advising him in those branches of the administration. The other question will be whether you are going to start new bodies for the purpose of helping and advising the Collector in the administration of the various branches or whether you are going to strike bodies we have in existence, i.e., the local bodies. That is also a question to be solved. The next question is, if we agree that some branches of the administration ought to be handed over to popular bodies, whether new bodies or the bodies already in existence, in what respects they are exercise administrative functions and in what respects they can advise the Collector in matters of administration. A further question will arise whether we agree that some branches of administration are to be handed over to popular bodies for the purpose of administration or consultation or to the restrictions and safeguards that ought to be provided to carry out that object.'

'I have now indicated, my Lord, the various issues that arise in coming to a final decision. Every one of the issues is a very difficult one by itself; it is one on which the members of the Council, official or non-official, can entertain broad differences of opinion. It is for that purpose that I have suggested in this resolution the desirability of appointing a committee to go into these various problems. When questions of this sort are placed before the committee and when some suggestions are made—the suggestions I make are only as a basis for discussion and for consideration—I have no doubt whatever that, before the problem is satisfactorily solved, the suggestions must be subjected to scrutiny by a body of persons, both official and non-official, representing not only the official interest but also the public interests.'

'Taking that view about the questions involved in this resolution I would, in the first place, suggest that we have gone far ahead of the old theories of having bodies for the purpose

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of consultation or advice alone. I believe that the time has come when we can demand that there should be popular bodies for the purpose of carrying some of the administrative functions which are now solely in official hands. The system or systems of partially responsible government which it is proposed to introduce—let us hope it will be introduced—will be ineffective and will not be successful, or beneficial, unless similar reforms are desired in regard to various existing district administrations. In the Provincial Government we can only speak down the lines of policy, the broad principles for the guidance of the Government. But in matters of actual administration, it is the district officer in the spot that will be in close touch with the people, and their welfare or misery will depend upon him in a way in which it is possible to discharge his functions. Therefore I suggest that the time has come when we should, in the first place, ask for devolution of powers, of administrative powers, to popular bodies.

"Then the question will arise: whether new bodies have to be brought into existence or whether the existing local bodies can be used for the purpose. We are all aware that the Government have contemplated a definite advance of local self-government. They want to put them on as popular a basis as possible, and to extend the franchise as widely as possible. Therefore instead of bringing new bodies into existence, I would for myself suggest the desirability of enlarging the administrative functions of the local bodies which are already at work and which it is proposed to improve as early as possible. That is the position that I wish to take.

"Then it may be asked what are the powers which you would like to transfer to these new bodies. Before I make my suggestions, I may say that in the views I am putting forward I am supported by various responsible officials who have spoken on this question. In the first place as early as in 1903 Shree Sahadur Bhatnagar, a Mysore who wrote in 'Forty years of progress in the Madras Presidency' suggested some devolution of powers. After referring to local administration he says: 'Further advances in this direction can be looked for only by entrusting to local bodies more and more of the work of real administration. The numerous recommendations by us for the settlement of petty Bhatnagar—civil and criminal—by means of popular bodies will, to some extent, have the effect of creating greater interest in public affairs than has been displayed hitherto. The assignment of cases like the income-tax matter, in rural tracts, be entrusted in some of time to local land proprietors who might be assumed as a temporary which would be distributed by them according to the income of the individuals liable to assessment. The obligation to maintain village schools, agricultural experimental farms, technical schools may, wherever possible, be imposed on them. In the exercise of the discretion of order in times of distress, the assistance of local fund or public opinion might be made use of more than it has been. Under the influence of a widespread public opinion the duties and responsibilities of Government in this respect have greatly widened of late years, as the Government is made responsible for ensuring that, in times of famine or crop, or other calamities, relief is given. This is a duty which it is very difficult for any Government to discharge satisfactorily.'

"Therefore he suggested that these functions should be made over to popular bodies. Coming to 1915 when a discussion arose in the Imperial Legislative Council about District Advisory Councils, Sir Reginald Craik, who was then in the chair, said that this should be the line of development. He said: 'The question of District Councils of all kinds was in the air, and the district councils to which I referred in that note was not the district councils of Mr. Gubbins's scheme, but those district councils that we have already established and of which the proposals have been laid. There was to be the source from which eventually, if ever, District Councils were to spring, but I contemplated rather that these bodies should themselves become not the District Councils which Mr. Gubbins contemplates, but the agency for doing things themselves and not for advising the Collector how they should be done. And that is what I still think will be the future development not by giving a number of powers—very often irresponsible—as executive officers, like the Collector, but as time goes on for the Collector to direct himself at various functions and hand them over to responsible bodies like the municipalities and district councils. That is the line on which as far as my limited opinion goes, affairs will develop.'

"Now my local, having made the discussion in the Imperial Legislative Council I may draw the attention of the Council to the discussion which took place in February last in this Council and the pertinent remarks made by the Hon'ble Mr. Rajagopal Acharya and Mr. Keshava Rao on that occasion. The Hon'ble Mr. Rajagopal Acharya in opposing the resolution moved by Mr. Ramaswami Rao and after quoting Sir Reginald Craik, concluded as follows: 'That is a line, Sir, to which the Government have absolutely no objection. That is why I say, as far as the functions of these bodies are concerned, we are prepared to, we will gladly, consider any suggestions made by Hon'ble Members for enlarging them.'

"Later on he said: 'My point is, whatever functions you give to the local bodies, let those functions be complete and let the responsibility be complete. Let them deliberate, decide and act. Do not divorce action from advice. But I oppose making them advisory as certain aspects are raised to which they cannot act. I hope my Hon'ble friend Mr. Ramaswami Rao understands the spirit in which I put forward my objections. It is as well that the objections to the particular idea should be known fully to the Council, because the idea is a particularly fascinating one. When the Local Boards Act is taken up, we would be most willing to consider suggestions for enlarging the functions of the local bodies. But to give these statutory power to offer advice in regard to all branches of the district administration would, I fear, not only paralyse that administration, but would do great injury to local self-government. I therefore feel bound to oppose that portion of the resolution.'

(Mr. A. S. Nrusimha Rao; Mr. Ranga Acharyar.) [12th November 1918.]

"Later on in winding up the debate Your Excellency made a speech which induced the Hon'ble Mr. M. Ramasubrahmanya Rao to withdraw that motion, and in the course of that speech Your Excellency stated as follows:—

"As the Council is aware the Government are willingly and whole-heartedly committed to what is called the liberalising of the local administration. It is a part of our declared policy and the Council knows it. So far as releasing the present functions of local bodies is concerned, we are in entire sympathy with it. But it is a business matter which must be considered and it must be done in accordance with order, after full information has been received. So far as the principle is concerned, we are entirely in favour of it."

"Therefore, so far as the enlargement of the functions is concerned, it is clear from the above remarks that it is the accepted policy of the Government. The only question is in what manner we should proceed. The question is whether the time has not come when we might appoint a committee to consider a scheme of development in that direction. It might also be remembered in this connection that the Public Works Department Reorganisation Committee, as the Hon'ble Sir Alexander Gordon is aware, suggested not only that roads and buildings should be made over to local bodies, but also that minor irrigation and also minor works in the hands of the Revenue Department and also of the Public Works Department should be handed over to local bodies. The recommendations made by them are now under consideration."

"Having referred to the opinions of Sir Reginald Clendinning, of Your Excellency and of the Hon'ble Mr. Rajagopala Acharyar, I venture to ask whether there is not sufficient information before us to induce us to take another step in solving this problem. Suggestions have been made about handing over buildings, medical relief, income-tax, maintenance of agricultural farms, agricultural operations, housing and location of liquor shops. Various suggestions have been made from time to time that in affected areas, areas affected by famine and distress, questions of assistance and suspension of revenues might also be entrusted to them subject to certain safeguards and restrictions. It is not the ordinary normal condition I am referring to; I am referring to cases of widespread distress and famine relief, in which case, the help of these bodies may be taken advantage of. There is a fair measure of opinion that it is desirable to hand over forests and grazing areas to village panchayats. There is no question about it that these panchayats which have been formed and which are at the bottom of local self-government should have control in these branches of administration. I have so far touched on some of the lines on which we might proceed, some directions in which the functions of these bodies might be enlarged and the control of the district officers removed."

"Another question has been suggested and remains for consideration; whether in addition to administrative functions you can give them power to express opinions on other matters of administration and whether they may have administrative control over some branches of district administration and in regard to other matters give their opinion. That deserves careful consideration."

"There are some of the lines on which an inquiry may be made. I know that one proposed after another made by me or others is open to criticism. It is possible that differences of opinion are entertained. I would ask, when we contemplate a real scheme of development in the matter of local administration, what is the accepted policy of the Government to liberate the district administration—I am using the words used on the last occasion—is it not high time that we should consult freely and sensibly talk over the matter to see in what direction you can improve the existing state of affairs? With these words I commend the resolution."

The Hon'ble Mr. T. RANGA ACHARYAR:—"My Lord, I second the motion. It is an important question which affects the well-being of the people. The district administration is the real administration carried on by the Government, as it exists at present, as is well pointed out in paragraph 125 of the report of Mr. Montagu and Lord Chelmsford: 'The system which we have described was originally due to limitation of the quasi-military organisation of the Mughal Empires. The Council and local bodies are incongruous, due to the totally different conception of administration, which springs from English political thought.' They point out the remedy: 'Strong as it is, the official system is too weak to permit the resources to be taken before it, without the co-operation of the people.' Such is the all-pervading official activity in the various branches of administration committed to the district officer. The time has come to enable us to see how best to accustom the people to this difficult task of administration. It is after all one of the successful popular administration of the district that the popularity and the efficiency of the Government depend and therefore it is a subject of great importance. It is a subject involving various complications and a subject beset with difficulties. This was the question really discussed in February last on the motion of the Hon'ble Mr. Ramasubrahmanya Rao who unfortunately lost the resolution in a way which although it raised the issue was not in a form which was acceptable to the Government. As Your Excellency pointed out in summarising the debate on that occasion, the issue which the Hon'ble Mr. M. Ramasubrahmanya Rao raised was whether there should be a closer association of the people with the administration of the district. Your Excellency pointed out the resolution did not bring forth that issue which he wanted to place before this Council. Myself and others tried to bring up an amendment on that occasion. I suggested the method of appointing a committee to find out how best this question can be solved. Your Excellency considered that arose in rather late and the Hon'ble Sir Francis Spring also sent up an amendment of which we have not got a copy which also came in too late. Therefore the resolution was withdrawn by the Hon'ble Mr. Ramasubrahmanya Rao. In that historic debate in which the eloquence of our esteemed friend the Hon'ble Mr. Rajagopala Acharyar was raised to a pitch—it was a memorable debate—all points

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were fully brought out. If you pause that debate, as I did this morning, you will become alive to the difficulties that sprang out. It is therefore most that such a question should be considered by a committee after careful inquiry and consultation with various district officers and people acquainted with district administration. The time has come when something must be done in that direction. Your Excellency's Government also shows in this and the people are alive to it. Therefore sooner or later this question must be settled, how best to associate the people in the task of district administration. District administration can no longer run along the old lines. District Officer was a sort of Governor even without being hampered by an executive council. I need not dilate upon the importance of a district in this Presidency or in India. Some districts are larger than Denmark or Switzerland. The population in some places is more than that of New Zealand or Canada or some divisions of Canada. That shows the importance of the task which the district officers have to perform. It is but right that a system which was brought into vogue about the latter part of the eighteenth century should not be allowed to continue. We must take steps to associate the people in the every-day administration which is carried on by these district officers. How best to do that can be settled by a careful inquiry by a committee of officials and non-officials. Non-official aid should not be used in great numbers. Their voice and importance are exaggerated all over the country. Therefore while we concede to officials an intimate knowledge of the problems, yet at the same time their point of view are not at times as sympathetic as they ought to be. After all it must be remembered that in discussing this question of district administration officials are bound to take different views and be honestly biased in favour of their own views. That is not the view that the public will take. The public want to have that administration broadened and made more popular and more accessible to the public voice and public control. In that view it is not necessary to go into detail on an occasion when the question is whether a committee should go into the question as to how the district administration should be made more popular and liked by the people. The great object should be to train the people in the art of self-government which is the aim and goal which all have in view. Therefore it is but right that steps should be taken and that at once to see how best the people can be associated with the every-day district administration. I therefore support the proposition.

The Hon'ble Sir ALEXANDER GORDON :—“ Your Excellency, the Honourable Member who has brought forward this resolution has given us a very long and eloquent speech, and in particular a statement which he advocates. The important question for us to consider as practical people is whether this is the time for us to go into these matters at all. The Government and the country have got before them a very wide and comprehensive scheme of political reforms. That scheme has yet to be considered by the British House of Parliament and its ultimate result has got to be decided upon. Until that scheme has been settled, it is not either difficult for this Council to go into changes of a secondary nature which must be dependent to a great extent upon the ultimate changes which the political changes involve? The authors of the Bill report seem to have recognised this point, because they expressly refer to it in paragraph 12 of their report as follows: “ Further as the principle of popular control is admitted into the Government through the medium of the Legislative Council some means must be devised of enabling the established services to fit in with the new order of things. The precise nature of doing so will depend on what we have to propose hereafter as regards the machinery of government.” Until you have settled your machinery of the government as regards the machinery of government, it is quite possible if you have the report carried into practice anything like a committee now appointed might not go so far as the future government might wish, or they might go further. It is thus premature to discuss the wide scheme which the resolution seems to imply until the outline of the political changes is settled.

“ On the other hand if the scheme contemplated by the Honourable Member who has brought forward this resolution is really the case as that debated last February—it is rather the conclusion at which I have arrived from the two speeches I have listened to, then this resolution substantially the same point as was then debated at great length—then, as was then pointed out, the whole matter, as far as that aspect of it is concerned, would actually be dealt with in connection with the legislation before this Council, namely, the Local Boards Bill which is to be introduced into this Council. It is now, I think, under consideration by a committee; we are actually dealing with it, and it has been considered by the committee. It is going up to the Government of India. When we come to the practical things when the Honourable Member suggests, such as the suggestion that minor irrigation may be made over to local bodies, all that is necessary is to suggest the insertion of a clause to that effect in that Bill. I would not like to Honourable Members whether it would not those back things immediately and cause great delay if this resolution were accepted. If you appoint a committee at once, the committee may draw up a further scheme of legislation which will take many years, which will have to be modified further when the reform scheme is settled. From whatever point of view you look at it, this is the wrong time to raise the question. I do not go into the merits of the scheme of abolition of persons regarding income-tax, assessment, minor irrigation, agricultural loans or grazing. All these details may well be discussed; they may be excellent suggestions, or they may not prove to be good suggestions. I only say that this is not the time when it will be wise in the interests of the subject which he has himself before him to accept his resolution and appoint a non-official body to consider it. I think the Honourable Member will agree that, supposing a year hence a new scheme of government comes into operation and at the same time we now appoint a committee to examine into these questions on a large scale it would be embarrassing. It is a grave question whether even the revision of the Local Boards Act can be

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cannot though until we know what the future government is to be. If they see to be carried through then in the revision of the Act you will have full opportunity of introducing these very matters which you want to introduce through this special committee. I have personal opinions on any of these matters. I recognise that gradually larger powers must be given, larger scope must be given, to local bodies. How that is to be done is another question. I will not go into the question of advisory councils. Though the Honorable Member has raised it, he does not himself propose advisory councils, but he proposes the enlargement of the functions of the existing local bodies. At present that is a far better line of advance. But I submit to the Council that this is not the time really for discussing these questions; I submit we are wasting time in discussing the matter at this stage. When you have got this thing through, when we know where we are, it may be possible to shape the changes in the local administration. So far as is possible or feasible, I think these might be considered in connection with the District Boards Bill. I do not think in this view I can accept this resolution. I would suggest to the Honorable Member to wait. This is not a thing to be settled in a hurry. I think without any reflection on the Honorable Member he can well afford to withdraw the resolution and wait till the matter is more ripe for discussion."

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur M. Ramachandra Rao:—My Lord, my Honorable Friend who moved this resolution and the honorable member have already referred to the discussion which we had last February. I must say the discussion on the subject at that time was characterized by some amount of heat on both sides. I am glad that we have had an opportunity as possible after that discussion to reconsider the arguments and to urge those that have not been urged, and take a general review of the position taken on the last occasion upon the present question.

Before I proceed to make a few remarks I propose to refer to the three preliminary points on which the Hon'ble Sir Alexander Gordon wishes to open his motion. The first of these is that a large volume of constitutional reforms is now before the country and until that matter is decided the question of district administration ought not to be taken up; a great deal depends on how the proposals for constitutional reforms would be shaped and whether subsidiary changes in the lower parts of the machinery of the governmental administration in the provinces will have to be undertaken in consequence with the scheme that may be finally adopted. My Lord, I challenge that position. Before I answer that point, I may say that this question of district administration has not been started with the present scheme of constitutional reforms. It was raised in 1904 at very great length before the Royal Commission on Decentralization, Independence of enlarging the powers of the Provincial Governments, as a means of decentralizing the administration in the districts. It was discussed at great length in 1912 at the Imperial Legislative Council on a motion made by Mr. Gokhale and ever since it has been before the country. It has been considered in connection with the question of enlarging the powers of the Provincial Governments and the Government of India. Therefore whatever changes may be ultimately suggested by the House of Parliament with reference to the provincial administration and the central Government, it seems to me that the question of district administration, the discussion about which has hitherto proceeded independently of the present contemplated changes in the Provincial Government and the Government of India, must be taken up separately. So far as I am concerned, even assuming that all the proposals under the scheme of constitutional reforms are accepted, the question of district administration and the proposals made by my Honorable friend can be considered without affecting in the slightest degree the machinery of the Government. I am not therefore able to appreciate that portion of the argument of my Honorable friend Sir Alexander Gordon.

"Then, my Lord, he asked me whether this was the time when this question ought to be considered. As regards that matter, my Lord, I may say, having had some experience of committees as well as of the work in this Council, that if there is any way of probably settling a question it is sometimes by the appointment of a committee. It has been the saying of an eminent Parliamentarian that the best way of settling a question is to appoint a committee. Whether that is so or not we need not consider. We have had an informal conference and it is now two and a half years since the question was reported upon. It takes up a great deal of time for the Local Government to sit upon the proposals to examine the financial proposals and send them up to the Government of India and the Secretary of State. How long the process of reporting, referring and counterpoising takes place is another question. It will take a long time before any decision is arrived at on a question of the magnitude of change in the district administration by a process like this. Therefore, my Lord, I do not think we are starting far too soon. If a committee is appointed now to examine this question, it will perhaps take one or two years for the committee to report. Then Your Excellency's Government will have to go into that report, and then it will go to the District officers, magistrates and other functionaries who have plenty of experience to examine these proposals, then it will go to the Council of Ministers and they will take another year, and then it will come to the Government and the Government will take another year to go through it, looking at the magnitude and importance of the question, and it must then go to the Secretary of State and the Government of India. How long these authorities are likely to take or have taken on previous occasions in regard to similar questions we know; but it must be a considerable time before final action is reached. I do not actually think it will be impossible to appoint such a committee now."

Now, my Lord, coming to the agreeable part of the Hon'ble Sir Alexander Gordon's speech in answer to this resolution, Honorable Members would remember that the last time when I brought forward specific proposals to constitute the local boards as advisory committees,

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most of the eloquence of my Hon'ble friend Mr. Rajagopala Acharya was expended on denouncing the inability of irresponsible officials. I admit it. Now my Hon'ble friend on the present occasion has abandoned that line. Now we do not want advisory councils, but to have a number of administrative functions. Now I have not heard any answer to that aspect of the question. The Hon'ble Mr. Alexander Gairdner said he had no news either for one side or for the other at present, because the question was far too important. He does not wish to answer that aspect of the question.

My Lord, as regards the necessity of a committee I may perhaps also refer to what the Hon'ble Mr. Rajagopala Acharya himself said last time at showing the extreme complexity of the subject. My statement on the last occasion was that I was not prepared to give a cut and dry scheme because judging from the official experience and the non-official experience available it might be set up and criticised in all kinds of ways; if a committee was appointed, the committee could command all the experience of the members and that was a much better method than to bring forward cut and dry proposals. Then the question was one for a committee. The Hon'ble Mr. Rajagopala Acharya said, referring to my not bringing forward cut and dry proposals—

"He indicated out of two things, but finally he wound up and in effect said, 'I am not prepared to give you a cut and dry scheme, I hereby make a present to you of this idea, that the functions of these local boards should be enlarged, you had better work it out.' I admit that we are under an obligation to work up an idea like this, because it is our policy to enlarge the functions of the local boards. If the Hon'ble Member would tell us the various directions in which it can be done, and if other Hon'ble Members would indicate their views on this subject by putting them on paper, or the local boards themselves in the provinces send up suggestions as to the way in which their functions should be enlarged, those suggestions would receive the most careful and sympathetic consideration. It is not possible for me to commit the Government off-hand to the view that the local boards would deal with this or that, e.g., minor irrigation works, estates or income-tax, or any other department of the Government. Each one of these things has to be considered separately, it has to be thought out by the Government, and, if I may venture to add, it has to be thought out by Hon'ble Members and it has also to be considered by the local bodies whose functions we propose to enlarge."

"This is exactly the ground in support of the appointment of a committee. The persons that are to sit on the committee ought to be men who have dealt with the district administration both from the point of view of the officials as well as of the ordinary man, and it will have to consider the functions that can be so transferred. Therefore, I beg to submit that a strong case has been made out for the appointment of a committee. It is these very difficulties which are now in our way. The question cannot be answered and no proper scheme can be formulated by the Government or by ourselves as stated by the Hon'ble Mr. Rajagopala Acharya. That is why on the present occasion the Hon'ble Mr. Krishna Rao has suggested the appointment of a committee and has not confined it purely to mainly expanding the functions of the existing local bodies. It seems to me that the question is one which is very important and the answer it is faced the better. If a committee was appointed, I take it that it would consist of men of different shades of opinion, official and non-official, they will read various witnesses, call for statements of views from various departmental officers and adjust the machinery in the direction indicated."

"One other matter in which I would like to refer is the impending legislation with regard to local bodies. The Hon'ble Mr. Alexander Gairdner has stated to-day that at any rate in his opinion it may be that even these Bills about local self-government may have some kind of connection with the new scheme of constitutional reforms, and perhaps they may also not be proceeded with. That was exactly the view taken in connection with the City Municipal Bill by the non-official members, but that notion was defeated in this Council. On the present occasion it is suggested that these Bills may have some connection with the reforms. Whatever that may be, there is this to be said; the Bills which have been passed relate to the present functions of these bodies and relate to local self-government—sanitation, education and matters of that kind. I do not think any of these Bills contemplate the transfer of other functions, functions such as those which are now vested in District officers. That being so, I expect, under the rules so far as I am aware, it would be objected to as the part of the Government that this enlargement of these boards may not be within the purview of the Bills. If that position is taken up by the Government, we shall be altogether unable to do anything. That is an aspect of the case which I trust the Hon'ble Mr. Alexander Gairdner will consider. So far as I know the legislative procedure, if there are any points for suggestions to enlarge these boards, the Government will probably have to obtain the sanction of the Government of India and the Secretary of State subject to whose sanction the Government can introduce Bills. I mentioned this point last time. I think even before these amendments are made in it, it would be a wise step to appoint a committee generally to find out in what respects the functions of the local bodies can be enlarged. Therefore, my Lord, without going into the actual functions that have been suggested as suitable for the general desirability of appointing a committee is in my mind clear. I do not think that the conditions at present are unfavourable for the consideration of such a subject."

The Hon'ble Mr. S. Siva Rao—"I give my strong support to the resolution moved by the Hon'ble Mr. Krishna Rao. The gist of the resolution seems to be that steps should be taken to liberalise the district administration, and to carry out that purpose, he has asked for the

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appointment of a committee consisting of officials and non-officials to propose the necessary steps. I shall be very kind in this matter. I may say that the Collector of the district is virtually the governor of a very large tract of the country, as pointed out by the Hon'ble Mr. George Adesingar. He is not a civil servant as in England who carries out mandates from the central government, but is himself virtually the governor, initiates policy and formulates schemes. That fact has been well recognised by the authors of the report on constitutional reforms. The Collector here is different from the public servant in England. If that be so, we naturally deem that that administration should be introduced; in other words the people should be associated in matters of general administration. The Hon'ble Sir Alexander Cadogan who replied on behalf of the Government did not give us the opinion of the Government; he reserved that opinion. But he feels that the time is inappropriate because certain Bills are pending on the legislative side, specially the Local Boards Act. This resolution is my humble opinion does not commit the mover to any certain position. He asks for devolution of powers; he is not satisfied with a mere consultative body to advise the Collector. What he says is the time has very few chances, and we have to go a step forward and ask for the devolution of certain powers in favour of local bodies. But he only suggests that it may not be desirable to form any bodies, and that the existing bodies, the municipalities and local boards, may be carefully utilised for the purpose. I do not think he commits himself to any definite opinion. He leaves it to the resolution to suppose to decide this matter.

The main objection of the Government to the formation of this committee is that these Bills will be under discussion in course of time and that will be the suitable occasion for considering them. As was pointed out by the Hon'ble Mr. Ramachandrarao, all these proposals should be put and they should be carefully thought out before the Bill is introduced into the Legislative Council. Then we can easily present those provisions if we have the recommendations of this committee pointing out certain lines of advance and the powers which should be entrusted to these local bodies. The necessity for a committee could not be ascertained. All sides of the matter have to be carefully considered and sifted. It is highly essential area when the Bills come into existence that the committee should sit over the proposals and come to a certain understanding.

I may also point out in this connection that the Public Works Department Reorganization Committee have already recommended that local bodies should be entrusted with the task of the construction of roads and buildings and other minor engineering works. That is an expansion of the powers of the local bodies which they have proposed.

With these remarks I strongly recommend the formation of a committee whose deliberations would be exceedingly useful to enable us to arrive at a definite conclusion.

The Hon'ble Mr. E. Venkatesiah Ayyar:—“I agree with the Hon'ble Sir Alexander Cadogan for one reason, we are thankful to him that the Government are not prepared either to accede or to accept the proposal simply because the reform proposals are before the country and will be discussed later on. Otherwise we are pretty sure what would be the verdict of this movement where popular control is to be extended to district administration. There is some difficulty which I ascertain in understanding the Hon'ble Sir Alexander Cadogan, because, when we oppose the introduction of the City Municipal Bill, another member of the Government said that we must have business at hand and we must not wait for the introduction of the reforms in order to give enlarged powers to local bodies and themselves them. When we want to introduce popular control in district administration, the Hon'ble Sir Alexander Cadogan says, there is a Bill before you, why do you bother yourselves? Whatever it be, those things cannot be done in a moment. First of all we must have ideas and freely them; we must broaden the administration; and it will take a long time. It is not with the hope that this resolution will be carried or adopted by the Government that the Hon'ble Mr. Krishna Rao has brought forward the resolution. He has done so in order to make the Government understand how the people are feeling—that popular control is necessary in district administration. For that purpose it is absolutely necessary to go into the question if not in this shape, in some other shape in order to bring the district administration under popular control. Therefore, I strongly support the resolution of the Hon'ble Mr. Krishna Rao.”

The Hon'ble Mr. E. V. Narasimha Ayyar:—“I wish to state out a few reasons why this Council might accept this resolution. The Hon'ble Sir Alexander Cadogan did not say that any harm would result from the formation of the committee, but he took up the attitude of saying 'not at present, just wait a bit'. The valuing-up policy was not the cause of the successful conclusion of the war; it is the policy of activity that has given us brilliant results. We shall always be disposed to support any person who recommends action for the purpose of doing any good rather than those who counsel us to wait and see how things get on. If the Hon'ble Sir Alexander Cadogan is really under the impression that it is impossible for the committee to do any work without the fate of the constitutional reforms being known, very few will be able to endorse his view. The real fact is the district administration can be improved and modified considerably without in any way affecting the main scheme which will be placed before the Council next shortly.

The other point of view which he put forward, viz., that this matter may be considered in connection with the Local Boards Act, is a matter which is hard for us to understand. Will the appointment of a committee as recommended by the Hon'ble mover be an obstacle to the work of the amendment of these Acts? Obviously not. The work of the committee will

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proposed with the fairly simple aim to what it is to be done. We are going to have two committees on one of which the Hon'ble Mr. A. Subbaraya Reddy is to sit—committee to decide the functions in higher matters of the Provincial Government. Secondly in matters of district administration a committee might sit and take evidence and come to a conclusion or offer recommendations as to which would be the proper functions on which local bodies might have a decisive voice and in which matters their voice might be subject to other decisions. It is quite clear that for long there being any harm in constituting the committees, we shall be doing a lot of good—work which has to be done. When I was attending to the Hon'ble Mr. Alexander Carver, I was reminded of some old cases who when any serious undertaking was set to be undertaken often say in the same words as the Hon'ble Mr. Alexander Carver, "You get a new thing will be difficult, the stone are not perfect." I was reminded of the Greek general who was in command of an expedition and who said that the stone did not make the sailing of the ships, and consequently the expedition had to be lost. It is not the stone that are being considered; the Hon'ble Mr. Alexander Carver is thinking of the great report as a sort of stone which is to decide the fate of this motion. I hope that this advice for issuing will be swept aside and the Council would go in for a thing which is not harmful and on which a large number of members have built up great deal of hope."

The Hon'ble Mr. K. Chidambaram Mahtajpur:—"Your Honour, I give my strong support to the appointment of the committee. I feel convinced that this is one of those motions in which reforms have been long overdue. I think the Hon'ble Mr. Alexander Carver's view that it should be put off is neither justifiable nor reasonable. District administration stands in great need of getting simplified. There is absolutely no sort of control whatever by the public on district administration as such. I need not dilate upon the evils and inconveniences that result to the people by such a state of things. Suffice it has been said to the Council to show the need for reform in this matter at as early a date as possible. The question has been before the public for a pretty long time ever since the Decentralisation Commission made their report and Mr. Gokhale brought forward his resolution in the Imperial Legislative Council. I hope Your Honour's movement will see their way to take into their earnest consideration the resolution before the Council and give it early effect."

The Hon'ble Mr. A. S. Krishna Rao:—"My Lord, I find it difficult to follow the argument of the Hon'ble Mr. Alexander Carver in opposing this resolution. He has said taking any exception to the principle embodied in the resolution. He has admitted the desirability of enlarging the functions of local bodies already in existence. His only argument is that this assembly premature to take up this question at the present juncture. It is only that aspect of it that is now before the Council, and it is not necessary to enter into an elaborate discussion of the details of the various suggestions and proposals made by me."

"The first position taken up by him is, we have a scheme of reforms published; that scheme is going to be considered in due season; it must have some bearing on district administration; as this is not the time to see what experiments may be made in that direction. My Lord, I venture to suggest that this question of district administration had been engaging the attention of the Government and the public ever before the appointment of the Legislative Council was thought of. If on this motion the Hon'ble Mr. Alexander Carver refers to the scheme of reforms, it is because, as we lawyers have, he finds it difficult to address any arguments against my resolution. It will be realised that whether our Councils are expanded or not, whether there is more representation in the Legislative Councils or not, its district administration ought to be improved if it is really to do any substantial good to the people of this country. So far as that question is concerned, I would submit, my Lord, it should be taken into consideration and satisfactorily solved as early as possible."

"The next point suggested is that there are other committees appointed to consider the draft Bills to amend the Municipalities Act and the Local Boards Act, that the Bills have been prepared and that during the discussion of those Bills the question might be solved. I hope the Hon'ble Mr. Mahtajpur. Addressing will be in a position to tell us if those questions were considered or referred to the committee appointed for the purpose. My information is that the question of enlarging the functions of these bodies was not referred to the committee and was not considered by them. I hope it will enlighten me in regard to this point. I also wish to have some information as to whether the contemplated Bills to amend the Local Boards Act and the District Municipalities Act embody any provisions for enlarging the powers beyond those now existing; because if they contain any such provisions there will be enough of scope for a discussion regarding those aspects of the problem, but if that is not the case, I doubt very much whether we will be in a position to discuss the question of the enlargement of the functions of these bodies when those Bills come up before the Council. As to the question of procedure the Hon'ble the Advocate-General will also be in a position to advise whether, if the contemplated Bills for amending the Municipalities Act and the Local Boards Act do not provide for the enlargement of the functions of these bodies, it will be open to this Council to ask for such provisions. I have serious doubts whether that can be done unless we come to a deliberate conclusion and address the Government of India for further action. I hope some light will be thrown on these questions which naturally affect the problem I have suggested."

"Another point I have to suggest is this—assuming for a moment that the Government have already incorporated in these Bills a provision for the purpose, and assuming that it is open to this Council to enter the question in the course of the debate on the Bills, whether that will be

(Mr. A. S. Krishna Rao ;
Sir Alexander Gordon ; the President.)

[31st November 1918.]

the proper procedure to follow or whether the proper procedure will be to have an independent discussion of these proposals by a committee in consultation with the district officers. Every-one knows there is so much difference between debates in this Council with formal rules of procedure where everyone is called upon to speak within a certain limit and a discussion in a committee where persons are more free to exchange views and come to a common understanding. That is the advantage of working in a committee which we want here in a formal discussion in the Council. That is the chief reason why I have thought fit to suggest a committee; otherwise I would have accepted the invitation of the Hon'ble Mr. Rajagopal Acharya and Your Excellency at the last meeting. Were the Bill to come up for discussion and are discussed in a formal manner, the results will not be as satisfactory as you would like them to be; whereas if the same question is debated in a committee it will be open to the non-officials to criticize the officials or to the officials to convince the non-officials. To have a full discussion of the complicated problems that I suggest it is necessary to appoint a committee. I really do not see what harm or what serious consequences would be caused by the appointment of a committee. The committee will consist of several district officers of experience and will be able to offer sound advice; but the final action will be in the hands of the Executive Government."

The Hon'ble Mr. ALEXANDER GORDON:—"I have listened with a great deal of interest to the speeches of the many Honourable Members who have spoken, because of the remarkable change of view which they seem to have undergone during the last few months. When we were discussing the City Municipal Bill in August last, the Hon'ble Mr. Yaqub Haque, who unfortunately has not deceased as with his views on the present occasion but whose views will become apparent later when we come to vote, told us that according to the scheme proposed the question of local self-government would be treated as a transferred subject and would be in the charge of Ministers, and the local Government would be given a good deal of authority to manage their affairs and therefore we should get off the City Municipal Bill; a year is not a long period he would say; if the reformed Council could produce a better Bill than the present one, then the responsibility he added will be with the reformed Council. My Hon'ble friend Mr. Krishna Rao came into the discussion and he said: "As has been pointed out already, very great constitutional deviations of power will be given to the local Government; I have no hesitation in giving my support to the scheme before this Council, i.e., to adjust the consideration of the City Municipal Bill." These were the Hon'ble Mr. Narasimha Ayyar and he went a step further and was more logical in his conclusion. He has said to-day that I am recommending a policy of wait and see, and he is for going ahead. On the 10th of August he said: "That leads me to a large proportion, that matters which are not urgent and which are possibly postponed till after the new Council, when we shall breathe a freer air, should be drastically postponed because the voice of the people will then be heard."

"I assume that we have a little change of our attitude since then. The Government as that minister did not accept the proposal to adjourn the Corporation Bill, because that Bill was a measure which had been under discussion for years and which had caused a delay when it was ready for the practical work of the Council, and there was potential reason connected with finance for which we could not put it off. At present there is no proposal really ready for any action. Everything is in the air, we are asked merely to appoint a committee to investigate these things, and we are asked to take that step on the eve of the constitutional changes at a moment of which two months ago the Honourable Members thought it necessary to put off every measure proposed. That attitude is inconsistent and I also venture to submit to the Honourable member that it will be really better for the purpose he has in view now to go on with this proposal. I know for many years gentlemen have wished to have a larger control in district administration. They were of this sort. Two changes which the joint report involves will have a far-reaching effect as to the whole machinery of the Government, and I consider it would be wise to wait till these changes are formulated and have been given a trial before you begin to tamper with your machinery further. Both will be going through a period of considerable difficulty when the changes take place. If you are going to tamper with the machinery of Government the consequences will be serious. I do not say that the proposal is harmful, but then it is not the time to bring it forward. I seriously advise the Honourable Members to adopt that view and not to insist upon the proposition. If you insist upon passing it, the Government will be obliged to oppose it."

The Hon'ble the President:—"What is the opinion of the Honourable Gentleman?"

The Hon'ble Mr. A. S. KRISHNA RAO:—"Let it be put to the vote."

The Hon'ble the President:—"The whole discussion has been out of order. It seems substantially the same issue, though in other words, that was raised in February last. We have been making the same issue. I would ask Honourable Members if they want to discuss the details. I sometimes can see the similarity of resolutions that are submitted, but in this case I was not able to see the similarity. Although the Honourable Members took part in the debate at the last session, he preferred it when he sent notice of the resolution."

"Let me say one word as the result of this resolution. There is considerable difference between proceeding with legislation which has taken years of preparation and settling a new inquiry. The policy of the Government has been quite consistent throughout. But second

RESOLUTIONS RE INQUIRY INTO THE SYSTEM OF DISTRICT
ADMINISTRATION AND REMISSION OF REVENUE
IN SOUTH KANARA.

THAY NAKKUNO 1918.] (*The President: Mr. Nakano Hiroshi*)

poses they had been engaged in preparing Bill relating to local self-administration. The City Municipal Bill has been approved by the Government of India. The other Bill was a new Bill for consideration. The District Municipal Bill has gone up to the Government of India. The Local Boards Bill is about to go up to the Government of India. There is also an Education Bill which is about to go up to the Government of India. Much time and labour have been spent on the preparation of the Bills. They represent the conviction and outer policy of the Government to extend the sphere of Local Self-Government. I want my labour that point. Would it be wise to throw away all that work, all the labour which has been expended upon them or to cancel them? After much consideration in the Government, came to the conclusion that it was wise to proceed with these Bills. The Government have taken a small part in the execution of the sphere of local self-government. Each labour done in this matter, that will be an integral part, and it will always be useful to have these passed into law after due consideration by the Council.

"Now I ask the Council what would be the position of a chairman and the members of such a committee as is now proposed? If they were to meet a month hence and consider their work is to be the very first consideration, which the chairman will have to give before the committee as that the Mayor's Committee Bill has to be considered and passed, the District Municipality Bill will have to be considered and passed and the Local Boards Bill will also have to be considered and passed up and down; there is an Education Bill which has also to be considered and passed into law. There is a Public Works Department reorganization committee which has been extending into the relations between the Provincial Government and the district boards and the Public Works Department, and these proposals will have to be considered. I feel almost certain that the committee would advise Government as a last step that it is better to have a committee which can see if it, these several directions the functions of local self-government are giving to be extended. Yet at this moment, when all these extensions are actually in sight though not actual in fact, the Council is now invited to appoint another committee to institute a new inquiry in that very same field. I must say I feel it will not really redound to the practical capacity of this Council to adopt any such suggestion. I now put the motion to the Council."

The resolution was put to the Council and lost.

His Excellency the Governor :—“ The Hon'ble Mr. Rama Ayyangar is not here to move resolutions No. XIII* and XIV*. We shall take resolution XV.”

RESOLUTION RE REMISSION OF REVENUE IN SOUTH KANARA.

The Hon'ble Mr. K. Sadasiva Bhat:—“Your Excellency, I beg to move—

*XV. This Council recommends to His Excellency the Governor in Council that Government should extend the ordinary rules regarding remissions to the South Kanara district.

[illegible][illegible]

3111. This is small memorandum by the Executive in Council that a resolution regarding publicity of officials and their family members to be signed later and passed upon. The Dept. of Justice is concerned with the matter and will be requested to prepare later and pass upon. The Dept. of Justice is concerned with the matter and will be requested to prepare later and pass upon.

237. The following table shows the distribution of the population by sex and age group in the city of Moscow in 2010. The population of the city of Moscow in 2010 was 12,500,000 people.

(Mr. Sadasiva Bhat; Mr. Kavalappa Mappi Nayak; [21st November 1918.
Mr. Narasimha Ayyar].)

"I do not to make one or two observations to indicate to the Government why South Kanara deserves as a matter of fact a more lenient treatment than most other districts in the Presidency. In the first place the Government have not spent anything on any irrigation or other works to afford facilities for water-supply in the cycle and sub-divisions of South Kanara."

"The settlement was introduced in the district in 1813-33 under which the assessment was raised by one 2 lakhs which worked out at 131 per cent in one taluk and 95 per cent in another and an average increase of 64 per cent above the former assessment—although in the language of a former Settlement Commissioner 'all the cultivable lands in the district both wet and dry have been released by long years of patient tilling and weeding. There is in truth nothing in this except the cycle' improvements."

"Again I understand that in other settled districts the practice has been to treat purely 'permanent' paddy growing lands as 'dry' but assessed at one sort higher than the ordinary dry land but in South Kanara both lands which even literally mean 'dry' have been classed with other one growing lands in the valley as 'wet.'"

"Then again I wish Government to remember that in South Kanara cultivation has to be carried on under more than ordinarily difficult circumstances, that the heavy rainfall which has done away hitherto with the necessity for irrigation works entails otherwise much labor and expense on the cultivator. The heavy rainfall of the district entails much expenditure, though not always immediately appreciable in money for the reaping of harvest and the handling of fields. Flooding often has to be generally impeded and the necessity of the weather is considered to be unfavourable to their prosperity. Wages though in part villages regulated by custom and therefore in some degree voluntary when paid in kind are often high even in villages where the want, owing to the existence of some diversity of employment for the working classes. Government provides no irrigation works and such irrigation sources as actually exist are all maintained in their efficient condition at the cycle's own expense. All these circumstances indicate that South Kanara deserves very lenient treatment particularly in the present year."

"The crop raised by the aid of the south-west monsoon is the main crop in South Kanara. The benefit has to pay the rent to the landlord out of that and the landlord has to pay the State the assessment out of that also. It has also to be remembered that nearly half of the extent cultivated in the district yields only a single crop raised at the south-west monsoon. In these circumstances the Government and the members of this Council can form a fair idea of the calamity that has overtaken the district this year by the failure of the monsoon on which only the district is dependent for its crop. The conditions created by the war and the ravages of the influenza epidemic, even in the remotest villages have only aggravated the hardship and the distress."

"I have no doubt that the Government are alive to the situation and in view of the failure of the crop took early steps to relax the available produce in the district itself by prohibition of export in any way before every other district in the Presidency; and the people have been anxiously looking forward to some relief at the hands of Government in the way of remission of revenue."

"As I said however, there has been no experience of remissions in the district and the Government have also not preferred to make a statement of their policy regarding remissions in that district. The Board of Revenue in its proceedings No. 41, dated 16th March 1909 (paragraph 27) while giving advice on the settlement scheme remarked 'that when the new rules are introduced, the ordinary rules regarding remissions should be introduced in South Kanara.'"

"And the Government apparently said that they preferred not to announce their policy at that time. In the absence of any remission rules for the district and the hesitations of the Government in announcing their policy, the district authorities did not think they were justified in spending time and labour over the collection of detailed data regarding the state of the crops and sown in the several classes of land in each village. It is for this reason I pray for remission for the district and that some rules may be framed for the guidance of district officers in such contingency."

"Since I went up this resolution, I am advised by gentlemen whom I regard as authorities on the subject that the intention of the ordinary rules of remission in South Kanara will not be of advantage to the district and is not called for. Out of deference to them I do not seriously press for the extension of the ordinary rules. I shall be satisfied if the Government will treat the district of South Kanara in a liberal manner by granting remissions and will frame some rules for the guidance of district officers under similar circumstances in future. I am informed that since I went up this resolution the Government have issued some instructions regarding remissions. I have not been favoured with a copy of the order but do I have the terms. I move this resolution more with a view to elicit a statement from the Government."

The Hon'ble Mr. K. K. B. Kavalappa Nayak:—"I second the resolution."

The Hon'ble Mr. K. V. Narasimha Ayyar:—"I wanted to second this resolution dubbed resolution XXVI and XXVII of which I have given notice. I wish to support this indeed in being it forward in this statement; I believe that the Hon'ble Member of the resolution was Kanara. The more conditions prevailed in so many places and therefore I sent up resolution XXVI and XXVII. I understood there are very many features of the South Kanara district which would be dealt with by the action of the Government, and I think the move might

[21st November 1918.] (Mr. Narasimha Ayyar; Mr. Baskley;
Mr. Choudhary.)

over resolutions XXVI and XXVII. I hope this speech which attracted the Hon'ble Sir Alexander Gifford and the Honourable Members in the discussion of the previous resolution would also attract them in this matter. This is really a non-controversial question affecting the ryots which is causing them hardship and it appeals to all. Without anything more I place resolutions XXVI and XXVII as part of the same resolution. I hope one general statement will be made as to the Government policy."

The Hon'ble Mr. L. E. BUCKLEY:—"May I ask the Hon'ble Mr. Narasimha Ayyar if he withdraws the resolution XXVII?"

The Hon'ble Mr. B. V. NARASIMHA AYYAR:—"After hearing you I can say whether I shall do so or not."

The Hon'ble Mr. M. E. CHODHARY:—"Your Excellency, I have been asked to deal with South Kanara. That is a separate subject and it has no connection with the larger resolution put down by the Hon'ble Mr. Narasimha Ayyar. As regards the question of remission in South Kanara, the position has been correctly described by the Hon'ble Mr. Subramo Bhat. I have only to add that one reason which influenced the Government in declining to make any announcement regarding remission in South Kanara is because the settlement of that district contains certain provisions parallel to that district which are exceptionally favourable. Those exceptional features were laid in that district the usual allowance of 15 per cent for vicissitudes of season was allowed, although in allowing it the Board of Revenue remarked that vicissitudes of season were practically negligible. That is to say by allowing it at that rate that district was treated favourably. The Hon'ble Mr. Subramo Bhat admitted that during the three years after the settlement was introduced there have been no important vicissitudes of season. That justifies the remark of the Board of Revenue. Another special circumstance in that district is there is no second-crop charge. There is no registered double-crop land. The dry hot wet land pays one-fourth assessment even when there is a second crop, and the hot wet land there is equal to the hot wet land in any other district. A third wet crop is raised on some lands. We have treated that as a suspended rate, one and a quarter times the single crop rate.

"Another point is, when land registered as single crop is cultivated with a second crop, no additional charge is made. That is unique. When a piece of land is cultivated with a second crop, there is no further charge. When I was Settlement officer I had to convince Sir Henry Whitehorn that, owing to the peculiar nature of the country it is practically impossible to exercise any check. Even in regard of our village you may have to check several hundred mangoes and the difficulties of inspection are enormous. The reports of kanawans and revenue inspectors would never have been subjected to inspection by higher officers. That would have resulted in a great deal of corruption and it was chiefly on that ground that the Government decided to grant South Kanara the exceptional concession of levying no second-crop charge on single crop land, when a second crop is cultivated.

"Another concession was, when dry lands were converted into wet or when uncultivated hill-sides were converted into dry or garden lands, no assessment was made for the settlement period. That was a considerable concession because land registered dry was paying two or four annas an acre fifteen years ago; it may now be highly valuable garden and land planted with coconut or coconut. All these things the Hon'ble Mr. Subramo Bhat may know; the inhabitants of that favoured district scarcely realise how much better off they are than people in the East Coast districts. The main position is that during the settlement period they are allowed the whole of the ryots' improvement. At Jambhath there are no extra charges whatever for the ryot to pay; he is free from *fatjath*, *lawajath*, etc. All the people in the East Coast will realise that that is a very favourable position. In consideration of these special circumstances the Government thought it best to make no announcement as regards seasonal remission. This year as the recommendation of the Collector and the Board of Revenue, the Government have granted remission as a special case under Board's Standing Order No. 14. That Government Order must have reached the Collector by this time. It provides for exceptional remission under exceptional circumstances. The exceptional circumstances have occurred now in the settlement period. Therefore the procedure adopted by the Government is the correct one. Such a circumstance very seldom arises. The Government have shown that they are willing to deal with it when it does arise. In view of this explanation I hope the Honourable Member will withdraw his resolution."

The Hon'ble Mr. L. E. BUCKLEY:—"At the desire of the Hon'ble Mr. Narasimha Ayyar I will deal with resolutions XXVI and XXVII. Resolution XXVI asks that the collection of the land revenue may be immediately suspended. That is a request which it is not possible for the Government to comply with straightaway. But when we come to resolution XXVII it says 'that for affording relief to the agriculturists whose crops have been almost wholly failed by want of seasonal rain, the question of remitting partly or even the whole of the Government and as a basis for the same the land revenue officers be directed to begin their inspection immediately.' In the areas in which distress has grown due to the present anomaly, I know Mr. Turing has under consideration the question of suspending assessments on dry lands. He has himself gone to Kodli and will visit Ropabag and Harpeethah. I do not wish to mislead anyone but remission will be granted, because over a large area a green crop has been put in the dry land has been falling during the last few days which is favourable to the crops. If the crop is immediately harvested, the ryots will get a good return at present prices. If the crop is not immediately harvested, it may be necessary to grant remission. Mr. Stokes in Kanara and

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SUSPENSION OF THE LAND REVENUE COLLECTIONS OWING TO
THE PREVALENT DISTRESS; REMISSION OF DRY ASSESSMENT IN
AREAS IN WHICH THERE HAS BEEN FAILURE OF CROP AND
COMMITTEE TO CONSIDER AMENDMENT OF THE ACTS RELATING
TO VILLAGE SERVICE.

(Mr. Buckley; Mr. Sadasiva Bhat; (11th November 1918.
Mr. Narasimha Ayyar; the President;
Mr. Rangas Acharyar.)

Mr. Sadasivayya in Anantapur says, I know, been considering the question. I have no doubt the Collectors of all districts have been doing the same. I have been hearing from them about the state of the areas not only in the weekly returns report, but by means of special weekly, fortnightly and monthly reports. I have no objection in asking the Collectors to let me know at an early date whether they have any recommendations to make on this question.

The Hon'ble Mr. K. SARASWA BHAU:—“The Government, I am glad, have been taking growing measures. As I said, I am quite satisfied with regard to that point. I do not want to take into a controversy now as to whether a favourable settlement has been granted to South Kanara as an although I had myself pointed out how the increase of assessment affected the different taluks. I beg to withdraw the resolution.”

With the permission of His Excellency the President, the resolution XV was withdrawn.

The Hon'ble Mr. B. V. NARASIMHA AYYAR:—“I understood resolution XXVII has been accepted.”

The Hon'ble Mr. L. E. BUCKLEY:—“I am prepared to ask the Collectors what recommendations they wish to make.”

The Hon'ble Mr. B. V. NARASIMHA AYYAR:—“You accept XXVII.”

His Excellency the President:—“On that assurance you can withdraw.”

The Hon'ble Mr. B. V. NARASIMHA AYYAR:—“XXVII is accepted and I withdraw XXVI.”

His Excellency the President:—“The Hon'ble Mr. Buckley accepts the resolution.”

The Hon'ble Mr. L. E. BUCKLEY:—“The Hon'ble Member asks that the question may be decided by the Government. The question is already being considered by the Government.”

His Excellency the President:—“There is no necessity to accept the resolution. The Hon'ble Member may withdraw it.”

The Hon'ble Mr. B. V. NARASIMHA AYYAR:—“I see that it is positively accepted. It does not matter whether it is withdrawn or accepted.”

With the permission of His Excellency the President, resolutions XXVI and XXVII were withdrawn.

The resolutions XXVI and XXVII which were withdrawn were as follows:—

RESOLUTION RE SUSPENSION OF THE LAND REVENUE COLLECTIONS
OWING TO THE PREVALENT DISTRESS.

“XXVI. This Council recommends to His Excellency in Council

(a) that in order to afford relief to the agriculturists from the distress occasioned by the failure of the rains in areas where such distress is acute, the collection of land revenue may be immediately suspended; and

(b) that further measures be taken as may be shown to be necessary after consultation with special local committees that may be formed for this purpose.”

RESOLUTION RE REMISSION OF DRY ASSESSMENT IN AREAS IN
WHICH THERE HAS BEEN FAILURE OF CROP.

“XXVII. This Council recommends to His Excellency in Council

(a) that for affording relief to the agriculturists whose paddy crops have almost wholly failed for want of seasonal rains, the question of remitting paddy taxes be considered by the Government; and

(b) as a basis for the same, the local revenue officers be directed to begin their inspection immediately.”

RESOLUTION RE COMMITTEE TO CONSIDER AMENDMENT OF THE
ACTS RELATING TO VILLAGE SERVICE.

The Hon'ble Mr. T. RANGAS ACHARYAR:—“In the absence of the Hon'ble the Raja of Benagal who is unfortunately unable to attend, I move resolution XVI. It runs as follows:—

“XVI. This Council recommends to the Governor in Council that a mixed committee of officials and non-officials be appointed to inquire and report to Government on what basis the Madras Proprietary Estates Village Service Act, 1904, and the Madras Hereditary Village Officers Act, 1905, should be amended.”

—When I was approached to move this resolution, I was aware of the Bill submitted by Government for public criticism for the amendment of these particular Acts contained in the resolution. I was wondering what necessity there was for this resolution, and therefore I put

RESOLUTION AS COMMITTEE TO CONSIDER AMENDMENT OF THE 281
ACTS RELATING TO VILLAGE SERVICE.

21st November 1918.] (Mr. Rangas Acharyar; Mr. Perakalappal Ram.)

myself in communication with the Rajas and he pointed out that the Bill as proposed does not touch the question which the members have been putting before the Government for a long series of years. Two points to which he drew the consideration of the Council. The first is 'It is necessary for me to mention at length the existing unsatisfactory provisions of the Act. We cannot mention any law, because any village officer or assistant any manner of disciplinary matter and we feel that a deputy tahsildar or tahsildar who gets a pay of Rs. 150 is given under and hence power over these village officers and we feel it is a humiliation and disgrace to go to these low-paid officers frequently for getting our own subordinates dealt with for dereliction of duty and other irregularities.' That is apparently the grievance felt all along by these members. Your Excellency will find that the matter was brought forward for the consideration of the Council in 1913 by Mr. Shanmugaso Pital on the 22nd February when he brought forward for the consideration of the Government certain considerations for the amendment of the Act so as to enable the members with larger powers of discipline in order to secure the efficient administration of the mandal and redress to their charge. Again in 1914 on the 2nd April the members of Dudduppalmandalam, the Hon'ble Mr. V. Ramaswami Nayudu, moved a resolution. He put forward quite a number of opinions which he had collected from various people in charge of a number of mandals, Dr. M. R. Jagannathan Chari, the Treasurer of the Madras Desam, all of them men of experience. That resolution was seconded by the late lamented Mr. K. H. V. Kalliah Rao and the Hon'ble the Raj of Dindimukota supported the resolution. The members find their position wrong. They find they cannot get their work done. They ask for more powers being given to them over the village officers.

I find in the Bill published for public criticism no provision is made to meet the difficulties the members have felt. My own view is that any criticism that may be offered on this Bill may include suggestions in order to amend the Act in the way the members want. The members are apprehensive that they have no right to offer suggestions outside the proposed provisions in the Bill. They think it is not open to them to offer suggestions to include other provisions in the Bill. I do not know if that is the correct view. It is not now why they should not offer suggestions to make the Bill more comprehensive. Apparently some of the gentlemen who have offered opinions seem to have been labouring under the impression that their opinion is asked for as regards the merits of the proposed amendments and not as regards new suggestions. If that can be secured that they can offer further suggestions on the proposed Bill that may get over some of the difficulties.

As regards the particular point they have in view, I do not know what view the Government have taken with reference to that question. From the occasion to make any provision in the proposed Bill notwithstanding that the matter was brought to their notice more than once in the Council, probably the Government have taken a view not favourable to the suggestions contained in the resolution. If that is so, then perhaps this is a matter on which the Government might accept a resolution that a committee may be appointed to inquire into the expediency of the proposed amendment with the members as members. They all feel it is a grievance. They say they are not able to manage their matters efficiently and properly as the village officers are not under their control. These village officers have to collect the rent and to keep accounts and in various other ways they have to help the mandal. All the mandals find there is a pressing need for an amendment of this character. It is a matter on which there should be some inquiry and the Government should have the advantage of a report by a committee consisting of officials and non-officials. As the Government have taken up the amendment of the Act, it is but right that this grievance should be attended to. Therefore I move this resolution and ask the Government to accept it.

The Hon'ble Mr. B. Venkatarang Reddy:— "I may be permitted to second this resolution which the Hon'ble the Raj of Dindimukota introduced to amend. He is unable to do so owing to illness. He has asked me to read his speech which I gladly do, as I am able to endorse it. This is the Raj's speech:—

"The present condition of the Proprietary Estates Village Service is anything but satisfactory. It has long been a matter of complaint, but no remedy has yet been found. The real cause of this lies in the defective provisions of the Proprietary Estates Service Act, and the Villiditary Village Officers Act. Under the old regulations the appointment of village officers rested entirely with the proprietor. He was also their paymaster so that he had the necessary disciplinary control over them. But the existing law has practically deprived the proprietor of all control over the village officers with the result that he is almost helpless. Except, that in a very few cases, the proprietor is empowered to punish them by a small fine, subject to appeal and he has no way of check or control over them, independently of the Government revenue authorities. The proprietor has to report for review each and every case of default or neglect of duty, which is not always easy for him to do. It is no wonder that under these circumstances proprietors are put to difficulties of all sorts in managing the affairs of their estates, including the annual panchayat settlement and collection of rents in due time. In some cases, proprietors are obliged to employ their own agents to perform the duties of the village officers. This is a clear proof that the existing law is altogether unsatisfactory and requires an early amendment. In view of the conflicting interest involved in the settlement of this question, it is highly desirable that the matter should be referred to a Representative Committee for investigation and report, so that the necessary relief may be given to the proprietors on the basis of such a report."

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ACTS RELATING TO VILLAGE SERVICE.

(*Mr. Alexander Gordon; Mr. Naraindas Aggar; [EVENING 1918.*
Mr. Krishna Rao; Mr. M. Ramachandra Rao;
Mr. Ranga Acharya.]

The Hon'ble Sir ALFRED GARNER :—“ Your Excellency, the Government is an Order of the 15th October of this year published a Bill to amend the Village Service Acts with the Statement of Objects and Reasons appended. This was expressly published for public criticism and it was published in all the vernaculars as well. The object of that was to elicit the gist of such criticisms as have been referred to in the two speeches that have been made. I quite agree with the Hon'ble Mr. Ranga Acharya that there is nothing at all in the nature of the reference which would prevent the Hon'ble the Raja of Kottavalasa or anybody else from submitting opinions and drawing attention to those points which he wishes to be dealt with in the Bill. I can assure the Hon'ble the Raja or anybody else that representations on that subject will be fully considered if they are submitted by the Raja or anybody else and the Government are not bound merely to deal with the particular sections of the Act which are touched upon in the Bill. Until the criticisms which have been invited are received by the Government it will be hardly a practicable or useful step to appoint a committee. We have invited these criticisms. When we have received them, if they refuse this suggestion, we will consider it fully. The object proposed for the committee is a limited one. It is merely to deal with the powers of control over village servants, a very limited one. The Bill itself is of a much wider scope and deals with matters of very large importance, private and public. Therefore I do not think it necessary to refer this suggestion to a select committee at the present stage. When we receive the criticisms invited, the question whether there is need for it will be considered. But it is more proper first the matter should be dealt with by a committee of this Council. I hope this statement will satisfy the Hon'ble Member.”

The Hon'ble Mr. R. V. NARAINDAS AGGAR :—“ I did not catch all that the Hon'ble Sir Alexander Garner said. I presume that it will be open to me to suggest that section 27 of the Act be repealed.”

The Hon'ble Sir ALFRED GARNER :—“ The question whether section 27 may be repealed is a matter which it would be quite open to anybody who wishes to raise it to bring forward in connection with the Bill. That is quite different from what these gentlemen are referring to. The Government will be prepared to consider any suggestions relating to the amendment of the two Village Service Acts without prejudice to their decision thereon.”

The Hon'ble Mr. A. S. KRISHNA RAO :—“ The resolution which has been moved raises a difficult problem with regard to the control and powers of punishment over village officers in the proprietary states. A specific suggestion has been made in this resolution that the object of the Bill published for criticism is not satisfactory and that should be given to proprietors to appoint village officers. It is a very difficult problem. May I suggest that before any decision is arrived at, it is necessary to obtain the views of the village officers. If we are to come to a satisfactory conclusion it is better that their views are ascertained. The Bill practically suggests that the powers of revenue district officers may be delegated to deputy tahsildars. There are very many things to be considered the delegation of powers to such officers. A question arises whether if the powers vested in the district officers are to be delegated, they cannot be delegated to the proprietors. I would suggest the desirability of placing before this Council not merely the opinions of the public, but the opinions of the village officers, so that we may have full information as to whether the powers to be delegated should be in the hands of officers or proprietors.”

The Hon'ble Mr. Krishna Rao :—“ There is a great deal in favour of the view that, if the Hon'ble Sir Alexander Garner is agreeable to entertain the proposals made by the Hon'ble Mr. Ranga Acharya, a redraft of the Bill may be published. Here is the proprietor asking for delegation to himself. That is not a part of the present Bill. So far as the public are concerned, they know nothing of the suggestion. The officers officers do not know that it is proposed to confer this power on proprietors. That can be known only when the proposal is embodied in a Bill. There is considerable force in the suggestion made by the Hon'ble Mr. Krishna Rao that if a proposal to delegate to the proprietors is to be introduced later, it would be necessary to ascertain public opinion, especially the opinion of those who will be affected by that delegation. There are two views of this matter, as to whether the proprietors should have the power of the administrative officer such as the district officer or the tahsildar. The Hon'ble Sir Alexander Garner wishes to weigh the advantages and disadvantages of both these proposals. If these proposals are to be put into the Bill we must have adequate opportunity for discussion and criticism which cannot be afforded by the terms of the existing Bill. It is quite possible to consider this matter after publishing the draft of the Select Committee's report with reference to the suggestion. I take it that the Hon'ble Sir Alexander Garner's idea is to appoint a Select Committee who will examine the proposed proposals. The Hon'ble Mr. Ranga Acharya wants a committee independent of the Select Committee. Which of the two is possible for me, Sir Alexander Garner is in a better position to judge than I am. If this request for criticism is to be complied with, it must be placed before the public.”

The Hon'ble Mr. T. RANGA ACHARYA :—“ I am obliged to the Hon'ble Sir Alexander Garner for his statement that it is open to all people interested to make suggestions and only published for criticism. I do not think it is necessary to print the resolution. If the proposals

RESOLUTIONS RE COMMITTEE TO CONSIDER THE AMENDMENT OF THE ACTS RELATING TO VILLAGE SURVEY AND ORGANIZING AN INDUSTRIAL AND ECONOMIC SURVEY OF MINING AND OTHER INDUSTRIES, MEASURES TO BE ADOPTED FOR INCREASING THE AREA UNDER COTTON CULTIVATION AND MEASURES FOR IMPROVING THE QUALITY, ETC., OF LIVESTOCK.

21st November 1918.] (Mr. Rangia Ashariga; Mr. Suryanarayana Rao; the President; Mr. Venkatasethi Raju.)

are accepted by the Government, the Bill will be published. I do not see any necessity for republishing the Bill. If the suggestions are accepted and the new Bill is prepared it will be published. It is hardly necessary to make that suggestion. After we give public notice and invite criticism on three points, I do not think that any useful purpose will be served by my presenting the resolution."

With the permission of His Excellency the President, the resolution was withdrawn.

RESOLUTION RE ORGANIZING AN INDUSTRIAL AND ECONOMIC SURVEY OF MINING AND OTHER INDUSTRIES.

The next resolution regarding the organizing of an industrial and economic survey of mining and other industries which stood in the name of the Hon'ble Mr. A. Suryanarayana Rao was as follows:—

"XVII. This Council recommends to His Excellency the Governor in Council that an industrial and economic survey be undertaken by the Government with particular reference to the development of mining industries."

The Hon'ble Mr. A. SURYANARAYANA RAO:—"I request Your Excellency's permission to bring this resolution at the next meeting when I send up a resolution in connection with the report of the Industrial Commission."

His Excellency the President:—"The Honourable Member will send up a notice in the usual way for the February meeting."

The next resolution which stood in the name of the Hon'ble Mr. Suryanarayana Rao was as follows:—

RESOLUTION RE MEASURES TO BE ADOPTED FOR INCREASING THE AREA UNDER COTTON CULTIVATION.

"XVIII. This Council recommends to His Excellency the Governor in Council that steps be taken for increasing the area under cotton cultivation, and for introducing the same on a large scale in districts where it is not in vogue."

The Hon'ble Mr. A. SURYANARAYANA RAO:—"I submit the same thing with regard to XVIII."

His Excellency the President:—"Let the Honourable Gentleman take the same course. We have discussed XIX. We shall now take up XX."

RESOLUTION RE MEASURES FOR IMPROVING THE QUALITY, ETC., OF LIVE STOCK.

The Hon'ble Mr. B. VENKATASETHI RAJU then moved the following resolution:—

"XX. This Council recommends to the Governor in Council that the Government be pleased to appoint a Committee of experts and private citizens to inquire and report measures to be taken for the qualitative improvement and increase in numbers of the agricultural livestock, cattle, sheep, and goats in this Presidency."

It is doing so he said:—"This is a very simple resolution. The Government have taken immense pains to do something in the matter of improving the livestock. They have appointed an expert. But I do not see sufficient activity to find out any appreciable advance in either direction. We know that in some provinces a census is taken of the livestock once in five years, in some provinces annually, and when I asked a question when the census was taken and whether it was actual census or more guess work of some kind, the Government were pleased to state: 'The census figures are obtained by the usual census methods.' That is the answer to question No. 116. But when I actually referred to the statement showing the number of agricultural livestock in 1914-15, I found the figures in several districts expressly given as actual and estimated I understood them to be by actual census and by estimates and I thought they were guess work. If the estimates are actual, there is no reason to show them separately. Whatever it may be, with reference to goats in our Presidency which number nearly 7½ millions, the Government were pleased to state in answer to my question that a large portion of forest area has now been released from forest control, so that it will be available for the goats to graze therein. When we know that there are over ten million sheep and twenty million cattle which the Government must necessarily regard as so much wealth to the country, every possible step should be taken not only to see that well-fed animals are not maintained at the expense of the world acreage but also those that are retained are of good breed. It is true that the Government must proper to select an experimental breeding station at one place, and perhaps it may take some time. But in the meanwhile suggestions may be taken from people who are actually

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(Mr. Vinayakdas Bajaj; Mr. Chidambaramdas Mudaliyar; (21ST NOVEMBER 1914, Mr. Rajagopal Achariar.)

Dealing with these things in order to find out their grievances and to find relief with reference to these matters. Therefore my suggestion is: a committee may be advantageously appointed in this connection. I may invite Your Excellency's attention to a question put in the Imperial Legislative Council by Sir Gangadhar Chikara in 1913, regarding the steps to be taken for a systematic cattle survey in all the provinces. He suggested that there should be a systematic cattle survey in all provinces. Sir Robert Curjel replied that the cattle question was discussed by a conference held in the United Provinces in 1909 and a memorandum on cattle was published in the Central Provinces by Mr. Shannon and that a similar report was published in Punjab by Mr. Stobson. He further stated that the Government had advised on the local basis that a preliminary survey of cattle should be preceded by a general collection on the ground lines indicated in Mr. Stobson's report. Though I was unable to find that report even in our Council library, I believe the Government are in possession of a copy. I do not know whether any steps were taken by the Government subsequent to that advice given by the Government of India with reference to the cattle survey being undertaken in each province after obtaining the necessary information. If we are to be satisfied with the report of 1914-15 and with the annual references in the administration report to cattle, I think it is not a satisfactory method when we know that the wealth invested in agricultural livestock forms the wealth of the country. The only available information is with reference to any particular disease of cattle and the mortality of cattle noted down by farmers. Otherwise there is no knowing whether the cattle are increasing or decreasing or decreasing. There is also a complaint that on account of the limited grazing area when we have a large number of animals on it, it would not be helpful to the other cattle which are useful and which are necessary to be maintained. Even in the matter of breeding there is no case of desiring action for large number of years—to start one cow to breed one quality of cattle. It must be started in various centres in order to be helpful to the whole Presidency. In order to find out what steps can possibly be taken to improve the cattle qualitatively and quantitatively and as to where the Government propose to establish the breeding centre, the Government may be pleased to accept the resolution in the form moved by me or any other form which the Government may think fit. This is a matter in which the Government ought to pay particular attention and obtain actual information and publish statements in order to be understood by the people as to what steps are being taken to improve the quality and number of cattle.

The Hon'ble Mr. K. CHIDAMBARAMDAS MUDALIYAR:—“I beg to second the resolution, and in doing so I may say that this is a matter which requires the careful and early attention of the Government. No doubt breeding farms have been started here and there, but actually the Government must be aware that that has never met the situation. Formerly in all the best areas where there were good breeds of cattle, breeding bulls were let out by the Government themselves in the villages at their own cost and kept in the cattle pound. Now either they refuse to pay other system farmers. The result is that no one is taken in here good breeds of cattle. As the Hon'ble Mr. Chikara remarked to me the other day, there are a large number of useless cattle and the quality of cattle is greatly deteriorating. That seems to be the opinion of the officers of the Government. If that is so, there ought to be some remedy, only remedy. I would suggest the starting of breeding farms in as many centres as possible as the best way of improving the quality of the cattle and the value of agricultural produce.”

The Hon'ble DEWAS BHADUR P. RAJAGOPAL ACHARIAR:—“Your Excellency, the question of improving the livestock in the country both in quality and in number, is a really big one, the importance of which is appreciated by the Government. There is really question. What I have not quite understood, if I may say so, is what exactly a committee can do by inspecting into and reporting on the question. Probably, it will be a committee to find out afterwards to very briefly what has been done with regard to this matter and then to report to them afterwards as to whether these measures could be in any way furthered by the appointment of the Council I will give a very brief account of what has been done.”

“In August 1911 the Government directed Mr. Sampson, the Deputy Director of Agriculture, to conduct a survey of cattle in the Presidency and to submit a report. Mr. Sampson submitted his report in 1913, and when his report was under consideration the Hon'ble Mr. Chidambaramdas Mudaliyar moved a resolution (at the meeting of his Council in January 1914) for the appointment of a committee of officials and non-officials to inquire into and report on the condition of cattle and on the measures to be taken for their improvement, and that the Government had already been directed to the subject and as they had then the report of Mr. Sampson before them.”

“Mr. Sampson's report was considered and when there was moved in April 1914. The steps which the Government decided to take on Mr. Sampson's report were—

- (1) the establishment of stud-breeding farms in the localities where a good breed of cattle existed and in that and the appointment of a dairy expert for charge of cattle-breeding and dairy farms;
- (2) better methods of supplying breeding bulls and an increase in their number; and
- (3) the encouragement of the formation of private pastures by supplying the ryots with seed of good sorts of grass free or at cost price and the adoption of other methods.

RESOLUTIONS AND MEASURES FOR IMPROVING THE QUALITY, ETC., OF LIVESTOCK.

21st November 1918.] (Mr. Rajagopal Acherigar.)

"These are the things desired upon by the Government when they dealt with Mr. Thompson's report. I will not tell you what has taken place since then. In pursuance of that decision about stock-breeding farms and the appointment of an expert, the Government assigned the duties of a cattle expert who arrived on his duties in April 1918. His duties were defined in the following words: (a) the establishment and management of stock farms in localities in which a good breed of cattle exists; (b) the preservation of such farms of valuable stocks of indigenous cattle and the distribution of good stock throughout; (c) the foundation of systematic measures to improve the draught and good milking qualities of cattle by selection and crossing, etc. In pursuance of the duties laid upon the cattle expert, I will tell you what the cattle expert did—

(1) A cattle-breeding farm costing more than a lakh of rupees has been opened in the Chitrakoot village, Narnal tehsil, Nellore district.

(2) The Government have accepted a scheme for the purchase of good stiel buffaloes of the country type for breeding purposes with a view to the improvement of the stock in the Northern Circars, the scheme being the result of the inquiries instituted with reference to a resolution moved by Mr. Vankarajaji Raja for opening a farm for improving the breed of 'Bukhali-Kundi' buffaloes.

(3) Mr. Gaurath has also carried out a survey of the Madras dairy trade.

(4) The expert has now toured throughout the major part of the Presidency to gain information connected with the breeding and rearing of livestock and to study the lines in which improvements may be effectually made. He has also investigated the possible loss on which cross-breeding experiments might be taken up, especially with a view to fixing the type.

"Thus in regard to the question of breeding bulls to which reference has been made, the system under which the breeding bulls were entrusted to village moujdar and veterinary assistants having proved a failure, the Government sanctioned a scheme for the better maintenance of bulls under which (i) a grant of Rs. 100 a year is made to an individual or a society in consideration of the maintenance of his or its out of an approved breeding bull subject to the observance of certain conditions and (ii) the grant is made at the end of the year after inspection of the bull, the grant being renewable year after year for the next *admission* up to a maximum of three years; the conditions to be observed being (a) that the bull should be properly housed and maintained, (b) that a register of services by the bull is kept, (c) that the herd of cows served is registered, (d) that the cows served are limited to those owned by the members of a society or by a particular breeder or group of breeders, (e) that a society may fix a scale of fees, etc. It is too early to judge of this experiment. In addition to the bulls maintained under this scheme the Agricultural Department maintains breeding bulls at the agricultural stations at Hageri, Nandyal, Anantapur, Mangalore, Kollapetti and Coimbatore.

"As regards the supply of seed of good grass, the department has only recently taken up the study of grasses and the Government of India have also been informed that this Government would, in course of time, need an 'agronomist' in this connection. A farm has been opened in Panchachel, Bellary district, where the indigenous grasses are to be particularly studied. This subject will receive attention in the cattle farm also.

"The Government have also approved a scheme (i) to award incentives to individuals or groups of individuals who wish to obtain a sufficient amount of suitable land for milch and dairy farms, (2) to grant loans for preparing land, fencing in pastures and purchasing good stock, and (3) to give advice and assistance through the agency of the Agricultural Department. Incentive rates will be relaxed in favour of deserving persons. The working of the scheme framed in this connection and how far the crops are taking advantage of these concessions are given in paragraph 45, page 27 of the Administration Report of the department for 1917-18. The general result may be stated to be, I am sorry to say, that so great use is being made of these concessions. Honorable Members are no doubt aware that the moment we attempt to regulate grazing, there is a cry and so far we have not been able to carry the agricultural population with us.

"What I have mentioned as far as taken to the improvement of cattle early, but not of sheep and goats with which also the Honorable Member has dealt. On the question of improving sheep and goats the Government have sanctioned the opening of a sheep farm. Even before the opening of this farm the Deputy Director of Agriculture, I to H. C. Chelva, has been working at the improvement of sheep in the agricultural stations at Hageri and Nandyal.

"From this the Council will see that the department has been doing all it can to improve livestock subject to the limitations imposed upon its activities by considerations of finance and considerations of staff. The Honorable Member has stated that he does not see sufficient activity and there has been no appreciable progress in the department. I am very sorry that the Honorable Member does not see sufficient activity. I wonder if he has read all the papers connected with this subject, which Honorable Members have had at their disposal. It is should be glad to furnish the Honorable Member with any papers that he may require. It is not possible to see sufficient progress in a matter like this in the course of five or six years. It would require a much longer period to see progress in a matter like this. I would therefore request a little patience on the part of Honorable Members and would ask them to allow the department to go on with its work. I do not think that the appointment of a committee such as the one suggested is likely to help or speed up the solution of the problems.

"I quote you that gentlemen like the Honorable Member who is interested in the subject might have useful suggestions to offer, and I would therefore suggest that any individual members who have suggestions to make should put down their suggestions on paper and send

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OF LIVESTOCK AND SUPPLY OF SEEDS TO AGRICULTURISTS
AT COST PRICE

(Mr. Rajagopala Achariyar; Mr. Ranga Achariyar; [21st November 1918.
Mr. Venkatarati Ravi; the President.]

them to me. I will then send them to the Agricultural department for consideration and consideration. In that way, Honorable Members will advance matters more than by appointing a committee to go about taking evidence. You will no doubt have, by the appointment of a committee, a lot of generalisations, but these will lead to no result. As the Hon'ble Mr. Rameswara Rao pointed out some time ago, it will probably end in shoving the whole question. I therefore deprecate the appointment of a committee. I trust after hearing the report that I have given, the Honorable Member will not press for the appointment of a committee. I would gladly consider any definite suggestions he may have to make if he will put them on paper and send them to me."

The Hon'ble Mr. T. SANKU ACHARYAN:—"One counsel I wish to make is that it is the general opinion that withers are freely allowed to be exported out of the country. The Honorable Member will consider how far that is to the detriment or the welfare of this country and of our work. The Honorable Member might keep an eye on the number of good cattle being exported out of the country."

The Hon'ble Mr. S. VENKATAPATI RAO:—"After hearing what the Hon'ble Mr. Rajagopala Achariyar has said, I do not think that any useful purpose will be served by pressing this resolution if the Government are prepared to take some more interest and put some more energy in the efforts in order to facilitate the work and produce good results as early as possible. What is required is more energy put into the matter. I accept the suggestion of the Hon'ble Mr. Rajagopala Achariyar that any suggestions we have, may be made to him so that action may be taken. With these words I do not press this resolution to a division, and with Your Excellency's permission I wish to withdraw it."

The Hon'ble BUNGA SANKAR P. RAJESWARA ACHARYAN:—"As the resolution is being withdrawn, I have nothing more to say. I wholly decline to accept the suggestion that there is want of energy or lack of advice. These things take time. So far as the material is before me, that suggestion is wholly unwarranted, and I am certain that the Honorable Member himself has not got anything to say to any except a vague impression that nothing is being done. A vague general impression that nothing is being done sometimes occurs while a great deal is being done. But, after reading the correspondence, I do not think he can accuse us of want of energy. The department has not with diffidence, difficulties connected with the substance of the report in suggesting cattle for breeding. These things will take time. The Government are doing their very best and to suggest want of energy will damp the spirits of these officers who are doing very good work."

The Hon'ble Mr. S. VENKATAPATI RAO:—"I did not use energy in any sarcastic sense. If that is objected to, I withdraw it. I would say more interest."

The Hon'ble the PRINCIPAL SECRETARY:—"I do not know whether the Honorable gentleman has improved matters by substituting the word 'interest' for 'energy'. I accept the word, and the Hon'ble Mr. Rajagopala Achariyar has taken the criticism with grace and good temper. I do endorse all that the Hon'ble Mr. Rajagopala Achariyar has said. If the Honorable gentleman only knew fully all that has been done and had informed himself not by any official papers but from all that was published, if he were fully aware of all that has been done in this particular direction for the improvement of stock breeding, I can assure him that he would come to a very different conclusion. There is no branch of the work of the Agricultural department in which more energy and more interest has been put in in recent years under very difficult circumstances, as my Honorable Colleague has pointed out, difficult circumstances not only in regard to financial reports, but in securing the services of experts. I feel sure that the Honorable gentleman, the more he looks into it the more will he appreciate the work of the Agricultural department in this respect. It should not go out from this Council that there has been any lack of energy or laziness in this particular matter of which I happen to have some personal knowledge. The Honorable gentleman is good enough to withdraw the resolution."

* With the permission of His Excellency the President, the resolution was withdrawn.

RESOLUTION RE SUPPLY OF SEEDS TO AGRICULTURISTS
AT COST PRICE.

The Hon'ble Mr. S. VENKATAPATI RAO:—"I hope this resolution will be accepted by the Government; the resolution is—"

"XXII. This Council recommends to the Governor in Council that the Government be pleased to provide necessary funds to the Agricultural Department for purchase of seeds in large quantities and to supply the same to the agriculturists at cost price in localities where there is dearth of seed-grains owing to the failure of crops."

"I say again that hitherto agriculturists are enjoying the benefits provided by the Agricultural Department in secure seed with reference to any improved kind so that agriculturists who are unable to secure the seed can go to the Agricultural Department and secure it. That is being done for some years and it is true that the more help may be continued, but at the present time when famine is raging in the form, most of the localities are suffering from want of timely rain and seed grains. Seed grains apart from food grains are essential to

**RESOLUTIONS RE SUPPLY OF SEEDS TO AGRICULTURISTS AT COST 287
PRICE AND THE GOVERNMENT SOAP WORKS, CALCUT, TO BE
HANDLED OVER TO A LIMITED LIABILITY COMPANY.**

23rd November 1915.] (Mr. Venkayya Raja; Mr. Chidambaram Madhavar,
Sir Alexander Cardew; Mr. Yogal Naam)

secure a proper agricultural crop next year. Therefore it is necessary to provide seed grain; it is necessary to secure them from localities where they are available because if it is gathered from finished crops, it will not be of much use. Therefore it is absolutely necessary to go to other districts to secure seeds. Another matter is the worst deficiency of transport. Seeds and food-grains cannot be transported from one district to another, and it is difficult to secure seeds from one district for another. In these circumstances there will not be much difficulty if the Government instruct the Agricultural Department to provide the people with the necessary seeds and to supply with the request of bona fide agriculturists with reference to the necessary seeds they may want at the price which it costs the Government without making any profit. This is my simple request. It may be said that if a large number of people were to ask for seeds the Agricultural Department may not be able to cope with the supply in all the agriculturists. I do not see any difficulty why the Agricultural Department should not help the people as much as possible, if not fully and completely, they may help the people as far as possible. Therefore my simple suggestion is that the Government might be pleased to provide funds to the Agricultural Department so that they may render as much help as may be possible in supplying seed grain to localities where there has been failure of rains and crops."

The Hon'ble Mr. K. Chidambaram Madhavar seconded the resolution.

The Hon'ble Sir ALEXANDER CARDEW:—Your Excellency, as regards this resolution, all that I have to say is that no Collector has represented to Government from any district in the Presidency that there is any difficulty at present as regards seed grain. No such representation has been received from any Collector from any part of the Presidency, and nothing so far as I know has been received from any private body or district association, nor has there been any representation in the press. So far as any information before the Government goes, there is no call for action at present, but if action has to be taken it will be taken probably by means of advances to enable agriculturists to obtain seed grain, under the Agricultural Loans Act. That is the well-ascertained and established method of dealing with this difficulty in these times. In Ganjam in 1908 Rs. 40,000 were advanced for the purchase of seed grain, and advances through the Agricultural Department who have really got no organization to distribute seed grain, but advances through the revenue authorities. Any demand for the money to finance such demands will be fully met to any extent that may be required out of the Indian purse. In certain small limited localities it might be necessary to try and feed seed grain. In 1905 seed grain to the value of Rs. 5,000 was distributed in Ganjam. But these were exceptional cases. The Hon'ble Member may be quite sure that whenever anything is wanted to be done in regard to the supply of seed grain the Government will use all the powers they have to provide financial assistance in the shape of loans to the agricultural population. That is as far as has ever been done in the past and as far as it is wise to go. It is better to leave the agricultural population to provide the loan and obtain the seed grain. The organization of the Government is not sufficient to promptly and effectively supply seed grain to individual ryots all over the Presidency. If any difficulty arises in regard to the actual transport of grain to a district, the Director of Civil Supplies will provide the necessary certificate of priority. I do not anticipate there will be any difficulty in meeting the real object which the Hon'ble Member has in view in this resolution."

The Hon'ble Mr. B. YOUNGASAWARTI RAU:—The Hon'ble Sir Alexander Cardew states that no reports have been received from the Collectors saying that there is necessity for such action as this. That is exactly our complaint. I, as the representative of the landholders, received many applications from several parts of the country to subsidize their grievances, and therefore I have placed this resolution for the consideration of the Government, because the people find it very difficult to secure transport from one district to another. But the Government are prepared to furnish the necessary advances out of the Indian purse and due to instruct the Director of Civil Supplies to give additional facilities for transport of seeds when an application is made for that purpose. I think that these two statements with regard to additional facilities for transport and advances to purchase seed grains are satisfactory. Possibly the Agricultural Department may not be able to cope with the supply for all the needy agriculturists. I am satisfied with these two provisions intended to be made by the Government and I do not press the resolution."

With the permission of His Excellency the President, the resolution was withdrawn.

**RESOLUTION RE THE GOVERNMENT SOAP WORKS, CALCUT, TO
BE HANDLED OVER TO A LIMITED LIABILITY COMPANY.**

The Hon'ble YADU NARAYAN BAHADUR:—Your Excellency, the resolution which I have the honour to move runs as follows:—

'XXIV. This Council recommends to His Excellency the Governor in Council that the Government Soap Works, Calcut, be handed over to a limited liability company to be formed and registered under the Indian Companies Act, 1913, the share capital of which is to be open to public subscription, the Government retaining a number of shares and a seat or two on the directors of the company with a provision in the articles of association for affording facilities for the training of apprentices in the art of soap manufacture.'

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BE HANDED OVER TO A LIMITED LIABILITY COMPANY.

(Mr. Yash Harna : Mr. Rajagopal Acharyar :
the President.) (21st November 1918.)

" Your Excellency, the public of this Province are very much obliged to the Government of Madras for having developed this industry in the last four years. Soap-making is not new to India. There are soap factories in almost all the provinces of India and the manufacture of soap is carried on to a large extent. It has become practically one of the chief industries in India. There are factories in Bengal, in Bombay, in Central India, in the Punjab, Rajputana, the United Provinces and elsewhere. Of these factories the North-West Soap Factory at Calcutta and Mirrat is a very large concern. It has become a limited liability company and has a share capital of five lakhs of rupees and on the directors there are Europeans and Indians. Sir Johannes MacRobert is, I believe, the President of the Board of Directors. The manager is a European, the assistant manager is an Indian who is an expert in soap-making. He was the one of the staff members of Serampore as well as Ludhiana. The soap manufactured by that company are considered to be very good and the company is in a flourishing state. That shows that the initiative has already been taken in the line of soap-manufacture in India and certain factories are working successfully, specially this factory which I have brought to the particular attention of the Council. In Madras very little was done. There were one or two small concerns and small meetings. But the Government have given a great stimulus to this industry by starting the factory at Calcutta. It is strange that instead of the Department of Industries taking the initiative in this matter it remained for the Finance Department to start the soap factory. It came about in this way. In December 1913 Mr. Mason was employed by the Fisheries department as an oil chemist. He was trained in England as a Government of India technical scholar and he specialised there in oil and soap. He was employed by the Fisheries department as an oil chemist to make analyses and experiments in oil. He was deputed to the Indian Research Institute at Bangalore for further study, and then he remained for some time in the Agricultural College at Calcutta for making experiments. While at Bangalore—"

" The Hon'ble Dewan Bahadur R. Ramaswami Acharian (interposing) :— " May I rise to a point of order and inquire what Mr. Mason's error has got to do with the transfer of the soap factory to a private company ? "

" His Excellency the President :— " The honourable gentleman is going to misunderstand Mr. Mason's error with his proposal to hand over the soap factory, but it does not touch so much labour on the part of the Honorable Member to go into the biographical side. "

" The Hon'ble Yash Harna Sahib Bahadur (proceeding) :— " Mr. Mason is the founder of that factory, and I wanted to show how this factory was brought about in connection with the Fisheries department. I think by going a little into the history of the department it shall be able to show what the Government have done in developing the industry, to what position it is now and why it should be handed over to a private company. I know it is a selfish and honourable Members are anxious to have their lunch and your Excellency also would like to close the Council soon as you wish to go to the Commemoration. "

" His Excellency the President :— " We are not at all disinclined to hear the honourable gentleman fully on the subject. We are quite ready to hear him. The point of the proposal which the honourable gentleman has brought forward before us is that the soap works as they stand should be handed over to a limited liability company. My honourable colleagues came to ask whether it was necessary that we should go so much into the early history of the matter. If it is more convenient for the Council we will adjourn and the honourable gentleman may resume his speech after lunch if that is more convenient. "

" At this stage the Council adjourned for a short interval.

" The Council re-assembled, when the Hon'ble Yash Harna Sahib Bahadur resumed his speech. He said :— " The Hon'ble Mr. Rajagopal Acharyar asked what was the appointment of Mr. Mason in the Fisheries department had with the handing over of the soap factory to a limited liability company. He perhaps thought that I was going into a matter which was not relevant to the subject or he was impatient and wanted me to come to the point at once instead of loitering about the background. Your Excellency, this Council consists mostly of men who have very little to do with industries. They are interested in the development of industries, they are kindly interested in it and they wish to see the industries developed, but at the same time their knowledge as to how great industries can be brought into existence and made successful is limited. That is not only true of most members of the Council, but it is true almost of all our public men. Our public men interested themselves in industries when there was a wonderful boom some thirty years ago; large associations came into existence in Bengal and elsewhere; they collected large funds and they made out a very good show of profits in foreign countries to have industries and much was done in that direction, but the result was that when these technically trained students returned to India they were not able to help in any way to the creation of new industries. Why was it so? Simply because they began at the wrong end. They thought if there were a sufficient number of people who knew capital and labour, the industries would come into existence. They did not realise that the merchants and capitalists realise that a mere knowledge of industries is not enough to start industries. There are many other things which should be done before industries can be started and made successful. Mr. Mason himself was a Government of India scholar. He was sent out to England to specialise there in soap and oil. If he was not taken over by the Government and if in Sir Frederick Nicholson he

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had not found an officer who gave him all sorts of encouragement and if the Government had not given him money facilities, this factory would not have come into existence. If he had gone to any other man and had asked their assistance for starting a soap factory he would never have succeeded in his attempt. Because capitalists first of all want to be convinced that soap could be successfully manufactured here, that raw materials are available and the cost of production would be such that they can compete with foreign soaps; and that the return would be enough for the investment of capital. You cannot expect that the capitalists, even who have money, will eagerly owing to patriotism put money at the disposal of a new man who has nothing more than a qualification to manufacture one article. A man must know many other things in order to make a success, a success, for example, whether raw materials are available in a particular locality, whether labour is available, whether transport arrangements are good and whether the cost of production will be cheap enough, and whether he could find a sale for his goods. He has to calculate a demand for his article. He has to look to the business side of the thing and carry on the commercial side. All these things it is too much to expect to find in your technically trained men. If the Government had a training school which produced, your experts like Mr. Meena do you think that the soap industry would have been successfully started? I do not think that it would have. That is because indeed people would have had the more difficulty in starting a soap factory as Mr. Meena would have had if he had not been helped by the Government.

"It is not the technical training of some students that is necessary for industries to be brought into existence. There are other factors which I was going to mention, when I was interrupted. The Government took the very right way, quite the right way, when they started a soap factory in connection with the Fisheries department. This was an industrial school. For the last few years not a single person was trained there. No facilities were given the training and even this year it is said in this report 'a considerable number of applications was received from all parts of India from students, soap manufacturers and others for admission for training in the factory, but as there is no accommodation in the present makeshift building and owing to the lack of facilities for teaching and want of time to teach such applicants could not be considered favourably.' As far as the training of experts is concerned, the Government have done nothing on this. They intend to do something in future. I am not very sure that the Government have not done anything, because by starting a factory and working it on a commercial basis as any business man or as any capitalist would have done, they have given greater encouragement to the industry than they could have done by merely training a number of students. They have shown here that very good soap can be manufactured and it can be manufactured at such a small cost that it can compete with foreign soaps, and they have also stimulated a demand for it by exhibiting it at exhibitions and they have increased the thing just as any commercial man would have done. I admire Sir Frederick Nicholson for having gone along the very right way of doing it. No Indian Civil Service man would have done it in the same way as the gentleman has done and one gratitude is due to him for it.

"In this report I find that orders are pouring in from all sides which they are not able to cope with and they cannot supply all these orders. So you will have to provide more of the two squares open to you either to extend that factory and continue to work it as a commercial concern or turn it into a technical school for the training of soap makers. If you train a number of persons in the art of soap-making, these people will start factories of their own, and they do not possess the means of doing it on a large scale. If any person has already a factory big or small and he finds certain difficulties and certain problems to be solved in that connection, he comes to the Government to solve these things for him. It is the business of the Government to help him to do it. From this report I find that some manufacturers of soap will require Government help in this way. This help can be given through the technological institute that is proposed to be established in connection with the factory. It is the commercial factory that has first come into existence, and the technological institute is to be established hereafter. It is for you now to decide whether that institute or that experimental factory would give such inducement or training.

"There are people who have no opening elsewhere and who are crowded out of other departments. They will say, 'so much is wanted of this industry, we will go and make soaps in this industry, at least we might be able to do out a living, and make more than what we can make as Government clerks.' If such people are given training you do not stimulate the industry. Then the harm done will be this. This factory will become a school and you will train people how to make soap and encourage them to establish mushroom factories all along the coast. It is stated in this report that 'The Government Soap Works has tempted capitalists from all parts of India and outside to start soap and allied industries in this Presidency, e.g., the enterprise of the Tattva at Brackish. There is enormous scope for several factories on this coast and the Government factory can hold its own and help in training out more experts and persons who may be required in other parts of this Presidency and outside for expanding the soap industry in India.'

"I do not think this step would be in the right direction. Your Resolution is even the other day a reference was made why so many hotels and industrial concerns even to great ones time ago. I thank the Hon'ble Sir George Fraser referred to it. If you take the reports of the Kingsway of Limited Liability Companies, you will find that many of the companies which come into existence come to the wall simply because the men who promote them do not know how to organize industries. I do not want similar mistakes to be made in the case of soap

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industry. Simply because the soap factory has become a success with the Government, others may take up the soap manufacturing business and they may employ some of the men turned in the Government factory. That is not the right way to encourage the industry. On the other hand if the Government hand over to a limited liability company, this factory which is already known to be a successful thing, whose soaps are liked by the people and had a good sale in the market—many people who are willing to invest their money in safe concerns will come forward and put money in it and subscribe to the share capital of this company and take over this business. Instead of a number of numerous companies, working in a sort of state and starved for want of capital and struggling hard against foreign monopolies there would be two large, well-equipped well-managed factories, headed under the good auspices of the Government. It is stated in this report that the Tata's latest starting soap business in Liverpool. I do not think they are making any soap factory. All I want you to do is to wish to do something in the extension of oil. That is of course a very big thing and would be a very good thing if they do something in that line. After what Your Excellency's Government have done in this line it would be unfair if this business gets into the hands of outsiders. We must also remember that there is such a thing as trade secret. Every factory, every trade, every art has some trade secret of its own. The trade secrets of cloth manufacture are so well guarded that when I went to Manchester I went from door to door to get into a mill just to see how they print clothes, I could not get admission though I had letters of introduction from the Members of the India Council. They said, they do not admit foreigners. I told them that I could not give any knowledge of their secret, by a glance but it made an effect. Now in the case of the soap factory if working now is discontinued you have the same process of soap manufacture as there is anywhere else and then the Government have done nothing to establish their claim for originality; on the other hand if you have found certain processes, if you have found certain formulas, if you have discovered any special recipe for a certain soap that gives you advantage in competing with other manufacturers then you have a secret soap keeping. If you divulge that secret to every Tom, Dick and Harry that counts for nothing you make that thing too cheap and as capitalists would think it worth while to go in for this business because it is an industry that can be done everywhere. In that way you will discourage the development of the industry on proper lines and not encourage it. Applicants from Native States and other provinces want to come and learn things here. What business have they got to come here and learn things? If there is anything special to teach which they cannot learn anywhere else, the people in this Presidency should benefit by it and by the development of the industry in general.

"Why I consider this is an opportune time for handing over this business to a private concern is that interest in industrial matter has been aroused by war and people are anxious to invest money in paying accounts—the Government have before this transferred other things. For example, it was the Government department of industries that introduced the aluminium industry. They developed it as a large scale and a fully equipped factory was established and was run by the Government for some years, and when its success was fully proved it was handed over to a private concern. I was also concerned in the transfer of this business to a private concern. A company did come forward and took it up. Then in regard to the chrome industry during the same thing war done. Recently the pencil factory was also handed over, sold to private people who, I understand, are going to make it a limited liability company. The pencil factory was discontinued when I have said about soap. The pencil factory was started on a private concern. It proved a total failure. Why was it a total failure? Not because the man who was in charge of making pencil did not know the art of making pencils. He must have known it, and yet the pencil factory became a failure. The Government took it over and they had to contend with difficulties. Sometimes they were not able to make out anything. At one time I had a talk with the Director of Industries and found him in despair about it who thought that pencil could not be manufactured cheaply enough. Experiments were now completed, and troubles were settled for the purchase of the factory as a going concern and huge sum was paid for the concern. The idea will be the same with soap. If you go on teaching people pencil making and turn out experts in manufacturing pencils, these experts though highly trained men would not be able to push the industry as well as you have done. That should be the case with soap too.

"It might perhaps be said that though this factory is successful still there is much to be done and if it will remain with the Government, they will be able to make it a better success and a model for others to copy. Mr. Frederick Nicholson, in paragraph 6, says 'For want of a laboratory and machine making worth mentioning could be done in the way of testing and refining oils.' The testing and refining of oils has been done to sufficient amount. Some of the oils were tested and they were found good. You are continuing testing. You do not want this factory merely to test more oils. You can do it with a small laboratory. Mr. Frederick Nicholson goes on to say 'For the same reason it has been impossible to proceed with the manufacture of new classes of soap, but they do not say that they have not discovered fresh processes of manufacturing soap. If they are manufacturing one kind of soap they can manufacture twenty kinds of soap. Their capacity is limited for want of sufficient plant. There is no use of keeping that factory with you in order to have a few new classes of soap added to the category of soaps you have already produced. Then it is stated that 'it has been impossible to proceed with the recovery of glycerine by methods specially suitable to this

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country 'involving some expenditure as a fuel, low temperature process, space for the plant and time for the attention of the manager who equally working' therefore they could not make it, that is also a thing in which the Government should make experiments and they can make them even if the factory is handed over to a private company.

"As for training, since students you can train them in your department of industries, or in the factory itself you can teach them. I have put it in the resolution 'the Government retaining a number of shares and a seat or two on the directors of the company with a provision in the articles of association for affording facilities for the training of apprentices in the art of soap manufacture.' When you are handing over a large concern, you can make any conditions, for you can put them in the articles of association, and the new company will be quite willing to train others in the factory. The training of some students will not do them any harm for trade secrets can be preserved even then.

"Another reason why this is not an opportune time for transferring the business is that new Indians are very much inclined to come in and support industries. There are men who have money to spend, and they would like to invest it in business, in factories and limited liability companies. So if this is started now the capital will be flowing into this direction. Some may say, why not these people form a company and start a factory at Calcutta and compete with this factory? Your Honorable member is aware that in this Presidency business enterprise has its limits. If the Government say they are not prepared to hand it over to a private company, they would think there must be some reason for it. They will say that the Government are training so many people, who would do the thing on small scale, what is the use then of starting a large limited liability company? All sorts of discouraging factors will be thought of to show that such a venture will not have a chance of succeeding so well as it will do under the auspices of the Government. So I beg Your Honorable member's Government to accept this resolution. If they tell us that eventually they will do as they have done in other cases and can convince us that by delaying it a little longer they will be able to give better management to this industry, perhaps I might reconsider my position, but I would certainly require very strong reason to be convinced of it."

The Hon'ble Mr. K. Chidambaram Mudaliar seconded the resolution.

The Hon'ble Member Bahadur P. Rajarama Achariyer:—"I propose, Your Excellency, to confine myself to the resolution on the paper. The Honorable Member's resolution is that 'the business of the soap factory is handed over to a limited liability company to be formed and registered under the Indian Companies Act 1912, the share capital of which is to be open to public subscription, the Government retaining a number of shares and a seat or two on the directors of the company with a provision in the articles of association for affording facilities for the training of apprentices in the art of soap manufacture.' In the first place let me point out that the object of the Government is to start an industry and not a factory. An industry comprises series of business spread over a country in convenient localities and not merely a single monopolistic factory. I know the Honorable Member's view is different. He said that he did not believe in having a number of small soap factories all over the country, he believes in having one company. We however believe in having a number of small ones. If people are able and willing to have small factories all over, there is no reason why we should not allow them to do so. The aim of the Honorable Member and of the Government being entirely as divergent, it is not a matter of surprise that we are wholly unable to accept this resolution. To hand over the soap factory to a private enterprise would be to establish a single monopolistic factory and to smother it in infancy, to smother the few and smother the many.

"The objects and methods of a State Institution started to develop a manufacturing industry gradually novel to a country are (1) experiment, (2) demonstration, (3) instruction.

"In starting such industry, especially one involving complicated processes in applied chemistry, the stage of experiment and instruction is lengthy and costly. The State soap factory is a kind of shed (where it still is), without a laboratory (still expensiveness), without any skill save one aspect—of whom the Honorable Member has been good enough to give a long account—as can largely undertake to Western practice and without certain aids so greatly used there, so that increased experiment has been found necessary to ascertain the proper formulae for wholly new mixtures; the plant had to be and still is being devised and improvised since it was not possible—except to a small extent—draw abroad; the men had to be trained, the soap soluble in the market ascertained, and scores of other matters investigated, e.g., the recovery of glycerine, the manufacturing of soda ash, the discovery and substitution of indigenous perfumes for those (now unavailable) in use abroad, the designing of a proper factory, etc. Even in the second year longer experiment has resulted in affording a considerable saving per ton over the first year on the low line of soap at present made; much more requires to be done even in this way. Do people think that in two years, based on as above, we can decide, start, and develop on a score of different lines of manufacturers, a brand new industry, absolutely novel to the Presidency so far as regards modern soaps and detergents? We are still finding our way experimentally in various lines, and many are not yet touched. To close the State factory as such would be to stop valuable experimental work in the first steps.

(Mr. Rajagopal Acharyar, Mr. Banga Acharyar.) [21st November 1914.]

"And if stopped at this stage, how could we proceed to that thorough demonstration and instruction which after all, are the main objects of a State factory such as the Army proof of a new industry? How could it be possible, for instance, for the Government to establish that standing exhibition of the oils and fats which industries which is one of its main objects in this branch of industry, and to which the greatest importance is attached as a source of information and instruction to private enterprise? How can we have that practical laboratory for the investigation and improvement of oils as proposed in the villages, so that the oil trader may start with oils of better kind quality than at present? or that labor may for the detection of adulterations? Without the factory with its experts, how are we to solve the numerous practical problems (chemical, chemical, manufacturing) which continually present themselves to the petty manufacturers when we aim at establishing, or improving them and teach them in new and improved lines? How can we establish that model school for the future managers and foremen of the industry if we have no factory in which to train them as practical men? With the State factory, its laboratory and its teachers, we can investigate, demonstrate, teach; without it we can do nothing. We have the knowledge of a factory, and we shall have a model one, a laboratory, a show of standards, a going concern, and all without cost to the taxpayer. The relinquishment now proposed is under present circumstances undesirable."

"If private enterprises were now allowed to take over the State factory, it would necessarily become a monopoly—

(1) there is only one soap expert in the Presidency and presumably he would be lent to the factory;

(2) since the profit of shareholders is necessarily the main, perhaps the sole, object of a private factory, expenses would cease as soon as certain profitable lines were ascertained, publicity would be absolutely banned and perfect secrecy maintained; all materials, processes, formulae and secrets would be kept rigidly secret;

(3) the very last thing that a private factory would dream of would be to train up managers, etc., to compete in rival factories. Till now we have not made much progress in the training of people, because we have not had buildings, laboratory, etc. If the factory is transferred into a private concern, it really means that all further development is checked, not only in the matter of soap but of all allied industries. But, the very objects of a State factory are precisely experiment, demonstration [publicity], instruction of new workers of starting, running, etc., factories. Consequently the handing over of the State factory to private enterprise would be to stunt experiment, stifle demonstration, and stifle instruction."

"The proposal is unworkable. The views and objects of the Government in its desire for continuous experiment, advice publicity, and thorough instruction of numerous experts, would be absolutely opposed by those of the private shareholders who require immediate and easy profits, without heavy expenditure in experiments, absolute secrecy, entire monopoly of knowledge and of experts. Hence momentous irreconcilable clash. A factory cannot be worked where the idea of one party is to spread an industry, of the other to smother it."

"If it be admitted that the establishment of a great industry or series of linked industries (soap, glycerine, candles, edible fats and oils, paints and varnishes, etc.) is desirable yet necessarily costly, why should the profits arising necessarily in this factory out of State expenditure be diverted to private capitalists (who have done nothing for the inclusion of the industry), and the cost of any subsequent State operations in such industries be thrown on the general taxpayer? At present the profits of the factory which have attracted the attention of capitalists, arise legitimately from the sale of genuine goods at reasonable prices, replacing goods from outside. These profits pay, and will pay the whole cost of the institute with the experiments, demonstration, instruction; the Government is actually looking for a profitable industry or set of industries absolutely without cost to the taxpayer! This entire position would be entirely nullified and destroyed by the transfer of the factory and its goods to a small group of capitalists who would thus reap without cost or labour the early fruits of State enterprise and would, ipso facto, either throw an equivalent burden on the general taxpayer if the Government decided on further steps, or would keep the industry in its own leading villages."

"Well, Your Honourship, I have only to add that the Honourable Member's proposal seems to be singularly inappropriate. After a great deal of struggle the Government are slowly making up their minds to pursue a bolder policy in regard to industries than they had thought of at one time. The matter of soap is one of the early things, and it has hardly taken root when the Honourable Member proposes to shake it off. I appeal to Honourable Members not to vote for this resolution. The Honourable Member spoke about the pencil factory. Pencil is not a thing which could be made in all villages. The remark was finished out work is required to produce pencils handed it over, which shows that one policy is not to keep anything going longer than is necessary. For another twenty years it may not be possible to hand soap over to private enterprise. At present we must possibly think of it. I earnestly advise the Council to reject the resolution which is fraught with all consequences to the development of a valuable industry and connected industries."

The Hon'ble Mr. T. Ramo Dhananayak:—"I have listened to this debate with an open mind, and I must say I am convinced by the statements made by the Honourable Member. I think that it will be too soon to hand over the business to any private company."

RESOLUTION OF THE GOVERNMENT SOAP WORKS, CALCUTTA, TO BE
BE HANDED OVER TO A LIMITED LIABILITY COMPANY.

21st November 1918.] (Mr. M. Ramaswami Rao.)

The Hon'ble Mr. Minister M. Ramaswami Rao.—“My Lord, I have heard with great pleasure the vigorous and trenchant criticism of the resolution made by the Honorable Member. Like the Hon'ble Mr. Banga Acharya, I had also an open mind. Some of us thought that this proposal was impetuous and invited my Honorable friend to a discussion. He asked me to listen to what he had to say on the subject and then make up my mind. I have heard him fully and I consider that the statement made by the Hon'ble Mr. Banga Acharya that the acceptance of this proposal would be fraught with grave consequences to the development of the soap industry in this Presidency is one which I fully endorse. My Lord, I thought the Hon'ble Mr. Banga Acharya showed a tendency to make large statements as against smaller particulars or smaller instances. If he said so, as I believe he did if I understood him correctly, I think it would be an undesirable step to check off the development specially of the soap industry in this Presidency which must spread by smaller concerns rather than the larger ones of which he is talking. Whatever it is, my Lord, if anyone is anxious to start a limited liability company for the manufacture of soap, I do not see what there is to prevent him from doing so. This is a concern in which Sir Frederick Nicholson has spent so much time in devoting his attention to ascertain what I would call the date of production for the benefit of all those who wish to enter into the business. The date of production is a most important element in the success of any business. My Honorable friend when he talks about this is merely opposed to accelerating the date of production of soap should be based over to a limited liability company. The Hon'ble Mr. Banga Acharya has very truly pointed out that if the proposal is that with the experience already gained with the staff of experts this factory is to be handed over to a limited liability company, it would be creating a monopoly. I would only invite my Honorable friend's attention in addition to the statement of policy of your Honorable Government is what the Industrial Commission have in my short planning industry. I refer to page 159 of that most illuminating report which has been placed in our hands, where they make a distinction between planning and manufacturing work, the various steps which the Government have to take in setting up cottage industries, small organized industries and larger organized industries—namely steps which the Government might actually take rather than those made to secure the development and assistance which might be given by Government. I do not wish to detain the Council any further but I only wish to refer to the following statement:—

“By ‘planning’ we mean the inspection by Government of an industry on a small commercial scale, in order to ascertain and remove the initial difficulties, and discover if the industry can be worked at a profit. It must be clearly understood that Government should only undertake the planning of industries when private enterprise is not forthcoming, and that, as a general rule, Government participation should only be confined to the object with which the specific has been started has been fully attained. By this we do not mean that the Government factory should necessarily be closed down, or even as a private individual or company is willing to take it over, or it has reached some degree of commercial success. The question cannot be decided only by a full review of the circumstances of the case, and in some instances it will be found that the new industry is capable of development far beyond the initial stages at which it is profitable, before the withdrawal of Government becomes imperative on the interests of those who have invested, or are anxious to invest, capital in the new industry.”

“On a review of the circumstances mentioned in the last report of Sir Frederick Nicholson I am certain that the time has not come when the Government should close this concern and hand it over to a private company. During the last ten or fifteen years various attempts were made to start soap factories in the Northern Circars but they were in vain. The date of production not having been ascertained, most of these men who went to Japan and got well-equipped knowledge and started this industry came to grief and a lot of money and a lot of time was wasted. I have seen several of the soaps manufactured elsewhere and I am also using the soap manufactured in this company on the West Coast and there is absolutely no doubt that we are now reaching a stage when production will be obtained very soon in the manufacture of soap in this Presidency. I regret that if by any chance the present opportunity for the establishment of the industry on a firm basis in this Presidency what it will be really an immense step.

“My Honorable friend referred to the profit factory. I was one of the shareholders in the Amalpatla factory. He said that people here have to make profits. My Honorable friend Mr. Banga Acharya said that Nagru was the owner and had to take charge of the efforts of that company and give it to Government. People did not know how to use profits or to use it in a suitable proportion to make it useful for people. There was absolutely no information about wood. After the factory was removed to Madras, various attempts were made but not where suitable wood would be available and how suitable methods of chemicals could be used and to derive permanent and a good deal of money had to be made in it and a great deal of preliminary work had to be done. It is now possible to place that factory on a permanent basis. It would be a valuable step, in my humble opinion, to hand over this concern to a private company at present. I regret that my Honorable friend who is very keen in commercial matters has not seen his way to drop this proposal. I trust he will consider all that has been said on this matter and not push it to a division.”

(Mr. Yusuf Hamid; Mr. Rajagopala Achariyar;
Sir Gordon Fraser.)

[SIR GORDON FRASER.]

The Hon'ble Yashwantrao Chavan:—“The Hon'ble Mr. Rajagopala Achariyar was very wise in depending on the Frederick Nicholson for facts to meet any argument. I am sorry that Mr. Frederick Nicholson himself was not here. If he was here, I had some other bearing on his would have met those points better. He had in his possession some of my prints in order to meet them with his counter-arguments. I did not quite catch where the Hon'ble Mr. Rajagopala Achariyar was reading from—that was probably was not. What is the statement of Mr. Frederick Nicholson?”

The Hon'ble Yashwantrao Chavan:—“You said probably was not; I said it was good.”

The Hon'ble Yashwantrao Chavan:—“That probably was not was the word used by you. I distinctly heard it.”

The Hon'ble Yashwantrao Chavan:—“I beg your pardon; I did not say so. I was quoting you.”

The Hon'ble Yashwantrao Chavan:—“I do consider publicly but. I am sorry if Mr. Frederick Nicholson thinks that publicly is good. Then there will be no trade secrets and anybody can get on with manufacturing soap. The Hon'ble Mr. Rajagopala Achariyar wished that several small factories should come into existence instead of a single factory, because if there were only a single factory it would become a sort of monopoly; and that that would benefit the capitalists only and not the industry itself. Monopoly is not the correct word to use in this connection. When a factory runs for some time and is making large profits, several other people do come forward and start factories on the same scale and that gives stimulus to the further extension of the industry. Monopoly, if any, can only be of some secret and processes. The process of manufacturing soap is complicated and requires study and many experiments and those who discover anything new can enjoy its monopoly. I am not opposed to a laboratory being established for Government experiments. I simply wanted that the business of this factory should be handed over to a company. It does not matter if you do not give any one of your own plant. What I want you to transfer is the goodwill and the business. What I mean is that in the case of private enterprise, when a company starts a manufacture and that manufacture becomes known, its trade mark is established; if any other company wants to purchase it, it pays a sum for goodwill, for the right of manufacturing certain articles which have come to be known by some particular name. These sums have come to be known. If you hand it over to a business company, it will help the business to be a success from the start instead of making it a success by stages. I do not ask for the transfer to a private company. I said it would be a limited liability company of which the shares will be purchased by a large number of people. If they were 50000 shares, there may be a small number of people who might buy them. I want the Government to take some shares, to secure some work in the department to have a controlling voice in that limited company and put in the Articles of Association that certain facilities for training should be provided. You can keep your laboratory in connection with that. You will be able to do it because the Government will have just as much voice in the management of the company as any other director.

The Hon'ble Mr. Rajagopala Achariyar has said that it is our policy to hand it over to a private company as soon as it has become a success, and he qualified it by saying that it may be twenty years. The Hon'ble Mr. Yashwantrao Chavan says it may take fifteen or twenty years. Why fifteen or twenty years? Experiments in industrialism will never come to an end. New discoveries will continue to be made, experiments can never end. There will be new things brought to light. Why do you set a limit? Why any other twenty years we will have completely known the art of manufacturing soap and there will be no further necessity for making experiments? That necessity will continue to exist even after twenty years. I do not want the Government to come to make experiments. Let there be an making experiments and discovering new things and helping the industrialists still further. That is why in the Industrial Commission's report a recommendation has been made that Government should take the initiative in industrial action.

I will not labour the point any further. I will make only one observation, that is, I am glad that I was able to bring forward this proposition before the Council. Industrial questions very seldom come before the Council and members do not discuss these problems as often as I should like them to do. In future I should wish that industrial questions come up in the Council more frequently and be tackled with in the right spirit and that the Government also should develop there in industrial department in a way that the Council itself there may have member of the Government who are only the portfolio of industrial to look after and who make it his particular concern and it is his hands it is completely. As it is, industrial does only a passing question, and when it is brought forward here, as I have done, I find that some non-official members simply for mental knowledge and not for want of sympathy are not able to give that help which would otherwise have been expected from them. I wish also that the Hon'ble Sir Gordon Fraser had taken part in this discussion. He would have been in a position to show how industrial would be encouraged. I hope in future it will be the same. I therefore beg leave to withdraw this motion and bring it forward at some more appropriate time.”

The Hon'ble Sir Gordon Fraser:—“If the honorable gentleman had given me a little more time, I would have taken part in the debate.”

With the permission of His Excellency the President, the resolution was withdrawn.

**RESOLUTIONS AN INQUIRY INTO THE SITUATION CAUSED BY THE
FAILURE OF THE MONSOON; ENCOURAGEMENT OF CO-
OPERATIVE HOUSE-BUILDING SOCIETIES AND DOUBLE TRACK
OF RAILWAY BETWEEN THE BEACH STATION AND
CHINGLEPUT.**

21st November 1918.] *(The President; Mr Chidambarama Mudaliyar;
Mr. Banga Acharyar; Sir Alexander Cardew;
Mr. Narasimha Ayyar.)*

**RESOLUTION AN INQUIRY INTO THE SITUATION CAUSED BY THE
FAILURE OF THE MONSOON.**

His Excellency the President.—"The Hon'ble Mr Chidambarama Mudaliyar's resolution XXXII has already been moved. We have got other resolutions to discuss. The Council will agree that it was moved and I cannot go back upon that. I have had a long personal conversation with him. That brings us to resolution XXV."

The Hon'ble Mr. K. CHIDAMBARAMA MUDALIYAR.—"My resolution is supposed to be moved by the resolution of the Hon'ble Mr. Narasimha Ayyar, but he has not moved it."

His Excellency the President.—"I am sorry that the Honorable Gentleman does not see eye to eye with me. In my duty as Chairman I have to do my best, but with the assent of the Council I want so far as to put the matter to the Council."

The Hon'ble Mr. T. RAMA ACHARYAR.—"The mover of the resolution omitted the last words 'the failure of the last monsoon.'"

The Hon'ble Sir ALEXANDER CARDEW.—"No."

The Hon'ble Mr. T. RAMA ACHARYAR.—"I am laboring under that mistake."

Resolution XXXII ran as follows:—

'XXXII. This Council recommends to His Excellency the Governor in Council the appointment of a committee consisting of an experienced Revenue Officer with two non-official gentlemen to make a full inquiry into the present situation in areas seriously affected by the failure during the year of both the monsoons in this Presidency and make an early report on how best it may be met by the Government and the people.'

His Excellency the President.—"We should only be discussing it twice. That leaves us with XXV, XXVIII, XXXIII, XXXIV and XXXV."

**RESOLUTION AN ENCOURAGEMENT OF CO-OPERATIVE HOUSE-BUILDING
SOCIETIES.**

The Hon'ble Mr. B. V. NARASIMHA AYYAR.—"I shall move resolution XXVIII with an addition, that is inserting after the word 'house-building' the words 'for the poorer classes.' The resolution will then run as follows:—

'XXVIII. This Council recommends to His Excellency in Council that co-operative house-building for the poorer classes may be encouraged and assisted in this Presidency by financial help to the extent permitted by the present circumstances of this Government.'

"My object is in the present financial straits the poorer people might be helped. That is the aim of my Honorable Friend. I want to know if it is accepted by the Government."

The Hon'ble Mr. A. S. KRISHNA IAS seconded the resolution.

The Hon'ble Sir ALEXANDER CARDEW.—"With that amendment I am prepared to accept the resolution."

The resolution as amended was accepted.

The Hon'ble Mr. E. CHIDAMBARAMA MUDALIYAR.—"Will the Governor be pleased to do anything by way of preliminary inspection in regard to resolution XXXII?"

His Excellency the President.—"I am sorry that the Honorable Member cannot agree with me. If the Honorable Gentleman wishes to move any resolution, he must submit it to the next meeting and it will be considered whether it can be taken."

The Hon'ble Mr. K. CHIDAMBARAMA MUDALIYAR.—"I am under the honest impression that my resolution was not moved. That is all I have to say."

His Excellency the President.—"That leaves XXV and the last three resolutions to discuss."

**RESOLUTION AN DOUBLE TRACK OF RAILWAY BETWEEN THE BEACH
STATION AND CHINGLEPUT.**

Resolution XXV of which the Hon'ble Mr. Yaqub Hassan Sahib had given notice ran as follows:—

'XXV. This Council recommends to His Excellency the Governor in Council that the South Indian Railway Company be asked to arrange for the laying of a double track between the Beach Station and Chingleput as soon as the war comes to an end.'

270 RESOLUTIONS OF DOUBLE TRACK OF RAILWAY BETWEEN THE BEACHI STATION AND CHINGALPUT; IMPROVEMENTS TO A SECTION OF THE BUCKINGHAM CANAL AND OPENING UP OF MINOR PORTS IN THE PRESIDENCY.

(Mr. Davids, Mr. Yashwantrao Sahib; the President) [21st November 1913.
Mr. Chikkaravanna Madhwar; Rajagopal Sahaygar.]

The Hon'ble Mr. L. DAVIDS :—" I may perhaps save the Hon'ble Mr. Yashwantrao Sahib, if I say that while the Government are not able to accept the resolution as it stands, they will be glad to communicate it to the Agent of the South Indian Railway Company. This is not the first time this point has been before the Council; the necessity for improved service is admitted; and almost the only question is when the work can be started. The wording of the resolution is 'as soon as the work comes to an end.' When conditions will permit of commencement is a matter on which the Government cannot make any pronouncement. Again, an alternative for the line has been suggested, consisting in a scheme for the construction of the single line. As all these matters have been fully before the South Indian Railway Administration, it will probably serve the Hon'ble Member's purpose if the Government undertake to forward a copy of the resolution to the Railway Administration."

The Hon'ble YASHWANTRAO SAHIB :—" Do I understand that the work 'as soon as the work comes to an end' should be omitted?"

His Excellency the PRESIDENT :—" What the Hon'ble Member has said is that he will be ready on behalf of the Government to communicate to the railway company the fact that this resolution has been proposed in the Legislative Council."

The Hon'ble YASHWANTRAO SAHIB :—" That is quite enough."

His Excellency the PRESIDENT :—" The resolution will be communicated to the railway company by the Government. The Hon'ble Gentleman will then reserve his right to move it at a later session."

The Hon'ble Mr. K. CHIDAMBARAMATHA MURUGAIAN :—" May I point out with regard to resolution XXXIV that a similar resolution has been accepted by the Bombay Government?"

RESOLUTION AS IMPROVEMENTS TO A SECTION OF THE BUCKINGHAM CANAL.

His Excellency the PRESIDENT :—" We have XXXIII to deal with. Would the Hon'ble Gentleman move XXXIII?"

The Hon'ble Mr. K. CHIDAMBARAMATHA MURUGAIAN :—" It would take some time."

His Excellency the PRESIDENT :—" If the Hon'ble Gentleman does not wish to move it now, will he be good enough to move it at the next meeting of the Council?"

The Hon'ble Mr. K. CHIDAMBARAMATHA MURUGAIAN :—" Yes, Your Excellency."

The resolution XXXIII which was not moved ran as follows :—

'XXXIII. This Council recommends to His Excellency the Governor in Council the immediate repair and bringing into working order of the portion of the Buckingham Canal between Porto Novo and Tanjorebar.'

His Excellency the PRESIDENT :—" Will the Hon'ble Gentleman now move XXXIV?"

RESOLUTION AS OPENING UP OF MINOR PORTS IN THE PRESIDENCY.

Resolution XXXIV which stood in the name of the Hon'ble Mr. Chikkaravanna Madhwar was as follows :—

'XXXIV. This Council recommends to His Excellency the Governor in Council the immediate opening up of as large a number of minor ports as possible in the Presidency.'

The Hon'ble Mr. K. CHIDAMBARAMATHA MURUGAIAN :—" As a preliminary I may point out that a similar resolution has been accepted by the Bombay Government."

The Hon'ble DINESH SAHAB P. HAZARDARA AGRAWAL :—" If the Hon'ble Gentleman will omit the word 'immediate' I will accept the resolution. We are opening a number of minor ports. This question of minor ports has been continuously before us. We have already decided to open a number of them in Kites, Gunkardul Gungar district (e.g.), Narsapur, Persipala, Spangola, Maratha, Gungar and Sengapur, about nine or ten ports are under investigation. If the word 'immediate' in the resolution is omitted, it comes into line with what we have been doing."

The Hon'ble Mr. K. CHIDAMBARAMATHA MURUGAIAN :—" I would substitute the word 'early' for 'immediate'."

His Excellency the PRESIDENT :—" I leave it to the Hon'ble Gentleman, but I may say that I would not substitute over that word. I advise the Hon'ble Gentleman to accept the suggestion made."

The Hon'ble Mr. K. CHIDAMBARAMATHA MURUGAIAN :—" Is it accepted by the Government?"

RESOLUTIONS RE OPENING UP OF MINOR PORTS IN THE PRESIDENCY; FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE TO LOCAL BODIES FOR MAINTENANCE OF THE MEDICAL INSTITUTIONS, CONTROL OF THE PRICE OF CLOTH; PETITIONS ABOUT RESETTLEMENT OF THE WYNAD AND AUTHORIZING DISTRICT MAGISTRATES TO ISSUE PASSPORTS TO PERSONS GOING TO STRAITS SETTLEMENTS, ETC.

21st November 1915.] *(The President; Mr. Naresinha Ayyar; Rajagopal Achariyar; Mr. Krishna Rao; Mr. Venkatasahi Raje; Mr. Annamalai Chettiar.)*

His Excellency the President:—"Yes."

The Hon'ble Mr. K. Chidambarama Mudaliyar accepted the resolution as amended.

The Hon'ble Mr. B. V. NARASIMHA AYYAR:—"I formally second it."

The Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur P. RAJAGOPALA ACHARYAN:—"I accept it."

The resolution (with the word 'immediate' omitted) was accepted.

RESOLUTION RE FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE TO LOCAL BODIES FOR MAINTENANCE OF THE MEDICAL INSTITUTIONS.

Resolution XXXV which stood in the name of the Hon'ble Mr. A. S. KRISHNA RAO was as follows:—

'XXXV. This Council recommends that the Governor in Council be pleased to render additional financial assistance to local bodies, to enable them to meet the increased cost of maintenance of the medical institutions under their control.'

The Hon'ble Mr. A. S. KRISHNA RAO:—"XXXV is likely to take up some time when it is accepted. As some non-official members are anxious to go away to-day, I do not wish to move it."

His Excellency the President:—"If the Honourable Gentlemen prefer to move it at a subsequent meeting of the Council, probably that will be the most convenient course."

The Hon'ble Mr. A. S. KRISHNA RAO:—"Yes."

The following resolutions were not moved:—

RESOLUTION RE CONTROL OF THE PRICE OF CLOTH.

The Hon'ble Mr. B. VENKATASAHAI RAJE:—

'XXIII. This Council recommends to the Governor in Council that the Government be pleased to undertake necessary measures at an early date to reduce the high prices of cloth and to facilitate the supply of yarn at reasonable cost in weaving centres for local manufacture, besides supplying the standardized cloth.'

RESOLUTION RE PETITIONS ABOUT RESETTLEMENT OF THE WYNAD.

The Hon'ble Mr. B. V. NARASIMHA AYYAR:—

'XXIX. This Council recommends to His Excellency in Council that the claims and pleas of the Wynad landholders submitted to Government in connexion with the resettlement of the Wynad be further extended.'

RESOLUTION RE AUTHORIZING DISTRICT MAGISTRATES TO ISSUE PASSPORTS TO PERSONS GOING TO STRAITS SETTLEMENTS, ETC.

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur S. R. N. ANNAMALAI CHETTIAR:—

'XXX. This Council recommends to His Excellency the Governor in Council that instructions be issued by them to all District Magistrates to freely grant to all persons applying to them for the issue of passports to enable them to go over by sea to places in Straits Settlements and the Federated Malay States and in other British Colonies, and to places in the Colonies of Allied Governments for carrying on trade or business, unless such applicants are certified by the District Medical and Sanitary Officers to be physically unfit for the voyage.'

206 RESOLUTION RE REMOVAL OF RAILWAY RESTRICTION ON THE
DESPATCH OF PARCELS OF INDIAN HAND-MADE CLOTHES.

(Mr. Annaswami Chettiar; The President.) [21st November 1918.]

RESOLUTION RE REMOVAL OF RAILWAY RESTRICTION ON THE
DESPATCH OF PARCELS OF INDIAN HAND-MADE CLOTHES.

The Hon'ble Hon. Member S. R. M. ANNASWAMI CHETTIAR :—

'XXXI. This Council recommends to His Excellency the Governor in Council that the restriction placed at present upon the despatch by Indian merchants and others by railway of parcels of Indian hand-made clothes in this Province may be removed.'

His Excellency the Governor :—"The Council will adjourn until the next meeting."

The Council was then adjourned sine die.

H. G. STOKES,

Acting Secretary to Govt., L. & M. (Legislative) Dept.

Act of the Governor of Fort St. George in Council.

The following Act of the Governor of Fort St. George in Council received the assent of the Governor on the 14th December 1918 and that of the Governor-General on the 24th January 1919, and is hereby promulgated for general information:—

MADRAS ACT No. I of 1919.

An Act to provide for the management in certain circumstances of the properties vested in the Koodalmanickam Devaswom in Irinjalakuda in the Native State of Cochin.

WHEREAS provision has been made by a Proclamation issued by His Highness the Raja of Cochin on the 30th November 1917 for the better management of the Koodalmanickam Devaswom in Irinjalakuda in the Native State of Cochin; and whereas under the said Proclamation it is provided that the Kaimal of the said Devaswom known as the Thachudaye Kaimal may, in case of misconduct, be deprived of the management of the properties of the Devaswom and a manager appointed; and whereas the previous sanction of the Governor-General required by section 79, sub-sections (2) and (3) of the Government of India Act, 1915, has been obtained to the passing of this Act;— It is hereby enacted as follows:—

1. This Act may be called the Koodalmanickam Devaswom Act, 1918.

2. The deprivation of the Kaimal by the controlling authority of the management of the properties of the said Devaswom and the appointment of a manager, as provided in the said Proclamation of His Highness the Raja of Cochin, shall be published in the Fort St. George Gazette.

3. Whenever the Kaimal for the time being of the said Devaswom is deprived of the management of the properties of the Devaswom and a manager is appointed, as provided by the said Proclamation, the manager so appointed shall, so long as the notification issued under section 2 remains in force, be entitled to the possession and management of all the properties of the Devaswom including all title-deeds and accounts and shall be entitled to recover them by suit, if necessary.

4. Every such manager shall, during his period of management, in all suits or proceedings in any civil or revenue court relating to any property of the Devaswom, sue or be sued as representing the Kaimal of the Devaswom.

Short title.
Deprivation of the Kaimal of the management of properties of the Devaswom and the appointment of a manager to be published in the Fort St. George Gazette.

Manager entitled to the possession and management of the properties of the Devaswom.

Manager to sue or be sued in the civil or revenue courts relating to the properties of the Devaswom.

H. G. STOKES,
Acting Secretary to Govt., L. & M. (Legislative) Dept.